

선 택 형

주제

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① role of social media in creating unexpected viral content
- ② devastating effects of sharing verified information online
- ③ ways to identify authentic news sources effectively
- ④ dangers of becoming an accidental spreader of fake news
- ⑤ importance of fact-checking after posting content

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① influence of celebrity news on public opinion formation
- ② psychological impact of spreading false information accidentally
- ③ evolution of news consumption habits in digital society
- ④ strategies for maintaining credibility on social platforms
- ⑤ unintentional participation in fake news distribution

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① methods to distinguish real news from fabricated stories
- ② consequences of rapid information sharing without verification
- ③ rise of social media as primary news source
- ④ impact of clickbait headlines on reader behavior
- ⑤ responsibility of content creators in news accuracy

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① transformation of traditional journalism in digital era
- ② role of artificial intelligence in detecting misinformation
- ③ effectiveness of government regulations on false information
- ④ ease with which people become fake news distributors
- ⑤ educational approaches to media literacy development

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① benefits of immediate news sharing on social platforms
- ② personal experience of inadvertently spreading misinformation
- ③ comparison between traditional and social media credibility
- ④ technological solutions for preventing fake news circulation
- ⑤ legal implications of sharing false information online

FURTHER READING

These days, everyone accesses the news through the Internet or social media, and often selectively takes the information that suits their tastes or beliefs. However, consistently encountering similar perspectives without considering alternative views can lead you to be trapped in an "echo chamber." An echo chamber refers to an enclosed space where sound doesn't leak out and returns as an echo. The term "echo chamber" is also used to describe any situation in which you only hear opinions you already agree with. This can distort your understanding of reality, and limit your ability to think critically and engage in meaningful debates. Worse still, an echo chamber may foster social division, making collaboration on common issues challenging. To avoid falling into this trap, you must actively seek diverse sources of information and engage with people who have different views. Always remember to check the information you receive, and keep an open mind when discussing new ideas. Even if you really want something to be true, it doesn't always mean that it is true.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① difficulties of personalized news consumption through algorithms
- ② dangers of being trapped in information echo chambers
- ③ importance of maintaining consistent viewpoints in discussions
- ④ advantages of selective information filtering for efficiency
- ⑤ role of social media in promoting diverse opinion exchange

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effectiveness of internet and social media in news delivery
- ② importance of avoiding challenging conversations with others
- ③ methods of maintaining strong personal beliefs consistently
- ④ negative effects of encountering only similar perspectives
- ⑤ disadvantages of algorithm-based content recommendation systems

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① benefits of trusting information that aligns with personal desires
- ② role of confirmation in strengthening personal convictions
- ③ importance of avoiding people with different viewpoints
- ④ advantages of closed-minded approaches to new ideas
- ⑤ necessity of actively seeking diverse information sources

24. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① advantages of maintaining intellectual comfort zones consistently
- ② importance of open-mindedness in processing new information
- ③ benefits of rejecting challenging ideas to maintain stability
- ④ role of wishful thinking in personal happiness achievement
- ⑤ effectiveness of avoiding diverse perspectives for mental peace

25. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① benefits of sound isolation in architectural design
- ② role of social division in promoting healthy competition
- ③ importance of trusting personal instincts over external evidence
- ④ ways to avoid meaningful debates with others
- ⑤ risks of selective information consumption habits

제목

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

26. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Social Media Became the Ultimate News Source
- ② When Good Intentions Lead to Fake News Distribution
- ③ Why Celebrity Death Hoaxes Go Viral So Quickly
- ④ Traditional Media vs. Social Media: The Ultimate Battle
- ⑤ Content Creators: Heroes or Villains of Information Age?

27. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Celebrity Culture: Why Famous People Become Targets of Fake News
- ② Breaking News: How to Identify Fake Headlines Instantly
- ③ Social Media Revolution: Connecting the World Through Information
- ④ The Rise and Fall of Traditional Journalism in Modern Times
- ⑤ The Digital Trap: When Sharing News without Fact-checking Goes Wrong

28. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Fact-Checking Should Not Be Everyone's Priority
- ② Gina's Wake-Up Call: A Lesson in Information Sharing
- ③ The Power of Social Media in Shaping Public Opinion
- ④ How Content Creators Manipulate Audiences for Profit
- ⑤ Traditional News Media: Still Relevant in Digital Age?

29. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Television: The New Battleground for Truth and Lies
- ② Celebrity Death Hoaxes: A Growing Concern in Entertainment Industry
- ③ The Psychology Behind Viral Content Creation
- ④ How Traditional Media Fights Back Against Digital Misinformation
- ⑤ One Click Away from Becoming a Fake News Distributor

30. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Evolution of News Consumption in Digital Era
- ② The Economic Impact of Fake News on Media Industry
- ③ How to Build a Reputation as a Reliable Information Source
- ④ When Sharing Becomes Spreading: An Unintended Consequence
- ⑤ Government Regulation: The Solution to Online Misinformation?

함축의미

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

51. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 number one issue online 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the most trustworthy topic on the internet
- ② the most discussed and shared content online
- ③ the primary concern for internet safety experts
- ④ the main source of revenue for content creators
- ⑤ the most reliable information available online

52. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 reminded her of another incident 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① this type of event happens only very rarely
- ② similar situations are completely unrelated to current ones
- ③ she had successfully avoided misinformation before
- ④ previous experiences discouraged her to identify fake news
- ⑤ fake news incidents occur repeatedly and frequently

53. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 undamaged Heundeulbawi 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the original news report was completely accurate
- ② she had successfully verified the information beforehand
- ③ she had been deceived by false information
- ④ traditional media always provides reliable news
- ⑤ social media platforms effectively prevent misinformation

54. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 hurt the athlete 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① caused physical injury to the sports player
- ② improved the athlete's public reputation significantly
- ③ provided positive publicity for the athlete's career
- ④ helped increase the athlete's social media followers
- ⑤ caused emotional damage and reputation harm

55. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 contributed to the spread of fake news 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① actively prevented the circulation of false information
- ② intentionally created barriers to information sharing
- ③ accidentally helped increase the distribution of misinformation
- ④ successfully verified the accuracy of news stories
- ⑤ deliberately promoted authentic journalism practices

내용일치

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

76. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Gina first learned about the fake news through the morning TV news.
- ② The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park was actually damaged.
- ③ Content creators made fake stories about the athlete's death to gain attention and money.
- ④ Gina had never criticized anyone for spreading fake news before.
- ⑤ The reporter confirmed that the Heundeulbawi had fallen down.

77. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Gina shared the shocking story with her close friends.
- ② The morning TV news reported that the Heundeulbawi stories were fake.
- ③ A famous athlete actually died according to the news story.
- ④ Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news in the past.
- ⑤ Gina accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

78. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline about Heundeulbawi.
- ② The fake news about the athlete was created by content creators seeking attention.
- ③ Gina felt embarrassed after learning she had spread fake news.
- ④ The reporter stood next to the damaged Heundeulbawi during the TV news.
- ⑤ This incident reminded Gina of another fake news incident from the past.

79. Which of the following is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Gina saw the fake news headline while scrolling through social media.
- ② The fake news about Heundeulbawi was corrected by TV news.
- ③ Gina had previously supported those who spread fake news about celebrities.
- ④ Content creators made false stories to increase their post views.
- ⑤ Gina became an accidental contributor to fake news distribution.

80. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① The Heundeulbawi incident was the first time Gina encountered fake news.
- ② Gina intentionally spread the fake news to gain social media attention.
- ③ The athlete's death news was confirmed to be true by official sources.
- ④ Gina realized she had become part of the fake news problem herself.
- ⑤ Content creators made fake news only for political reasons.

빈칸

101. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people. This time, however, Gina realized that

- ① she had become part of the problem herself
- ② social media platforms needed better verification systems
- ③ content creators should face legal consequences for their actions
- ④ morning television news was more reliable than online sources
- ⑤ her friends had also shared the false information

102. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unfortunately, becoming an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual. Fake news is a deliberate attempt to manipulate people by spreading inaccurate information. It is made by certain groups with the intention of attracting people's attention, making profits, or gaining political benefits. It can confuse people, disturb society, and even seriously harm the public as well as all individuals involved. It is very common for fake news to spread during states of emergency. For example, after an earthquake measuring 6.5 struck Ambon, Indonesia, in September 2019, thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks. This was because of fake news stories on social media that another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike. One of those messages said, "It's up to you if you want to believe me or not, but apparently Ambon is going to sink in the next few days." Many displaced people were so anxious about aftershocks that

- ① emergency shelters became overcrowded beyond their capacity
- ② rescue operations were delayed due to communication problems
- ③ international aid organizations withdrew their support immediately
- ④ local media stopped reporting on the earthquake situation
- ⑤ the government had to announce that the information was fake

요약문

106. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

Gina's experience with fake news shows that even well-intentioned individuals can become part of its (A)_____. Her case illustrates how the desire for quick sharing on social media can lead to the unintentional spread of (B)_____ information.

(A) / (B)

- ① criticism / reliable
- ② prevention / accurate
- ③ solution / useful
- ④ circulation / false
- ⑤ rejection / verified

107. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unfortunately, becoming an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual. Fake news is a deliberate attempt to manipulate people by spreading inaccurate information. It is made by certain groups with the intention of attracting people's attention, making profits, or gaining political benefits. It can confuse people, disturb society, and even seriously harm the public as well as all individuals involved. It is very common for fake news to spread during states of emergency. For example, after an earthquake measuring 6.5 struck Ambon, Indonesia, in September 2019, thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks. This was because of fake news stories on social media that another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike. One of those messages said, "It's up to you if you want to believe me or not, but apparently Ambon is going to sink in the next few days." Many displaced people were so anxious about aftershocks that the government had to announce that the information was fake.

Fake news is often created to manipulate public opinion and can cause serious consequences, especially during crises. The example from Indonesia shows how misinformation can fuel public (A)_____ and significantly delay (B)_____ responses.

(A) / (B)

- ① curiosity / economic
- ② panic / emergency
- ③ understanding / rescue
- ④ trust / commercial
- ⑤ relief / political

어휘

111. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was ① astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately ② shared the shocking story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was ③ embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally ④ contributed to the spread of fake news. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina ⑤ praised those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people.

112. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Unfortunately, becoming an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual. Fake news is a ① deliberate attempt to manipulate people by spreading inaccurate information. It is made by certain groups with the intention of attracting people's attention, making profits, or gaining political benefits. It can ② confuse people, disturb society, and even seriously harm the public as well as all individuals involved. For example, after an earthquake measuring 6.5 struck Ambon, Indonesia, in September 2019, thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks. This was because of fake news stories on social media that another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike. Many displaced people were so ③ relaxed about aftershocks that the government had to ④ announce that the information was fake. One of those messages said, "It's up to you if you want to ⑤ believe me or not, but apparently Ambon is going to sink in the next few days."

113. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Fake news on social media spreads significantly farther and faster than true stories. A study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US has shown that fake news spreads online 6 times faster than real news on average. One explanation for this phenomenon is that people like new and ① provocative things. When information is ② astonishing, people not only feel that it is surprising, but they also want to share the stimulating news with others. Also, fake news goes viral because people in their daily lives tend to think simply and effortlessly. It is more likely for them to believe new information without any proof, instead of ③ carelessly examining it. Moreover, people are inclined to believe information that fits their prejudices or experiences even when not true. In this process, people easily fall into the trap of "confirmation bias." During election season, for example, people tend to blindly believe any news describing their favored candidates in a ④ positive way, while unconsciously believing news that reports something ⑤ negative about other candidates.

어법 1

116. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While ① scroll through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter ② standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." It reminded her of another incident of fake news ③ that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died ④ became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. At that time, Gina criticized those who ⑤ had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people.

117. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Unfortunately, ① becoming an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual. Fake news is a deliberate attempt to manipulate people by ② spreading inaccurate information. It can confuse people, disturb society, and even seriously harm the public as well as all individuals ③ involved. For example, after an earthquake ④ measuring 6.5 struck Ambon, Indonesia, thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks. This was because of fake news stories on social media that another earthquake ⑤ following by a tsunami was about to strike.

118. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fake news on social media spreads significantly farther and faster than true stories. One explanation for this phenomenon is ① that people like new and provocative things. When information is astonishing, people not only feel that it is surprising, but they also want ② to share the stimulating news with others. Also, fake news goes viral because people in their daily lives tend ③ to think simply and effortlessly. Moreover, people are inclined to believe information ④ what fits their prejudices or experiences even when not true. During election season, people tend to blindly believe any news ⑤ describing their favored candidates in a positive way.

어법 2

121. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오

While 1) [scrolled / scrolling] through her social media one day, Gina was 2) [astonished / astonishing] when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately 3) [sharing / shared] the 4) [shocked / shocking] story with her close friends. Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter 5) [stands / standing] next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being 6) [damaged / damaging] were fake." Gina was 7) [embarrassing / embarrassed] by the fact 8) [what / that] she had spread the fake news. It reminded her of another incident of fake news 9) [what / that] had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. It had been 10) [made / making] by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by 11) [raise / raising] the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and 13) [spreads / spread] fake news 12) [because of / because] it had hurt the athlete and 14) [confused / confusing] people. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

122. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오

Unfortunately, 1) [become / becoming] an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual. Fake news is a 2) [deliberately / deliberate] attempt to manipulate people by spreading inaccurate information. It is 3) [made / making] by certain groups with the intention of attracting people's attention, making profits, or gaining political benefits. It can confuse people, disturb society, and even seriously 4) [harms / harm] the public as well as all individuals 5) [involved / involving]. It is very common 6) [of / for] fake news 7) [spread / to spread] 8) [during / while] states of emergency. For example, after an earthquake measuring 6.5 struck Ambon, Indonesia, in September 2019, thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks. This was 9) [because / because of] fake news stories on social media 10) [that / what] another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike. One of those messages said, "It's up to you if you want to believe me or not, but apparently Ambon is going to sink in the next few days." Many displaced people were so anxious about aftershocks 11) [that / what] the government had to announce 12) [that / what] the information was fake.

순서

126. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends.

(A) It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake.

(B) Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news.

(C) It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people. This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

127. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unfortunately, becoming an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual. Fake news is a deliberate attempt to manipulate people by spreading inaccurate information.

(A) It is made by certain groups with the intention of attracting people's attention, making profits, or gaining political benefits. It can confuse people, disturb society, and even seriously harm the public as well as all individuals involved.

(B) This was because of fake news stories on social media that another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike. One of those messages said, "It's up to you if you want to believe me or not, but apparently Ambon is going to sink in the next few days." Many displaced people were so anxious about aftershocks that the government had to announce that the information was fake.

(C) It is very common for fake news to spread during states of emergency. For example, after an earthquake measuring 6.5 struck Ambon, Indonesia, in September 2019, thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

삽입

136. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people.

While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." (①) Gina immediately shared the shocking story with her close friends. (②) Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake." (③) Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news. (④) It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago. (⑤) The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake. (⑥) It had been made by content creators who sought people's attention. (⑦) They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts. (⑧) This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

137. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This was because of fake news stories on social media that another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike.

Unfortunately, becoming an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual. (①) Fake news is a deliberate attempt to manipulate people by spreading inaccurate information. (②) It is made by certain groups with the intention of attracting people's attention, making profits, or gaining political benefits. (③) It can confuse people, disturb society, and even seriously harm the public as well as all individuals involved. (④) It is very common for fake news to spread during states of emergency. (⑤) For example, after an earthquake measuring 6.5 struck Ambon, Indonesia, in September 2019, thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks. (⑥) One of those messages said, "It's up to you if you want to believe me or not, but apparently Ambon is going to sink in the next few days." (⑦) Many displaced people were so anxious about aftershocks that the government had to announce that the information was fake.

서 술 형

영작

141. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

어느 날 소셜 미디어를 스크롤하던 중, Gina는 "설악산 국립공원의 흔들바위가 떨어졌다"라는 뉴스 헤드라인을 보고 깜짝 놀랐다.

<보기>

141)[headline, / the / astonished / she / National / "The / social / news / through / scrolling / Fallen." / Park / While / saw / Gina / Heundeulbawi / when / Has / day, / Seoraksan / one / her / was / in / media]

→

142. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

나중에 TV 아침 뉴스에서 손상되지 않은 흔들바위 옆에 서 있는 기자가 "오늘 흔들바위가 손상되었다는 인터넷 이야기들은 가짜였습니다"라고 말했다.

<보기>

142)[stories / damaged / Internet / on / being / were / TV, / fake." / Later, / next / the / during / reporter / to / of / "Today's / Heundeulbawi / standing / the / the / Heundeulbawi / said, / undamaged / morning / news / a]

→

143. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

Gina는 자신이 가짜 뉴스를 퍼뜨렸다는 사실에 당황했다.

<보기>

143)[had / she / that / news, / embarrassed / Gina / the / spread / fake / fact / was / the / by]

→

144. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

그것은 그녀에게 얼마 전에 일어났던 또 다른 가짜 뉴스 사건을 상기시켰다.

<보기>

144)[fake / her / a / another / of / reminded / incident / ago, / had / happened / that / while / It / news / of]

→

FURTHER READING

169. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

"에코 챔버"라는 용어는 당신이 이미 동의하는 의견들만 듣게 되는 어떤 상황이든 묘사하기 위해 사용되기도 한다.

<보기>

169)[only / to / describe / you / "echo / agree / in / with. / already / chamber" / term / hear / The / used / which / is / opinions / you / any / situation / also]

→

FURTHER READING

170. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

이것은 현실에 대한 당신의 이해를 왜곡시킬 수 있고, 비판적으로 사고하고 의미 있는 토론에 참여하는 당신의 능력을 제한할 수 있다.

<보기>

170)[engage / reality, / your / of / critically / This / can / in / ability / and / debates. / limit / your / distort / to / and / think / meaningful / understanding]

→

FURTHER READING

171. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

이러한 함정에 빠지는 것을 피하기 위해, 당신은 적극적으로 다양한 정보원을 찾고 다른 견해를 가진 사람들과 소통해야 한다.

<보기>

171)[falling / must / have / engage / seek / who / of / actively / trap, / with / views. / people / avoid / this / different / sources / and / into / you / information / diverse / To]

→

FURTHER READING

172. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오.

당신이 받는 정보를 확인하는 것을 항상 기억하고, 새로운 아이디어를 논의할 때 열린 마음을 유지하라.

<보기>

172)[information / and / discussing / an / keep / check / Always / when / you / open / mind / receive, / to / new / the / remember / ideas.]

→

정답 및 해설

1) 정답: ④ dangers of becoming an accidental spreader of fake news

해설: 본문 1은 Gina가 의도치 않게 가짜 뉴스를 퍼뜨리게 된 경험을 통해 누구나 우연히 가짜 뉴스의 유포자가 될 수 있는 위험성에 대해 다루고 있으므로 ④번이 가장 적절함.

2) 정답: ⑤ unintentional participation in fake news distribution

해설: 본문 1은 Gina가 의도하지 않게 가짜 뉴스를 공유하게 된 사례를 중심으로 사람들이 무의식적으로 가짜 뉴스 유포에 참여하게 되는 상황을 다루고 있으므로 ⑤번이 정답임.

3) 정답: ② consequences of rapid information sharing without verification

해설: 본문 1은 Gina가 검증 없이 빠르게 정보를 공유했다가 당황하게 된 경험을 통해 확인 없는 정보 공유의 결과에 대해 다루고 있으므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

4) 정답: ④ ease with which people become fake news distributors

해설: 본문 1은 Gina의 사례를 통해 사람들이 얼마나 쉽게 가짜 뉴스의 유포자가 될 수 있는지를 보여주고 있으므로 ④번이 정답임.

5) 정답: ② personal experience of inadvertently spreading misinformation

해설: 본문 1은 Gina가 실수로 잘못된 정보를 퍼뜨린 개인적 경험을 중심으로 서술되고 있으므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

6) 정답: ① widespread nature and harmful effects of fake news

해설: 본문 2는 가짜 뉴스가 널리 퍼져있는 현상과 개인과 사회에 미치는 해로운 영향에 대해 포괄적으로 다루고 있으므로 ①번이 정답임.

7) 정답: ⑤ intentional manipulation through false information spreading

해설: 본문 2는 특정 집단이 의도적으로 부정확한 정보를 퍼뜨려 사람들을 조작하려는 가짜 뉴스의 본질에 대해 다루고 있으므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

8) 정답: ② destructive impact of misinformation during emergencies

해설: 본문 2는 인도네시아 지진 사례를 통해 비상 상황에서 잘못된 정보가 미치는 파괴적 영향에 대해 설명하고 있으므로 ②번이 정답임.

9) 정답: ④ various motivations behind fake news creation

해설: 본문 2는 관심 끌기, 이익 창출, 정치적 이익 등 가짜 뉴스를 만드는 다양한 동기에 대해 설명하고 있으므로 ④번이 가장 적절함.

10) 정답: ② serious consequences of deliberate misinformation

해설: 본문 2는 의도적인 잘못된 정보가 개인과 사회 전체에 미치는 심각한 결과에 대해 다루고 있으므로 ②번이 정답임.

11) 정답: ⑤ reasons why fake news spreads faster than true information

해설: 본문 3은 가짜 뉴스가 진짜 뉴스보다 빠르게 퍼지는 이유들을 분석하고 설명하고 있으므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

12) 정답: ② psychological factors contributing to misinformation spread

해설: 본문 3은 사람들이 자극적이고 새로운 것을 좋아하는 심리, 확증편향 등 잘못된 정보 확산에 기여하는 심리적 요인들을 다루고 있으므로 ②번이 정답임.

13) 정답: ④ human tendency to believe information confirming existing beliefs

해설: 본문 3은 확증편향을 중심으로 사람들이 기존 믿음을 확인해주는 정보를 믿으려는 경향에 대해 설명하고 있으므로 ④번이 가장 적절함.

14) 정답: ⑤ rapid viral spread of false information on digital platforms

해설: 본문 3은 MIT 연구 결과를 인용하여 디지털 플랫폼에서 잘못된 정보가 빠르게 바이럴되는 현상에 대해 다루고 있으므로 ⑤번이 정답임.

15) 정답: ① mechanisms behind the rapid circulation of misinformation

해설: 본문 3은 사람들의 심리적 특성과 확증편향 등 잘못된 정보가 빠르게 순환하는 메커니즘에 대해 설명하고 있으므로 ①번이 가장 적절함.

16) 정답: ③ strategies for avoiding being misled by false information

해설: 본문 4는 자극적인 헤드라인 너머 읽기, 비판적 사고, 편견 점검, 출처 신뢰성 확인 등 가짜 뉴스에 속지 않기 위한 전략들을 제시하고 있으므로 ③번이 정답임.

17) 정답: ② development of critical thinking skills for information evaluation

해설: 본문 4는 정보를 비판적이고 객관적으로 보는 능력의 중요성과 이를 위한 구체적 방법들을 다루고 있으므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

18) 정답: ⑤ practical methods for verifying information credibility

해설: 본문 4는 헤드라인 너머 읽기, 출처 검증, 편견 점검 등 정보의 신뢰성을 확인하는 실용적 방법들을 제시하고 있으므로 ⑤번이 정답임.

19) 정답: ② individual responsibility in preventing fake news damage

해설: 본문 4는 개인이 비판적 사고 능력을 갖추으로써 가짜 뉴스의 피해를 줄일 수 있는 개인적 책임에 대해 강조하고 있으므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

20) 정답: ① importance of objective and critical information assessment

해설: 본문 4는 정보를 객관적이고 비판적으로 평가하는 것의 중요성을 강조하며 이를 위한 구체적 방법을 제시하고 있으므로 ①번이 정답임.

21) 정답: ② dangers of being trapped in information echo chambers

해설: 본문 5는 에코 챔버의 개념을 설명하며 동일한 관점만 접하는 것의 위험성과 이를 피해야 하는 필요성에 대해 다루고 있으므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

22) 정답: ④ negative effects of encountering only similar perspectives

해설: 본문 5는 비슷한 관점만 접하는 것이 현실 이해를 왜곡하고 비판적 사고를 제한하며 사회 분열을 조장하는 부정적 효과에 대해 설명하고 있으므로 ④번이 정답임.

23) 정답: ⑤ necessity of actively seeking diverse information sources

해설: 본문 5는 에코 챔버에 빠지지 않기 위해 적극적으로 다양한 정보원을 찾고 다른 견해를 가진 사람들과 소통해야 한다는 필요성을 강조하고 있으므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

24) 정답: ② importance of open-mindedness in processing new information

해설: 본문 5는 새로운 아이디어를 논의할 때 열린 마음을 갖고 정보를 확인하는 것의 중요성을 강조하고 있으므로 ②번이 정답임.

25) 정답: ⑤ risks of selective information consumption habits

해설: 본문 5는 자신의 취향이나 믿음에 맞는 정보만 선택적으로 받아들이는 습관의 위험성에 대해 경고하고 있으므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

26) 정답: ② When Good Intentions Lead to Fake News Distribution

해설: 본문 1은 Gina가 좋은 의도로 정보를 공유했지만 결과적으로 가짜 뉴스 유포에 기여하게 된 상황을 다루고 있어 ②번이 가장 적절한 제목임.

27) 정답: ⑤ The Digital Trap: When Sharing News without Fact-checking Goes Wrong

해설: 본문 1은 Gina가 좋은 의도로 정보를 공유했지만 결과적으로 가짜 뉴스를 퍼뜨리게 된 디지털 시대의 함정에 대해 다루고 있어 ⑤번이 정답임.

28) 정답: ② Gina's Wake-Up Call: A Lesson in Information Sharing

해설: 본문 1은 Gina의 경험을 통해 정보 공유에 대한 깨달음과 교훈을 제시하고 있어 ②번이 가장 적절함.

29) 정답: ⑤ One Click Away from Becoming a Fake News Distributor

해설: 본문 1은 클릭 한 번으로 누구나 가짜 뉴스 유포자가 될 수 있다는 현실을 Gina의 사례를 통해 보여주고 있어 ⑤번이 정답임.

30) 정답: ④ When Sharing Becomes Spreading: An Unintended Consequence

해설: 본문 1은 단순한 공유가 의도치 않게 가짜 뉴스 확산으로 이어지는 결과에 대해 다루고 있어 ④번이 가장 적절함.

31) 정답: ② Fake News: A Weapon of Mass Disruption

해설: 본문 2는 가짜 뉴스가 개인과 사회에 미치는 파괴적 영향을 강조하며 이를 대량 파괴 무기에 비유하여 ②번이 정답임.

32) 정답: ⑤ The Dark Side of Information: When False Becomes Viral

해설: 본문 2는 잘못된 정보가 바이럴되는 정보의 어두운 면에 대해 다루고 있어 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

33) 정답: ② The Manufactured Crisis: How Fake News Creates Real Chaos

해설: 본문 2는 인도네시아 지진 사례를 통해 가짜 뉴스가 어떻게 인위적 위기를 만들어 실제 혼란을 야기하는지 보여주고 있어 ②번이 정답임.

34) 정답: ④ Information Warfare: The New Threat to Social Stability

해설: 본문 2는 가짜 뉴스를 통한 의도적 조작이 사회 안정성에 미치는 위협에 대해 다루고 있어 ④번이 가장 적절함.

35) 정답: ② Deliberate Deception: The Intention behind Fake News Creation

해설: 본문 2는 특정 집단이 관심끌기, 이익창출, 정치적 목적 등으로 가짜 뉴스를 만드는 의도에 대해 분석하고 있어 ②번이 정답임.

36) 정답: ③ The Speed of Lies: Why Fiction Travels Faster Than Facts

해설: 본문 3은 MIT 연구 결과를 바탕으로 가짜 뉴스가 진실보다 6배 빠르게 퍼지는 이유를 분석하고 있어 ③번이 가장 적절함.

37) 정답: ① The Confirmation Bias Trap: How We Fool Ourselves

해설: 본문 3은 확증편향을 중심으로 사람들이 어떻게 스스로를 속이게 되는지에 대해 설명하고 있어 ①번이 정답임.

38) 정답: ⑤ The Viral Equation: What Makes Information Spread Like Wildfire?

해설: 본문 3은 정보가 들불처럼 빠르게 퍼지는 바이럴 현상의 방정식과 그 원인들을 분석하고 있어 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

39) 정답: ② Wired to Believe: The Psychology Behind Misinformation Spread

해설: 본문 3은 사람들이 잘못된 정보를 믿도록 심리적으로 프로그래밍되어 있다는 관점에서 가짜 뉴스 확산의 심리적 메커니즘을 다루고 있어 ②번이 정답임.

40) 정답: ④ Fast, Far, and False: The Triple Threat of Online Misinformation

해설: 본문 3은 온라인 잘못된 정보가 빠르고(fast), 멀리(far), 그리고 거짓된(false) 삼중 위협에 대해 다루고 있어 ④번이 가장 적절함.

41) 정답: ⑤ The Ultimate Guide to Becoming an Informed Digital Citizen

해설: 본문 4는 디지털 시대에 정보에 휘둘리지 않는 현명한 시민이 되기 위한 포괄적 가이드를 제시하고 있어 ⑤번이 정답임.

42) 정답: ① Beyond the Headlines: A Critical Reader's Handbook

해설: 본문 4는 헤드라인을 넘어서 비판적으로 정보를 읽는 방법에 대한 실용적 안내서를 제공하고 있어 ①번이 가장 적절함.

43) 정답: ⑤ Your Defense Against Deception: Tools for Information Literacy

해설: 본문 4는 속임수에 대한 개인의 방어 수단으로서 정보 문해력 도구들을 제시하고 있어 ⑤번이 정답임.

44) 정답: ③ The Digital Detective: How to Investigate Information Sources

해설: 본문 4는 정보 출처를 조사하고 검증하는 디지털 탐정 역할에 대한 방법론을 제시하고 있어 ③번이 가장 적절함.

45) 정답: ① Think Before You Click: A Digital Age Survival Guide

해설: 본문 4는 클릭하기 전에 생각하라는 메시지로 디지털 시대 생존을 위한 실용적 가이드를 제공하고 있어 ①번이 정답임.

46) 정답: ② Escape the Echo: Breaking Free from Information Bubbles

해설: 본문 5는 에코 챔버에서 벗어나 정보 거품을 깨뜨리는 것의 중요성에 대해 다루고 있어 ②번이 가장 적절함.

47) 정답: ③ Trapped in a Single View: When Information Becomes an Echo Chamber

해설: 본문 5는 소리에 갇힌 것처럼 정보가 하나의 관점만 가지게 하는 에코 챔버가 되는 현상에 대해 다루고 있어 ③번이 정답임.

48) 정답: ① The Mirror Effect: How We Seek Information That Reflects Our Beliefs

해설: 본문 5는 거울 효과처럼 자신의 믿음을 반영하는 정보만 찾는 현상에 대해 경고하고 있어 ①번이 가장 적절함.

49) 정답: ⑤ The Danger of Intellectual Isolation in Digital Age

해설: 본문 5는 디지털 시대에 지적 고립의 위험성과 이로 인한 부정적 결과에 대해 경고하고 있어 ⑤번이 정답임.

50) 정답: ④ Beyond Your Bubble: The Power of Diverse Perspectives

해설: 본문 5는 자신의 거품을 넘어서 다양한 관점의 힘에 대해 강조하며 이를 위한 구체적 방법을 제시하고 있어 ④번이 가장 적절함.

51) 정답: ② the most discussed and shared content online

해설: 'number one issue online'은 온라인에서 가장 많이 논의되고 공유되는 콘텐츠를 의미하므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

52) 정답: ⑤ fake news incidents occur repeatedly and frequently

해설: 'reminded her of another incident'는 가짜 뉴스 사건이 반복적이고 빈번하게 발생한다는 것을 함축하므로 ⑤번이 정답임.

53) 정답: ③ she had been deceived by false information

해설: 'undamaged Heundeulbawi'는 실제로는 손상되지 않았다는 사실을 통해 그녀가 거짓 정보에 속았음을 함축하므로 ③번이 가장 적절함.

54) 정답: ⑤ caused emotional damage and reputation harm

해설: 'hurt the athlete'는 운동선수에게 정서적 피해와 명성 손상을 입혔다는 의미를 함축하므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

55) 정답: ③ accidentally helped increase the distribution of misinformation

해설: 'contributed to the spread of fake news'는 우

연히 잘못된 정보의 유포 확산에 도움을 주었다는 의미를 함축하므로 ③번이 정답임.

56) 정답: ③ someone who unknowingly helps spread misinformation

해설: 'accidental distributor'는 의도하지 않게 잘못된 정보를 퍼뜨리는 데 도움을 주는 사람을 의미하므로 ③번이 정답임.

57) 정답: ⑤ a planned and intentional effort to deceive

해설: 'deliberate attempt'는 계획적이고 의도적인 속임수 노력을 의미하므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

58) 정답: ② achieving power or influence through manipulation

해설: 'gaining political benefits'는 조작을 통해 권력이나 영향력을 얻는다는 의미를 함축하므로 ②번이 정답임.

59) 정답: ⑤ cause significant damage to society and individuals

해설: 'seriously harm the public'는 사회와 개인에게 심각한 피해를 입힌다는 의미를 함축하므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

60) 정답: ② people who were forced to leave their homes temporarily

해설: 'displaced people'는 일시적으로 집을 떠나야 했던 사람들을 의미하므로 ②번이 정답임.

61) 정답: ⑤ content that stimulates strong emotional reactions

해설: 'new and provocative things'는 강한 감정적 반응을 자극하는 콘텐츠를 의미하므로 ⑤번이 정답임.

62) 정답: ① spreads rapidly and widely across online platforms

해설: 'goes viral'은 온라인 플랫폼 전반에 걸쳐 빠르고 광범위하게 퍼진다는 의미를 함축하므로 ①번이 가장 적절함.

63) 정답: ④ make quick judgments without thorough consideration

해설: 'think simply and effortlessly'는 철저한 고려 없이 빠른 판단을 한다는 의미를 함축하므로 ④번이 정답임.

64) 정답: ⑤ the tendency to seek information that supports existing beliefs
해설: 'confirmation bias'는 기존 믿음을 뒷받침하는 정보를 찾으려는 경향을 의미하므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

65) 정답: ③ accept information without critical examination
해설: 'blindly believe'는 비판적 검토 없이 정보를 받아들인다는 의미를 함축하므로 ③번이 정답임.

66) 정답: ④ headlines designed to attract attention and clicks
해설: 'provocative headlines'는 관심과 클릭을 유도하도록 설계된 헤드라인을 의미하므로 ④번이 가장 적절함.

67) 정답: ② without questioning or deeper analysis
해설: 'at face value'는 의문을 갖거나 깊이 분석하지 않고 받아들인다는 의미를 함축하므로 ②번이 정답임.

68) 정답: ⑤ actively apply analytical and evaluative reasoning
해설: 'exercise critical thinking skills'는 분석적이고 평가적인 추론을 적극적으로 적용한다는 의미를 함축하므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

69) 정답: ④ the trustworthiness and reliability of the information provider
해설: 'credibility of the source'는 정보 제공자의 신뢰성과 믿을 만함을 의미하므로 ④번이 정답임.

70) 정답: ③ minimize the negative impact of fake news
해설: 'reduce the damage'는 가짜 뉴스의 부정적 영향을 최소화한다는 의미를 함축하므로 ③번이 가장 적절함.

71) 정답: ④ an environment where only similar opinions are heard
해설: 'echo chamber'는 비슷한 의견만 들리는 환경을 의미하므로 ④번이 정답임.

72) 정답: ③ create a false or misleading perception of reality
해설: 'distort your understanding'는 현실에 대한 거짓되거나 오해를 불러일으키는 인식을 만든다는 의미를 함축하므로 ③번이 가장 적절함.

73) 정답: ⑤ create or increase separation between social groups
해설: 'foster social division'는 사회 집단 간의 분리를 만들거나 증가시킨다는 의미를 함축하므로 ⑤번이 정답임.

74) 정답: ② remain receptive to different ideas and perspectives
해설: 'keep an open mind'는 다른 아이디어와 관점에 대해 수용적인 태도를 유지한다는 의미를 함축하므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

75) 정답: ① have a desire for information to match personal preferences
해설: 'want something to be true'는 정보가 개인적 선호와 일치하기를 바라는 욕구를 의미하므로 ①번이 정답임.

76) 정답: ③ Content creators made fake stories about the athlete's death to gain attention and money.
해설: 본문에서 "They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts"라고 명시되어 있어 콘텐츠 제작자들이 관심과 수익을 위해 가짜 뉴스를 만들었다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

77) 정답: ③ A famous athlete actually died according to the news story.
해설: 본문에서 "The news that a famous athlete had died became the number one issue online, but it turned out to be fake"라고 명시되어 있어, 유명 운동 선수의 죽음 소식은 가짜였다고 밝혀졌으므로 ③번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

78) 정답: ④ The reporter stood next to the damaged Heundeulbawi during the TV news.
해설: 본문에서 "a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi"라고 명시되어 있어, 기자는 손상되지 않은 흔들바위 옆에 서 있었으므로 ④번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

79) 정답: ③ Gina had previously supported those who spread fake news about celebrities.
해설: 본문에서 "Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news"라고 명시되어 있어, Gina는 과거에 가짜 뉴스를 퍼뜨린 사람들을 비판했으므로 ③번이

본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

80) 정답: ④ Gina realized she had become part of the fake news problem herself.

해설: 본문 마지막 부분에서 "This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news"라고 명시되어 있어, Gina가 자신도 가짜 뉴스 문제의 일부가 되었음을 깨달았다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

81) 정답: ③ Thousands of residents stayed in shelters for two weeks due to fake news.

해설: 본문에서 "thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks. This was because of fake news stories"라고 명시되어 있어 가짜 뉴스 때문에 수천 명의 주민들이 2주 동안 대피소에 머물렀다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

82) 정답: ⑤ Fake news spreads primarily through traditional media outlets rather than social media.

해설: 본문에서는 가짜 뉴스가 소셜 미디어를 통해 확산되는 것에 대해 주로 다루고 있으며, 전통적인 미디어가 아닌 소셜 미디어에서의 확산 문제를 강조하고 있으므로 ⑤번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

83) 정답: ③ All residents immediately returned to their homes after the earthquake.

해설: 본문에서 "thousands of residents did not return to their homes and were still in shelters for two weeks"라고 명시되어 있어, 주민들이 즉시 집으로 돌아가지 않았으므로 ③번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

84) 정답: ④ The government verified that another tsunami was indeed coming.

해설: 본문에서 "the government had to announce that the information was fake"라고 명시되어 있어, 정부는 해당 정보가 가짜라고 발표했으므로 ④번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

85) 정답: ④ Social media messages warned residents about impending natural disasters.

해설: 본문에서 "fake news stories on social media that another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike"라고 명시되어 있어, 소셜 미디어 메시지들이 주민들에게 임박한 자연재해를 경고했다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

86) 정답: ② The MIT study showed fake news spreads 6 times faster than real news.

해설: 본문에서 "A study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US has shown that fake news spreads online 6 times faster than real news on average"라고 명시되어 있어 MIT 연구 결과와 정확히 일치함.

87) 정답: ③ People always verify information with proof before believing it.

해설: 본문에서 "It is more likely for them to believe new information without any proof, instead of critically examining it"라고 명시되어 있어, 사람들이 증거 없이 새로운 정보를 믿는 경향이 있다고 했으므로 ③번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

88) 정답: ④ People objectively evaluate all news regardless of their personal prejudices.

해설: 본문에서 "people are inclined to believe information that fits their prejudices or experiences even when not true"라고 명시되어 있어, 사람들이 편견에 맞는 정보를 믿는 경향이 있다고 했으므로 ④번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

89) 정답: ⑤ Social media users always take time to critically examine new information.

해설: 본문에서 "people in their daily lives tend to think simply and effortlessly" 및 "believe new information without any proof, instead of critically examining it"라고 명시되어 있어, 사람들이 비판적으로 정보를 검토하지 않는다고 했으므로 ⑤번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

90) 정답: ④ Confirmation bias causes people to ignore news that doesn't support their beliefs.

해설: 본문에서 "they selectively accept news in a way that only confirms their beliefs and ignore news that doesn't support them"라고 명시되어 있어, 확증편향이 사람들로 하여금 자신의 믿음을 뒷받침하지 않는 뉴스를 무시하게 한다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

91) 정답: ② It's impossible to completely avoid all false information online.

해설: 본문에서 "In the digital age, it might be impossible to avoid or eliminate all false information that spreads online"라고 명시되어 있어,

온라인에서 모든 거짓 정보를 완전히 피하는 것이 불가능할 수 있다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

92) 정답: ④ Reading only articles that support your opinion is recommended for better understanding.

해설: 본문에서 "Ask yourself if you are only reading articles that suit your opinion, and look for articles that oppose your opinion as well"라고 명시되어 있어, 자신의 의견에 반대하는 기사도 찾아보라고 권하므로 ④번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

93) 정답: ③ Personal beliefs and biases have no impact on information judgment.

해설: 본문에서 "Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgment"라고 명시되어 있어, 개인의 믿음이 판단에 영향을 줄 수 있다고 했으므로 ③번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

94) 정답: ⑤ Reliable media sources always guarantee the complete accuracy of all information.

해설: 본문에서 "it might be impossible to avoid or eliminate all false information that spreads online"라고 명시하여 완전한 정확성을 보장하는 것이 불가능할 수 있다고 했으므로 ⑤번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

95) 정답: ③ Anyone has the potential to produce or spread fake news.

해설: 본문 마지막에서 "Don't forget! Anyone can be the next person producing or spreading fake news!"라고 명시되어 있어, 누구든지 가짜 뉴스를 생산하거나 퍼뜨릴 수 있는 사람이 될 수 있다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

96) 정답: ③ Echo chambers can foster social division and make collaboration challenging.

해설: 본문에서 "an echo chamber may foster social division, making collaboration on common issues challenging"라고 명시되어 있어, 에코챔버가 사회 분열을 조장하고 협력을 어렵게 만들 수 있다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

97) 정답: ④ Encountering only similar perspectives enhances critical thinking abilities.

해설: 본문에서 "This can distort your understanding of reality, and limit your ability to think critically"라

고 명시되어 있어, 유사한 관점만 접하는 것이 비판적 사고 능력을 제한한다고 했으므로 ④번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

98) 정답: ① Wanting something to be true automatically makes it true.

해설: 본문 마지막에서 "Even if you really want something to be true, it doesn't always mean that it is true"라고 명시되어 있어, 무언가가 사실일 것 같다고 해서 항상 사실인 것은 아니라고 했으므로 ①번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

99) 정답: ⑤ Avoiding diverse information sources helps prevent confusion and enhances understanding.

해설: 본문에서 "you must actively seek diverse sources of information"라고 명시되어 있어, 다양한 정보원을 적극적으로 찾아야 한다고 했으므로 ⑤번이 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

100) 정답: ③ The Internet and social media have become primary news sources for most people.

해설: 본문 첫 문장에서 "These days, everyone accesses the news through the Internet or social media"라고 명시되어 있어, 요즘 모든 사람이 인터넷이나 소셜 미디어를 통해 뉴스에 접근한다는 내용과 정확히 일치함.

101) 정답: ① she had become part of the problem herself

해설: "This time, however"라는 대조적 연결어 이후 빈칸이 나오며, 앞에서 Gina가 과거에 가짜 뉴스를 퍼뜨린 사람들을 비판했다고 했으므로, 이번에는 자신이 그 문제의 일부가 되었다는 깨달음이 문맥상 가장 적절함.

102) 정답: ⑤ the government had to announce that the information was fake

해설: 문맥상 주민들이 가짜 뉴스로 인해 불안해하는 상황에서, 그 결과로 정부가 해당 정보가 가짜라고 발표해야 했다는 내용이 논리적으로 가장 적절함.

103) 정답: ③ only confirms their beliefs and ignore news that doesn't support them

해설: "confirmation bias"의 정의를 설명하는 부분에서, 확증편향이란 자신의 믿음을 확인하는 뉴스만 선택적으로

받아들이고 그렇지 않은 뉴스는 무시하는 것이라는 의미가 문맥상 가장 적절함.

104) 정답: ① the ability to view information critically and objectively

해설: 앞 문장에서 가짜 뉴스를 피하기 위한 여러 방법들(비판적 사고, 편견 검토, 출처 확인 등)을 제시한 후, 이러한 능력들을 종합하여 "정보를 비판적이고 객관적으로 보는 능력"이 있으면 피해를 줄일 수 있다는 내용이 문맥상 가장 적절함.

105) 정답: ⑤ it doesn't always mean that it is true

해설: "Even if you really want something to be true"라는 조건절 이후에 나오는 빈칸으로, 개인적 바람과 실제 사실은 다를 수 있다는 객관적 사실 판단의 중요성을 강조하는 내용이 문맥상 가장 적절함.

106) 정답: ④ circulation / false

해설: Gina는 의도치 않게 가짜 뉴스의 확산(circulation)에 관여하게 되었고, 이 사례는 SNS 상에서의 가짜 뉴스 정보(false information) 전파의 위험성을 보여준다.

107) 정답: ② panic / emergency

해설: 지진 이후 퍼진 가짜 뉴스가 사람들 사이에 공포(panic)를 불러일으켰고, 공식적인 재난 대응(emergency response)을 지연시켰다는 것이 핵심이다.

108) 정답: ③ confirmation / impact

해설: 본문에서는 확증 편향(confirmation bias)이 사람들로 하여금 자신의 기존 신념에 맞는 정보만 받아들이게 하며, 이로 인해 가짜 뉴스의 영향력(impact)이 더욱 커진다고 설명하고 있다.

109) 정답: ④ biases / resilience

해설: 본문에서는 자신의 편향(biases)을 성찰하고 비판적으로 정보를 검토함으로써, 가짜 뉴스에 대한 저항력(resilience)을 기를 수 있다고 강조하고 있다.

110) 정답: ③ reality / constructive

해설: echo chamber는 현실에 대한 인식을 왜곡(distort reality)시키며, 건설적인(constructive) 논의나 토론의 가능성을 약화시킨다고 본문에서 지적하고 있다.

111) 정답: ⑤ praised → criticized

해설: 본문에서 Gina는 가짜 뉴스가 운동선수를 해치고

사람들을 혼란스럽게 했다고 언급하며, 이러한 해로운 결과에 대해 부정적인 입장을 취하고 있다. 따라서 가짜 뉴스를 만들고 퍼뜨린 사람들을 '비판했다(criticized)'는 것이 문맥상 적절하며, '칭찬했다(praised)'는 완전히 반대되는 의미로 부적절하다.

112) 정답: ③ relaxed → anxious

해설: 본문에서 인도네시아 지진 후 가짜 뉴스로 인해 수천 명의 주민들이 2주 동안 대피소에 머물렀다고 설명하고 있다. 여진에 대한 가짜 뉴스 때문에 사람들이 집으로 돌아가지 못했다는 맥락에서 사람들은 '불안해했다(anxious)'는 것이 적절하며, '편안해했다(relaxed)'는 상황과 완전히 맞지 않는 반대 의미이다.

113) 정답: ③ carelessly → critically

해설: 본문에서는 사람들이 증거 없이 새로운 정보를 믿는 경향이 있다고 설명하면서, 정보를 '비판적으로 검토하는(critically examining)' 대신 그냥 믿어버린다는 대조적 의미를 나타내고 있다. '부주의하게 검토한다(carelessly examining)'는 문맥상 맞지 않으며, '비판적으로'의 반대 개념으로 사용되어야 한다.

114) 정답: ⑤ increase → reduce

해설: 본문에서는 비판적이고 객관적으로 정보를 보는 능력이 있다면 가짜 뉴스로 인한 피해를 줄일 수 있다고 설명하고 있다. 디지털 시대에 가짜 뉴스 대처 방안을 제시하는 맥락에서 '피해를 감소시킨다(reduce)'가 적절하며, '증가시킨다(increase)'는 완전히 반대되는 의미로 부적절하다.

115) 정답: ⑤ closed → open

해설: 본문에서는 에코 챔버 현상을 피하기 위해 다양한 정보원을 찾고 다른 견해를 가진 사람들과 소통해야 한다고 강조하고 있다. 새로운 아이디어를 논의할 때는 '열린 마음(open mind)'을 가져야 한다는 맥락에서 '닫힌 마음(closed mind)'은 완전히 반대되는 의미로 부적절하다.

116) 정답: ① scroll → scrolling

117) 정답: ⑤ following → followed

118) 정답: ④ what → that

119) 정답: ⑤ that → what

120) 정답: ② encounter → encountering

121) <정답>

- 1) scrolling
- 2) astonished
- 3) shared
- 4) shocking
- 5) standing
- 6) damaged
- 7) embarrassed
- 8) that
- 9) that
- 10) made
- 11) raising
- 12) because
- 13) spread
- 14) confused

122) <정답>

- 1) becoming
- 2) deliberate
- 3) made
- 4) harm
- 5) involved
- 6) for
- 7) to spread
- 8) during
- 9) because of
- 10) that
- 11) that
- 12) that

123) <정답>

- 1) significantly
- 2) than
- 3) astonishing
- 4) surprising
- 5) stimulating
- 6) goes
- 7) because
- 8) to believe
- 9) examining
- 10) that
- 11) describing
- 12) while
- 13) believing

124) <정답>

- 1) much
- 2) mislead
- 3) stimulating
- 4) carefully
- 5) Exercise
- 6) evaluate
- 7) what
- 8) Ask
- 9) what
- 10) to check
- 11) eliminate
- 12) producing

125) <정답>

- 1) accesses
- 2) through
- 3) takes
- 4) suits
- 5) encountering
- 6) considering
- 7) trapped
- 8) enclosed
- 9) where
- 10) describe
- 11) in which
- 12) engage
- 13) making
- 14) challenging
- 15) falling
- 16) discussing

126) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)

127) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

128) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

129) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

130) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

131) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

132) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

133) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)

134) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

135) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

136) [정답] ⑧

137) [정답] ⑥

138) [정답] ②

139) [정답] ⑭

140) [정답] ④

<서술형>

141) While scrolling through her social media one day, Gina was astonished when she saw the news headline, "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen."

142) Later, during the morning news on TV, a reporter standing next to the undamaged Heundeulbawi said, "Today's Internet stories of the Heundeulbawi being damaged were fake."

143) Gina was embarrassed by the fact that she had spread the fake news.

144) It reminded her of another incident of fake news that had happened a while ago.

145) They produced provocative false stories to make money by raising the number of views of their posts.

146) At that time, Gina criticized those who had made and spread fake news because it had hurt the athlete and confused people.

147) This time, however, Gina herself had accidentally contributed to the spread of fake news.

148) Unfortunately, becoming an accidental distributor of fake news like Gina is not unusual.

149) Fake news is a deliberate attempt to manipulate people by spreading inaccurate information.

150) It is made by certain groups with the intention of attracting people's attention, making profits, or

gaining political benefits.

151) This was because of fake news stories on social media that another earthquake followed by a tsunami was about to strike.

152) Many displaced people were so anxious about aftershocks that the government had to announce that the information was fake.

153) Fake news on social media spreads significantly farther and faster than true stories.

154) A study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US has shown that fake news spreads online 6 times faster than real news on average.

155) One explanation for this phenomenon is that people like new and provocative things.

156) When information is astonishing, people not only feel that it is surprising, but they also want to share the stimulating news with others.

157) By passing it to others on social media, they can gain attention because they are the first to post previously unknown, but possibly false, information.

158) Also, fake news goes viral because people in their daily lives tend to think simply and effortlessly.

159) Moreover, people are inclined to believe information that fits their prejudices or experiences even when not true.

160) During election season, for example, people tend to blindly believe any news describing their favored candidates in a positive way.

161) With so much information on the Internet, how can you make sure that fake news does not mislead you?

162) They can be so stimulating to get more clicks that you may click on them accidentally.

163) Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgment.

164) You should examine who wrote the news story and what the intent was behind writing the news story.

165) If you have the ability to view information critically and objectively, you will be able to reduce the damage that fake news can cause.

166) These days, everyone accesses the news through the Internet or social media, and often selectively takes the information that suits their

tastes or beliefs.

- 167) However, consistently encountering similar perspectives without considering alternative views can lead you to be trapped in an "echo chamber."
- 168) An echo chamber refers to an enclosed space where sound doesn't leak out and returns as an echo.
- 169) The term "echo chamber" is also used to describe any situation in which you only hear opinions you already agree with.
- 170) This can distort your understanding of reality, and limit your ability to think critically and engage in meaningful debates.
- 171) To avoid falling into this trap, you must actively seek diverse sources of information and engage with people who have different views.
- 172) Always remember to check the information you receive, and keep an open mind when discussing new ideas.