

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The human brain is suited to distinguishing ① whatever structure and pattern there is to be found in a visual image. An experienced Go player looks at the layout of the stones and, by using the brain's strength at pattern recognition, ② being able to spot a valuable next move. For computers, imitating this very basic human skill has traditionally been a struggle. Machine vision is a challenge that engineers have wrestled with for decades. The human brain's highly ③ developed sense of visual structure has been sharpened over millions of years and has been key to our survival. An animal's ability to survive depends in part on its ability to pick out structure from the visual mess that nature offers. A pattern in the chaos of the jungle ④ likely indicates the presence of another animal — and if you fail to notice, that animal might eat you. The human code is extremely good at reading patterns, interpreting how ⑤ they might develop, and responding appropriately. It is one of our key strengths, and it plays into our appreciation for the patterns in music and art.

* Go: 바둑

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There are no robots that can scale the highly skilled treatments demanded of doctors. Surgical robots have become very popular and may expand the capabilities of surgeons, but these machines are not (A) autonomous / dependent. Instead, the same doctor that would otherwise perform the surgery by hand now manipulates the robot. The patient may be happier with the result, but the time demanded of the surgeon and the accompanying medical team is not dramatically reduced. The manipulative work performed by doctors presents an extraordinary challenge for artificial intelligence because it (B) excludes / requires extreme dexterity combined with problem solving and interpersonal skills, as well as the ability to handle an unpredictable environment where every situation, and every patient, is unique. As far as physical healthcare robots are concerned, reaching the state of enhanced productivity that we have seen in factories or warehouses likely lies in the (C) distant / immediate future and will need not just vastly improved robotic dexterity, but quite possibly artificial general intelligence that possesses highly complex human-like cognitive abilities.

* scale: (~까지) 이르다 ** dexterity: 손재주, 솜씨, 좋음

(A) (B) (C)

- ① autonomous ... requires ... distant
- ② autonomous ... excludes ... immediate
- ③ autonomous ... requires ... immediate
- ④ dependent ... excludes ... immediate
- ⑤ dependent ... requires ... distant

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. There is little doubt that the Olympic Games are exciting, unpredictable events, providing fans and competitors with a rich set of experiences. Beyond the excitement, part of the appeal of the Olympics is its image of _____, born from centuries of tradition around the purity of honest athletic competition. We expect and trust that the Olympics overall — and the competitions within — will be conducted fairly, with all athletes having prepared by using proper training techniques, and building their reputations through tough and varied competitive events. This simple set of expectations is central to our belief in the Olympics as a pure event free from manipulation, as opposed to, say, professional wrestling, with its implicit and explicit understanding between the wrestling stars and the fans that the entire event is scripted. If the Olympics were ever to resort to rigging or scripting, the entire foundation of the Games would be destroyed, and thousands of years of credibility would be wiped out.

* rigging: 조작

- ① cooperation ② patience
- ③ irregularity ④ excellence
- ⑤ authenticity

32. As several recent experiences show, humanitarian intervention runs the risk of _____. The infrastructure of the invaded country gets badly damaged or is deliberately destroyed in military action, and needs to be rebuilt. Its natural resources need to be developed, its armed forces have to be retrained and equipped with new weaponry, its schools and hospitals reconstructed, and so on. Since all this yields millions of dollars in income from inflated contracts, the intervening countries and their business enterprises are eager to get their share of it. Indeed, some multinationals are known to lobby for humanitarian intervention for this very reason, supported by similarly motivated local groups who even create or contribute to the crisis in the hope of earning their share of its attractive harvest. The presence of the UN in a country means quick money for various groups. It creates jobs, rents and gives out contracts and houses, hires interpreters and consultants, and gives out contracts that sometimes go to those with close ties to the warring parties.

* humanitarian: 인도주의적인

- ① creating a power gap in the region
- ② being turned into a profitable business
- ③ violating commercial laws and agreements
- ④ upsetting the economic balance of the markets
- ⑤ causing a hierarchical crisis in the parties involved