1. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The fear that human beings might create a living thing that cannot be controlled is not new. It is called Frankenstein anxiety and owes its name to the novel *Frankenstein* (1818) by Mary Shelley. In this book, scientist Victor Frankenstein collects pieces of dead bodies and from them creates a "Monster." The Monster turns out to have superb intelligence and eventually turns against its creator, with dreadful results. After Shelley, in the genre of science fiction, countless artificial beings were depicted as becoming dangerous. In the movie *The Terminator*, released in the 1980s, highly developed AI robots finally decide to wipe the human race off the face of the earth. If robots are supposed to follow the way of human imagination, we see a horrible future ahead, don't we? Maybe, but probably not. Fictional imagination concerning robots not only rang warning bells but also offered a way forward. Isaac Asimov, sometimes referred to as the father of science fiction, who first created the word "robotics," saw no point in too much worry. He pointed out that robots are machines advanced, but still machines. He believed that safety factors should be built into robots, as well as into other machines like cars and planes. The safety measures Asimov devised for his fictional robots were the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics."

① Frankenstein anxiety refers to fear that humans may create life beyond their control.
② Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's novel possesses a high degree of intelligence.
③ In the movie *Terminator*, AI robots that try to exterminate human race appear.
④ Isaac Asimov coined the term robotics.
⑤ Isaac Asimov thought that robots should be equipped with elements that ensure safety.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Isaac Asimov, who coined the word "robotics," pointed out that robots are machines – advanced, but still machines. Unless safety factors ①are installed inside those structures, we can't guarantee safety. But in his fictional stories, Asimov devised the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics." The Laws set the priorities for robotic behavior. At all cost, human life should be protected. In his fictional world ②filled with robots, the Laws are enforced without exception. Asimov's fictional vision has proved insightful and has helped global leaders to plan and prepare for the future. In 2011, British scientists, engineers, and scholars insisted that a Commission on Artificial Intelligence ③establish to examine the social and ethical principles. The principles focus on human safety, making it ④clear that robots should serve human beings. Similar actions have followed. In February, 2017, the European Parliament approved a resolution ⑤calling for the creation of laws on robotics, based on Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics.

*Commission: 위원회

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

The safety measures Asimov devised for his fictional robots ①were the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics." The Laws set the priorities for robotic behavior. At all cost, human life should ②be protected. In his fictional world full of robots, the Laws are enforced without exception. Asimov's fictional vision has proved ③insightful and has helped global leaders to plan and prepare for the future. In 2011, British scientists, engineers, and scholars suggested that designers, builders, and users of robots ④follow five ethical principles. The principles focus on human safety, making ⑤them clear that robots should serve human beings. Similar actions have followed.

4. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

If robots are supposed to follow the way of human imagination, we see a horrible future ahead, don't we? Maybe, but probably not. Fictional imagination concerning robots not only rang warning bells but also offered a way forward. Isaac Asimov, sometimes referred to as the father of science fiction, who first coined the word "robotics," saw no point in too much worry. He pointed out that robots are machines advanced, but still machines. He believed that safety factors should be built into robots, as well as into other machines like cars and planes. The safety measures Asimov devised for his fictional robots were the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics." The Laws set the priorities for robotic behavior. At all cost, human life should be protected.

① Our human imagination for the future robots can be used as a helpful guideline as well as a warning sign.

② The term 'Robotics' and the 'Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics' both were first devised by Isaac Asimov, who is now so-called the father of science.

③ Isaac Asimov saw robots as advanced but still nothing more than mere machines.

④ Isaac Asimov believed that we could use robots in a safer way - without too much worries - once well equipped with safety devices.

⑤ 'Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics' are kinds of safety measures prioritizing human safety.

5. 다음 밑줄 친 표현 중 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

From the Tin Man in The Wizard of Oz and R2D2 in Star Wars to the more recent Transformers, robots have inspired many ①<u>little</u> future scientists. Modern children have played with robot toys, ②<u>watched</u> robot animations, and read robot stories. ③<u>Those</u> kids have eventually grown up to lead the frontiers of robot technology, changing the shape of the future world. The concept of or the desire for robot-like creatures ④<u>traces</u> far back, almost to the birth of human imagination. In The Iliad, Homer tells the myth of Hephaistos, the Greek god of metal working, who has helpers made of gold that ⑤<u>spins and weaves</u>. This and many other ancient stories show that people have long dreamed of inanimate creatures that can do their monotonous or difficult work.

6. 다음 중 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

Now, for the first time in human history, robots are about to evolve into ①<u>independent</u>, “living” creatures. The invention of artificial intelligence (AI) broke a barrier no human generation ②<u>had ever reached</u> before, and nobody knows for sure ③<u>that</u> might become of the innovative leap. So far, the prospect seems ④<u>to have stirred</u> more fears than hopes. In 2016, for example, when Google’s AlphaGo beat the world’s elite go players, one by one, the shock and dread that robots might finally assume “life” struck the global population. The fear was ⑤<u>that</u> an independent creature might someday escape human control.

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The incredible history of robots is all about science catching up with human imagination, a constant dialog between imaginative fiction and actual scientific discoveries. The concept of or the desire for robot-like creatures traces far back, almost to the birth of human imagination. In *The Iliad*, Homer tells the myth of Hephaistos, the Greek god of metal working, who has helpers made of gold that spin and weave. Legendary Hephaistos made other self-moving objects, including a set of automated servants, who looked like women but were made of gold. According to Homer's recounting of the myth, Hephaistos gave these artificial women the gods' knowledge. Experts argue that they could be considered an ancient _____ version of artificial intelligence. This and many other ancient stories show that people have long dreamed of inanimate creatures that can do their monotonous or difficult work.

① mythical ② actual
③ accurate ④ absolute
⑤ particular

8. 다음 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

The fear that human beings might create a living thing that cannot ①be controlled is not new. It is called Frankenstein anxiety and ②owes its name to the novel Frankenstein (1818) by Mary Shelley. In this book, scientist Victor Frankenstein collects pieces of dead bodies and from ③them creates a "Monster." The Monster turns out ④to have superb intelligence and eventually ⑤turned against its creator, with dreadful results.

9. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것을 있는 대로 고르면?

From the Tin Man in The Wizard of Oz and R2D2 in Star Wars to the more recent Transformers, robots ⓐhave inspired many little future scientists. Modern children have played with robot toys, ⓑwatching robot animations, and read robot stories. Those kids have eventually grown up ⓒto lead the frontiers of robot technology, ⓓchanged the shape of the future world. The incredible history of robots is all about science ⓔcaught up with human imagination, a constant dialog between imaginative fiction and actual scientific discoveries.

① ⓐ ⓒ ② ⓐ ⓒ ⓓ
③ ⓑ ⓒ ⓔ ④ ⓑ ⓓ
⑤ ⓓ ⓔ

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his fictional world full of intelligent robots, Isaac Asimov introduced a series of laws that would help govern these robot's behavior in society, which amounted to laws and ethics for robots. They are called the Three Laws of Robotics and place their main emphasis on _____. The original Three Laws were as follows:

1. A robot must not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
2. A robot must obey orders given to it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Laws.

① sustaining the prosperity of human beings
② allowing continuous development of robots
③ preventing humans from violating the Laws
④ protecting the safety of robots against humans
⑤ ensuring the safety of human working with robots.

11. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 적절하지 <u>않은</u> <u>2개</u>를 고르시오.

Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the imaginary machines that work for human beings. The term "robot," ①<u>which is referring to</u> such artificial creatures, was first coined in Czech writer Karel Capek's play, *Rossum's Universal Robots* (1920). Robot is a Czech word for slave. In this play, robots are specifically made to do the hard labor ②<u>so that human beings can</u> live lives of leisure and comfort. This vision of automatic workers ③<u>did not take long to realized</u>. In 1937, the earliest known industrial robot was completed, opening the first phase or robotics the age of industrial robots. Industrial robots, ④<u>though making fast progress since then</u>, are not yet thinking machines which can act independently. They are more like advanced clockworks, ⑤<u>although far more precisely operated</u>.

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

Fictional imagination concerning robots not only rang warning bells but also offered a way forward. Isaac Asimov, sometimes referred ①<u>to as</u> the father of science fiction, who first coined the word "robotics," saw no point in too much worry. He pointed out that robots are machines advanced, but still machines. He believed that safety factors ②<u>should be built</u> into robots, as well as into other machines like cars and planes. The safety measures Asimov devised for his fictional robots were the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics." The Laws set the priorities for robotic behavior. At all cost, human life should be protected. In his fictional world full of robots, the Laws are enforced without exception. Asimov's fictional vision has proved ③<u>insightful</u> and has helped global leaders to plan and prepare for the future. In 2011, British scientists, engineers, and scholars suggested that designers, builders, and users of robots ④<u>followed</u> five ethical principles. Similar actions have followed. In February, 2017, the European Parliament approved a resolution ⑤<u>calling</u> for the creation of laws on robotics, based on Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics.

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

Asimov's fictional vision has proved insightful and has helped global leaders to plan and prepare for the future. In 2011, British scientists, engineers, and scholars suggested that designers, builders, and users of robots follow five ethical principle. The principles focus on human safety, making it clear that robots should serve human beings. Similar actions have followed. In February, 2017, the European Parliament approved a resolution calling for the creation of laws on robotics, based on Asimov's vision.

↓

Global leaders have tried to ___(A)___ Asimov's fictional vision into ___(B)___ guidelines for the direction of upcoming robots.

	(A)	(B)
①	reject	obsolete
②	reject	regulatory
③	embody	regulatory
④	embody	erroneous
⑤	antagonize	erroneous

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

The concept of or the desire for robot-like creatures ①<u>traces</u> far back, almost to the birth of human imagination. In The Iliad, Homer tells the myth of Hephaistos, the Greek god of metal working, ②<u>who</u> helpers are made of gold that spin and weave. This and many other ancient stories show that people have long dreamed ③<u>that</u> inanimate creatures could do their monotonous or difficult work. Then, in early modern times, the first invention that laid the foundation for robotics ④<u>was</u> perfected - clocks. The mechanisms that ran them were called "clockworks." The 17th century is known to have been the golden age of "clockwork automatons." Walking toy soldiers were built, along with toy ducks that drank water and toy boys that over and over would write a single letter with a pen. These moving dolls were distant ancestors to today's robots. They were merely capable of repeating the same action. Still, they marked the beginning of modern mechanical engineering, ⑤<u>keeping</u> alive the dream of robots.

15. 다음 예문의 밑줄 친 to lead의 용법과 같은 예문을 고르시오.

> Modern children have played with robot toys, watched robot animations, and read robot stories. Those kids have eventually grown up to lead the frontiers of robot technology, changing the shape of the future world.

① She lived to be 90.
② He wants to meet her again.
③ She came to see you from Busan.
④ Would you like something to drink?
⑤ There are lots of books to read in the library.

정답 및 해설

1) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

본문에서 언급되지 않았거나 언급된 세부 내용과 다르게/반대로 서술하고 있는 선지를 소거하며 문제를 풀도록 한다.

바로 잡기

Mary Shelley의 소설의 과학자 Victor Frankenstein이 만든 '괴물'이 고도의 지능을 지니고 있다는 것이므로 ②은 일치하지 않는다.

2) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip

수동태는 행위의 대상에 초점을 두어 '~되다, ~당하다'라는 의미를 나타내며, 'be + p.p + by + 행위자'의 형태로 쓴다.

바로 잡기

동사 insisted의 목적어 역할을 하는 that절의 주어는 a Commission on Artificial Intelligence(인공 지능에 대한 위원회)이고, 이것은 설립되어야 하는 것이기 때문에 수동태인 (should) be established가 되어야 한다.

3) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

'~을 …하게 만들다'라는 뜻을 가진 [make+목적어+목적보어] 형태의 5형식 구조가 쓰였다.

바로 잡기

make의 목적어는 명사절인 that절(robots ~ human beings)인데, 목적어가 너무 길어서 목적 보어 뒤로 보내지고, 목적어 자리에 가목적어 it이 와 있는 경우이다. 따라서 them을 가목적어 it으로 바꿔야 한다.

4) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

글의 내용과 보기의 내용을 대조하며 틀린 선지를 바르게 고치며 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기

Isaac Asimov는 과학소설의 아버지로 불리기도 하였다.

5) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

주격 관계대명사절에서 동사는 선행사의 인칭과 수에 일치시켜야한다는 점에 유의하며 문제를 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기

주격 관계대명사 that이 수식하는 선행사가 helpers라는 복수명사이므로 관계대명사 절 안의 동사도 복수형인 spin and weave를 사용해야 한다.

6) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip

관계대명사 what은 'the thing which'와 같은 의미로, 이미 선행사를 포함하고 있으므로 선행사가 있는 경우에는 쓰이지 못한다는 것을 기억한다.

바로 잡기

③번 보기 이후에 주어가 없으므로 that이 오려면 주격 관계대명사로 쓰인 것인데, 선행사가 없으므로 성립될 수 없다. 그러므로 의문사 what이 와서 knows의 목적절로 의문사절을 완성해 주는 것이 자연스럽다.

7) 정답 ①

1등급 공략 Tip

빈칸 앞뒤 내용을 근거로 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어(표현)를 찾아야 한다. 특히 반의어와 형태가 비슷한 다른 단어에 유의해야 한다.

바로 잡기

주어진 글에 의하면 헤파이스토스는 인공적인 여성에게 신의 지식을 주었다. 이것은 인공 지능의 mythical(신화 속에 나오는) 버전이라고 할 수 있다.

8) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

해당 단원의 주요 단어를 활용한 관용 표현의 의미를 알아야 한다.

바로 잡기

첫 번째 동사구는 '드러나다'는 의미의 turns out이고, 두 번째 동사구 는 '~에게 등을 돌리다'는 의미의 turns against이다.

9) 정답 ①

1등급 공략 Tip

시제, 수 일치, 병렬 구조에 유의해야 한다.

바로 잡기

ⓑ have played, (have) watched, (have) read의 병렬구조가 되어야 옳다.
ⓓ 접속사가 없으므로 동사가 아닌 현재분사 changing이 와서 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문이 되어야 옳다.
ⓔ 인간의 상상력을 따라잡는 과학이라는 능동의 의미이므로 현재분사 catching이 옳다.

10) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 전체적인 흐름을 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 찾을 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

주어진 로봇 공학의 3원칙이 '로봇이 인간에게 상해를 입혀서는 안 될 것,' '인간의 명령에 복종할 것,' '자기 존재를 보호하더라도 1원칙과 2원칙을 위배하지 않을 것'인 것으로 보아, 빈칸에는 '로봇과 일하는 인간의 안전을 보장하는 것'이 적절하다.

11) 정답 ③, ④

1등급 공략 Tip

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
1) 제작연월일 : 2023-08-18 2) 제작자 : 교육지대㈜
3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법 외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.

I410-ECN-0199-2023-001-000255116

완료 분사구문의 형태는 「having + p.p」이며 부사절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 먼저 일어난 일일 때 사용한다.

바로 잡기

③: The vision of automatic workers(자동 노동자라는 이 비전)는 현실화 되는 대상이므로 수동태를 사용하여 나타낸다. 따라서 to be realized가 적절하다.

④: 주절의 동사가 are로 현재시제이고, 산업용 로봇이 그 후로 급속히 발전한 것은 그보다 이전에 일어난 일이므로 완료분사구문 [having + p.p ~]를 사용하여 나타낸다. 따라서 though having made fast progress since then으로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

12) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

[주장、명령、제안、요구、권고를 나타내는 동사+that+주어+(should)+동사원형] 구문에서 쓰이는 동사는 insist, order, suggest, propose, demand, require 등이 있으며, that절의 내용이 이미 벌어진 일의 주장이면 should를 쓰지 않고 동사를 인칭과 시제에 맞춘다.

바로 잡기

제안의 의미를 지닌 동사 suggested가 사용되어 that 절 이하의 조동사 should를 생략하고 동사원형을 사용해야 한다. 따라서 followed를 follow로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

13) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 중심 내용을 명확히 파악하고, 빈칸 앞뒤 내용을 근거로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 찾아야 한다.

바로 잡기

주어진 글은 아시모프의 허구적 비전이 통찰력이 있는 것으로 밝혀져 전 세계의 지도자들에게 도움을 주었다는 내용이다. 따라서 그 요약으로는 '전 세계 리더들은 아시모프의 허구적 비전을 다가올 로봇들의 방향에 대한 (B) 규제 방침에 (A) 구현하고자 했다.'가 적절하다. / embody: 구현하다, regulatory: 규정하는

14) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

어법상 적절한 관계대명사 유형(주격, 목적격, 소유격 중)을 판단할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

'실을 잣고 베를 짜는 그의 도우미들은 금으로 만들어졌다.'를 의미하도록 주격 관계대명사 who를 소유격 관계대명사 whose로 고치는 것이 자연스럽다.

15) 정답 ①

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 밑줄 친 부분과 ①은 부사적 용법의 결과이다.

바로 잡기

② 동사의 목적어 역할을 하는 명사적 용법이다.
③ 부사적 용법의 목적이다.
④ 형용사적 용법이다.
⑤ 형용사적 용법이다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
1) 제작연월일 : 2023-08-18 2) 제작자 : 교육지대㈜
3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작 일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.
◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법 외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.

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