1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳은 것을 모두 고르시오.

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 ⓑ filling of robots, the Laws are enforced without exception. Asimov's fictional vision has proved insightful and has helped global leaders ⓒplaned and prepared for the future. In 2011, British scientists, engineers, and scholars suggested that designers, builders, and users of robots ⓓshould follow five ethical principles. 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 ⓔcalled for the creation of laws on robotics, based on Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics.

① ⓐ, ⓓ
② ⓑ, ⓒ
③ ⓐ, ⓓ, ⓔ
④ ⓒ, ⓓ, ⓔ
⑤ ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓒ, ⓔ

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the ①imaginary machines that work for human beings. The term "robot," referring to 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 for doing the ②hard labor so that human beings can live lives of leisure and comfort. This is, the idea of an ③automatic device to help serve or work for humans has long been in existence as it is documented in historic tales, such as ideas like automatically opening doors. This vision of automatic workers did not take long to be realized. In 1937, the earliest known industrial robot was completed, opening the first phase or robotics – the age of industrial robots. The growing ④prevalence of these robots is not surprising, because industrial operations, both mundane and complex, are increasingly automated. Cost is a factor in their rise, since the average selling price for a robot has decreased by more than half over the past 30 years. Emerging markets have an additional imperative for automation: the need to improve product quality to compete ⑤less effectively in the export market.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절하지 *않은* 것을 고르시오.

After Shelley, in the genre of science fiction, countless artificial beings were depicted as becoming dangerous. Human beings ①were seen to be replaced with their own creation. 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 ②concerning 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 ③which robots are machines advanced, but still machines. He believed ④that 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 ⑤were the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics."

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

Now, for the first time in human history, robots are about to evolve into independent, "living" creatures. The invention of artificial intelligence (AI) broke a barrier no human generation had ever reached before, and as artificial intelligence advances, the possibility that machines could independently select and fire on targets is fast approaching. Fully autonomous weapons, also known as "killer robots," are quickly moving from the realm of science fiction toward reality. In the genre of science fiction, countless artificial beings are depicted as becoming dangerous. In the movie *The Terminator*, the scene that highly developed AI robots finally decides to wipe the human race off the face of the earth frightened the world. 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.

If artificial robots are supposed to follow the way of human imagination, we have very little hope for the future, don't we? Maybe, but probably not. Isaac Asimov, referred to as the father of science fiction, believed that safety factors should be built into robots and suggested that designers, builders, and users of robots have the ethical control over robots.

So far, the prospect for a robot seems to have stirred more ___(A)___ than hopes, and thus retaining human control over robots is a ___(B)___ imperative.

	(A)	(B)
①	emotions	creative
②	fears	negative
③	fears	moral
④	emotions	basic
⑤	virtues	doubtful

5. 다음 중 어법상 틀린 문장은?

①Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the imaginary machines that work for human beings. ②The term "robot," referring to 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. ③In this play, robots are specifically made to doing the hard labor so that human beings can live lives of leisure and comfort. ④This vision of automatic workers did not take long to be realized. ⑤In 1937, the earliest known industrial robot was completed, opening the first phase or robotics – the age of industrial robots.

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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? Fortunately, it's not like that. Fictional imagination concerning robots not only rang warning bells but also _____. In fact, 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."

① made the public feel hostile to AI robots
② inspired the production of several masterpiece films
③ fascinated many people involved in robot industry with infinite possibilities
④ suggested how to cope with expected worries regarding the development of robots
⑤ insisted that creating more autonomous robots should be prohibited for humanity

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Now, for the first time in human history, robots are about to evolve into ① independent, "living" creatures. The invention of artificial intelligence (AI) broke a barrier no human generation ② had ever reached before, and nobody knows for sure what might become of the innovative leap. So far, the prospect seems ③ to have stirred 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" ④ striking the global population. The fear was that an independent creature might someday ⑤ escape human control.

8. 문맥상 괄호 속 단어 중 가장 적절한 것으로 골라 짝지은 것은?

In the movie *The Terminator*, 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 (A)(horrible / hopeful) 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 (B)(a / 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. In his fictional world full of robots, the Laws are enforced without exception. Asimov's fictional vision has proved (C)(perceptive / uninsightful) 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.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	horrible	a	perceptive
②	hopeful	a	perceptive
③	horrible	no	uninsightful
④	hopeful	no	uninsightful
⑤	horrible	no	perceptive

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 <u>옳은</u> 것은?

Then, in early modern times, the first invention that laid the foundation for robotics ①<u>were</u> perfected - clocks. The mechanisms that ran them were called "clockworks." The 17th century is known ②<u>that it was</u> 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 ③<u>able of repeating</u> the same action. Still, they marked the beginning of modern mechanical engineering and kept ④<u>alive the dream of robots</u>. Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the imaginary machines that work for human beings. The term "robot," ⑤<u>referred to</u> such artificial creatures, was first coined in Czech writer Karel Capek's play, *Rossum's Universal Robots* (1920).

10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

In his fictional world full of intelligent robots, Isaac Asimov introduced a series of laws that would help govern these robots' 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 protecting the safety of human beings against possible malfunctions of robots. The original Three Laws were as follows :

1. A robot may 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.

The Three Laws first appeared in a story by Asimov in 1942, but later Asimov felt the need to implement the so-called Zeroth Law, which state d :

0. A robot may not harm humanity, or, by inaction, allow humanity to come to harm.

The Zeroth Law takes priority over the other laws and seeks to prevent robots from doing harm to a majority of the human race for the benefit of a small number of human beings.

These laws have had great influence, both on the genre of science fiction and on the direction of robot engineering, which finds itself engaged in heated debates on how to control AI

① The Three Laws of Robotics was first mentioned in a story by Asimov.

② The Three Laws mostly concern preserving human beings from malfunctions of robots.

③ The First Law says robots may not damage human beings or, through inaction, impair them.

④ The Zeroth Law appeared later in order to prioritize the other laws.

⑤ The Law have significantly affected the field of science fiction.

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것을 고르시오.

In his fictional world full of intelligent robots, Issac Asimov introduced a series of laws ①<u>that</u> would help govern these robots' 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 protecting the safety of human beings against possible malfunctions of robots. The original Three Laws were as follow:

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These laws have had great influences, both on the genre of science fiction and on the direction of robot engineering, which finds itself ⑤<u>engaged</u> in heated debates on how to control AI.

12. 다음 글을 이해한 내용으로 적절한 것은?

The concept of or the desire for robot-like creatures trace 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. This and many other ancient stories show that people have long dreamed of inanimate creatures that can do their monotonous or difficult work. Then, in early modern times, the first invention that laid the foundation for robotics was 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 and kept alive the dream of robots. Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the imaginary machines that work for human beings. The term "robot," referring to 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 so that human beings can live lives of leisure and comfort. This vision of automatic workers did not take long to be realized. In 1937, the earliest known industrial robot was completed, opening the first phase or robotics - the age of industrial robots.

① People had long dreamed of a living creature carrying out hard and boring work.

② Hephaistos' helper in *The Iliad* and robots in *Rossum's Universal Robots* have little in common with the idea of robots.

③ Moving toys carried out complex tasks on their own.

④ In the 17th century, the features of today's robots were completed.

⑤ The industrial robot progressed a lot from the clockwork automatons.

13. 다음 중 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것만을 고른 것은?

Industrial robots are sent deep into the sea, into volcanoes, and even to other planets ⓐ<u>which</u> they are subjected to extreme conditions, doing ⓑ<u>that</u> humans might be supposed to do at the risk of their lives. Modern industrial robots have significantly contributed to comfort and safety in work environments.

Now, for the first time in human history, robots are about to evolve into independent, "living" creatures. The invention of artificial intelligence (AI) broke a barrier ⓒ<u>which</u> no human generation had ever reached before, and nobody knows for sure ⓓ<u>that</u> might become of the innovative leap. So far, the prospect seems to have stirred 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 ⓔ<u>that</u> robots might finally assume "life" struck the global population. The fear was ⓕ<u>what</u> an independent creature might someday escape human control.

① ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓒ, ⓕ ② ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓕ
③ ⓐ, ⓒ, ⓓ, ⓕ ④ ⓑ, ⓒ, ⓓ, ⓔ
⑤ ⓑ, ⓒ, ⓓ, ⓕ

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 'such orders would conflict with the First Law'가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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." The original Three Laws were as follows: 1. A robot may 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. 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.

① a robot would operate properly
② orders make robots act independently
③ a robot would go out of human control
④ human beings would not make any order
⑤ orders would cause harmful effects on human beings

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오.

Modern children have played with robot toys, watched robot animations, and ⓐreading robot stories. Those kids have eventually grown up ⓑto have led the frontiers of robot technology, changing the shape of the future world. 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 ⓓtrace 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 ⓔto make of gold that spin and weave. This and many other ancient stories show that people have long dreamed of inanimate creatures that can do their monotonous or difficult work.

① ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓓ ② ⓐ, ⓒ, ⓔ
③ ⓑ, ⓒ, ⓔ ④ ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓔ
⑤ ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓔ

정답 및 해설

1) 정답 ①

1등급 공략 Tip

사역동사(make, have, let)는 목적격보어로 원형부정사를 취하며, help는 목적격보어로 원형부정사와 to부정사 모두 쓸 수 있다.

바로 잡기

ⓑ허구적 세계가 로봇'으로 가득 차 있는' 것이므로, filled with robots나 full of robots가 적절하다.

ⓒhelp는 준 사역동사이므로 목적격 보어 자리에 원형부정사 또는 to부정사를 사용해야 한다. 전 세계 지도자들이 미래를 계획하고 준비하는 것이므로, 능동의 plan and prepare이 적절하다.

ⓔ아시모프의 로봇 공학의 3원칙에 근거해 로봇 제작에 관한 법규의 제정을 '요구하는' 의결이므로, 능동의 현재분사 calling for이 적절하다.

2) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

단어 뜻에 유의하여 쓰임이 어색한 것을 판단해야 한다.

바로 잡기

'수출 시장에서 덜 효과적으로 경쟁하기 위한 품질 개선의 필요'는 어색하다. less를 more로 고치는 것이 자연스럽다.

3) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip

관계대명사 that 뒤에는 불완전한 절이, 접속사 that 뒤에는 완전한 절이 온다는 점에 유의하며 문제를 풀도록 한다.

바로 잡기

문장의 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that이 적절하다. 선행사가 없고 뒤에 완전한 문장이 쓰였으므로 관계대명사는 사용할 수 없다.

4) 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 로봇이 인공지능을 갖추게 됨에 따라서, 자율적인 무기, 터미네이터, 프랑켄슈타인의 괴물과 같은 비관적인 전망이 생겼으며, 아이작 아시모프는 안전 요소들이 로봇에 장착되어야 한다고 주장했다는 내용이다. 따라서 그 요약으로는 '지금까지, 로봇에 대한 전망은 희망보다는 두려움을 불러일으켰고, 따라서 로봇에 대한 인간의 통제를 유지하는 것은 도덕적 의무이다.'가 적절하다.

5) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip

사역동사는 목적어와 목적격 보어와의 관계가 능동일 때 목적격 보어 자리에 동사원형을 취한다.

바로 잡기

사역동사가 수동태로 쓰이면 목적격 보어에 쓰인 동사원형은 to 부정사로 바뀐다. 따라서 to doing을 to do로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

6) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

바로 잡기

주어진 글은 과학소설 장르에서 인공적 창조물은 위험하게 묘사되지만, 아이작 아시모프는 이러한 걱정에 대한 비전을 제시했다는 내용이다. 따라서 빈칸에는 '로봇에 관한 허구의 상상력은 경고의 종을 울렸을 뿐만 아니라 로봇의 발달과 관련한 예상된 걱정들을 어떻게 대처할 지를 제안했다.'가 되도록 ④가 들어가는 것이 자연스럽다.

7) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

문장 구조를 정확히 분석하고, 본동사를 찾아야 한다.

바로 잡기

④번이 속한 문장에서 주어는 the shock and dread that robots might finally assume "life"이며 여기서 that 이하가 앞에 나오는 the shock and dread를 뒤에서 꾸며주고 있는 형태이다. 따라서 ④번 자리는 동사 자리이고, 이 일은 예전에 있었던 일이므로 struck이라는 과거 동사 형태가 되어야 어법상 올바르다.

8) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

해당 단원 주요 어휘들에 대해 숙지하고 있어야 하고, 유의어/반의어 및 형태가 유사하여 혼동하기 쉬운 단어들과 그 뜻을 확실하게 구별할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

(A): 앞에서 인류를 말살시키기로 결정한 영화 <터미네이터>의 고도로 발달한 AI 로봇들을 소개한다. 따라서 '로봇들이 인간의 상상력을 따라 발전하게 된다면, 우리의 앞날에는 끔찍한 미래가 기다리고 있을 것이다, 그렇지 않은가?'가 되도록 horrible이 적절하다.

(B): '아이작 아시모프는 지나친 근심을 할 필요가 전혀 없다고 생각했다.'를 의미하도록 no가 적절하다.

(C): '아시모프의 허구적 비전은 통찰력이 있는 것으로 밝혀졌다.'를 의미하도록 perceptive(통찰력이 있는)가 적절하다.

9) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

문장 내에서 주어와 본동사가 상대적으로 멀리 떨어져 있을 경우에 본동사를 혼동하지 않도록 항상 유의해야 한다.

바로 잡기

①: 주어가 the first invention으로 단수이기 때문에 were을 was로 고쳐야 한다.

②: 주절 시제인 is보다 앞선 시제를 나타내기 위하여 that it has been으로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

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③: [be able to-V]를 사용하여 able to repeat으로 고치는 것이 적절하다.
⑤: The term "robot"이 인공적인 창조물을 가리키는 것이므로, 현재분사를 사용하여 referring으로 나타내는 것이 적절하다. [refer to: 가리키다]

10) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip
글의 내용과 보기의 내용을 대조하며 틀린 선지를 바르게 고치며 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기
제 0원칙은 다른 원칙들에 앞서며 로봇들이 소수 인간들의 이익을 위해 다수 인류에게 해를 끼치는 것을 막고자 한다.

11) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip
자동사와 타동사의 쓰임을 구별할 수 있어야 하고, 나아가 수동태 문장으로 쓸 수 없는 happen, appear, remain, result 등의 자동사 단어들을 잘 알아두어야 한다.

바로 잡기
동사 appear은 자동사로, 수동태로 사용하지 않는다. 따라서 was appeared를 appeared로 고쳐야 한다.

12) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip
글의 내용과 선지의 내용을 비교 및 대조하며 적절한 것을 고르도록 한다.

바로 잡기
① 단조롭고 어려운 일을 대신 할 무생물을 꿈꾸었다.
② 헤파이스토스의 도우미들은 헤파이스토스를 위해 실을 잣고 베를 짰고, <로섬의 보편 로봇들>의 로봇들은 인간들을 위해 중노동을 했다. 사용자를 위해 단조롭고 위험한 일을 한다는 점에서 둘은 유사한 점이 있다.
③ 움직이는 장난감들은 똑같은 행동을 단순히 반복할 줄밖에 몰랐다.
④ 17세기의 발명품들은 기계 공학의 시초가 되었지만, 오늘날 로봇의 특징을 완성했다는 내용은 없다.

13) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip
that 은 일반적인 지시대명사부터 관계대명사, 형용사, 부사, 접속사 등 다양한 형태로 활용된다는 점에 유의하며 용례들을 미리 익혀야 한다.

바로 잡기
ⓐ: 뒤에 완전한 절이 나오므로 관계부사 where이 적절하다.
ⓑ: 선행사가 없고 do의 목적어가 없는 불완전한 문장이 이어지므로 what이 적절하다.
ⓓ: 동사 knows의 목적어로 사용된 의문사절을 이끄는 의문사 what이 적절하다.
ⓕ: 문장의 보어 자리에 쓰인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that이 적절하다.

14) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip
밑줄 친 부분을 직역할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라 앞뒤 맥락상 의미하는 바를 파악할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기
밑줄 친 부분은 '제 1원칙과 상충하는 명령'을 의미한다. 제 1원칙이 '로봇은 인간에게 상해를 입혀서는 안 되고, 아무 행동도 취하지 않음으로써 인간이 피해를 입게 해서는 안 된다.'이므로, 밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '인간에게 해로운 영향을 미치는 명령들'이다.

15) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip
해당 문장에서 쓰인 to부정사의 용법과 함께 문장 내에서 to부정사(구)의 역할(주어, 목적어, 보어 등)을 파악할 수 있도록 숙지한다.

바로 잡기
ⓐ등위접속사 and가 have played, (have) watched 그리고 (have) read를 연결해 병렬구조를 이루고 있다.
ⓑ'~한 결과 …하게 되다'로 해석되는 to부정사의 부사적 용법 중 결과를 나타낸다. 그러므로 to lead를 사용해야 한다.
ⓓ문장의 주어가 The concept of or the desire for ~ creatures인데, 등위접속사 or(또는)로 concept과 desire이 연결되어 있으므로 단수 취급해야 한다. 따라서 동사도 단수 취급하여 traces가 되어야 한다.
ⓔhelpers가 금으로 '만들어진' 것이므로 수동이자 완료의 의미를 가지는 과거분사를 사용해야 한다. 따라서 to make를 made로 바꿔야 한다.

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