

## 영어Ⅱ

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 두 개 고르면?

Our future with thinking robots is now upon us. We cannot just stop developing them because of ① undue fears. Whether it will turn out to be a dream or a nightmare depends on our ② conscious choices and actions. ③ Thorough discussions and constant monitoring are essential in guiding us in the right direction for robot development. We do not have to be too afraid, but we should be wiser and more ④ considerable in picturing and planning for a future with robots, carefully ⑤ weighting many different possibilities. Imagination, a uniquely human characteristic, will prove helpful once again. As a famous robotics engineer once said, "Robots will go as far as human imagination can take them."

- ①
  - ②
  - ③
  - ④
  - ⑤

2. 다음 밑줄 친 단어의 의미와 다르게 쓴 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 ①barrier no human generation had ever reached before, and nobody knows for sure what might become of the innovative leap. So far, the ②prospect seems to have stirred more fears than hopes. In 2016, for example, when Google's AlphaGo ③beat the world's elite go players, one by one, the shock and dread that robots might finally ④assume "life" struck the global population. The fear was that an independent creature might someday ⑤escape human control.

- ① Lack of confidence is a psychological barrier to success.
- ② There is every prospect of ending the war soon.
- ③ You can't beat me at tennis if you don't practice hard.
- ④ Your light wasn't on so I assumed you were out.
- ⑤ She managed to escape from the burning car.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When thinking about robots, we usually think of a smiling device with a human appearance. But what if a machine can do a job autonomously? Is it a robot? According to the definition of a robot, any automatic machine that can perform tasks autonomously is considered a robot. This definition includes driverless cars that can make autonomous decisions after analyzing millions of data points collected with cameras and sensors. Are you concerned about safety? Well, we are not expected to see completely autonomous vehicles on our roads until a few legal and moral issues are resolved.

- ① Should We Count on Robots to Save Our Lives?
- ② Human-like Robots Look Scary And Weird!
- ③ Autonomous Vehicles Are Now Available
- ④ The Application of Robots by People
- ⑤ Are Driverless Cars Also Robots?

**4. 밑줄 친 get rid of robots for those that have powerful and exclusive rights가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 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 stated:

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 get rid of robots for those that have powerful and exclusive rights.

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 get along with and hang out with robots not to do harm to human beings
- ② do a lot to improve the world by using robots, at the same time, perceiving some hazards associated with them that can't be ignored
- ③ hinder robots from doing damage to a majority of the human race, or humanity, for the sake of a small number of human beings with special privileges
- ④ be an essential part of the manufacturing industry for a great many years, and their abilities have only expanded with new

technologies

- ⑤ remove potential hazards that we may have to face in the decades to come as robots begin to be used in many other areas of our lives

**5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?**

In early modern times, the first invention that laid the foundation for robotics was perfected - clocks. The mechanisms that ran them were called "clockworks."

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the imaginary machines that work for human beings. The vision of automatic workers did not take long to be realized.

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

## 6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mina : Look at this news article. It's about using AI in the workplace.

David : We hear about AI every day. AI seems to be changing the world rapidly.

Mina : I can't think of any area that has not been affected by that technology.

David : I agree. If this continues, AI might someday replace every human worker. What if we can't find jobs?

Mina : \_\_\_\_\_

David : Yes. Some say half of today's jobs are at risk of being replaced by AI.

Mina : Yes, machines with AI can be threatening, but I think new jobs will be created. The important thing is to make sure that AI works for humans.

David : This topic is very interesting. We need to know more about it.

Mina : Let's go online and see what some experts say about it.

- ① Am I missing something about this?
- ② Aren't we supposed to make up our mind?
- ③ Don't we need to worry about something else?
- ④ Do you want to take another job opportunities?
- ⑤ Are you concerned about your job opportunities?

## 7. 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.

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고난도

## 8. 다음 글에 비추어 볼 때, &lt;보기&gt;의 대화 내용 중에서 잘못된 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 nobody knows for sure what 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 that robots might finally assume "life" struck the global population. The fear was that an independent creature might someday escape human control. 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.

## &lt;보기&gt;

W: Noah, this article shows that the robots might evolve into independent creatures like humans. This makes me anxious about what might happen.

M: Exactly the same with me. ①The prediction that robots might evolve into living creatures with autonomy induces fears among people.

W: That's what I wanted to talk with you. ②AlphaGo showed that Artificial Intelligence could beat humans at complicated tasks like a go game.

M: ③That panicked the world with thoughts that the robots might not be animate any more, assuming the power to control human beings.

W: Yeah. ④Some people have expressed concerns over robots and worried the human beings might create a living thing that is uncontrollable.

M: I know this concern is not new. ⑤The fear is called Frankenstein anxiety originated from Mary Shelley's fiction in 1818.

## 9. 다음 글에 언급되지 않은 것은?

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 of robotics - the age of industrial robots.

- ① the origin of the term "robot"
- ② the process of building industrial robots
- ③ when Karel Capek's play was released
- ④ the meaning of the word 'robot' in Czech
- ⑤ the role of the robots in Karel Capek's play

## 10. 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.

## 11. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

For this reason, Bill Joy's call for scientists and engineers to have a Hippocratic Oath has been taken up for roboticists and researchers of artificial intelligence.

Many well-known people have told us that the human race is doomed to be replaced by our own robotic creations. Hollywood and the media sensationalize and fuel our fears because it makes for an exciting story. ( ① ) Even with Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics, which set priorities for robotic behavior, there is still the possibility of technology misuse and irresponsibility on the part of robotics and AI researchers that could be disastrous for the people directly involved. ( ② ) The Robotist's Oath calls for personal responsibility on the part of researchers and instilling in their creations the spirit of three rules stemming from Isaac Asimov's original Three Laws of Robotics. ( ③ ) The future will be filled with smart machines; in fact they are already all around you, in your car, in your cell phone, and even in the microwave that senses when the food is properly cooked and just keeps it warm until you are ready to eat. ( ④ ) As our devices and robots get smarter, we must be aware of how the general public perceives our contributions to society. ( ⑤ ) Will they fear them or welcome them? The answer is up to us.

\*Hippocratic Oath 의사의 윤리 등에 대한 선서문

\*\*be doomed to ~할 운명이다 \*\*\*instill 주입시키다

**12. 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 nobody knows for sure what 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 that robots might finally assume "life" struck the global population. The fear was that an independent creature might someday escape human control.



Although the invention of artificial intelligence made a great \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, the prospects seem to cause more \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ in that it can go beyond human control.

(A)

(B)

- |               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| ① regulation  | dread |
| ② improvement | dread |
| ③ barrier     | dread |
| ④ improvement | hopes |
| ⑤ regulation  | hopes |

**13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?**

In early modern times, the first invention that ① laid the foundation for robotics was perfected – clocks. The mechanisms that ran them were called "clockworks." The 17<sup>th</sup> century is known to have been the ② golden age of "clockwork automaton." Walking toy soldiers were built, along with toy boys ③ which over and over would write a single letter with a pen. These moving dolls were distant ancestors to today's robots. They were ④ mere capable of repeating the same action. However, they marked the beginning of modern mechanical engineering and kept ⑤ alive the dream of robots.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ |   |

#### 14. <보기>의 ㉠~㉤ 중 로봇 공학의 원칙들에서 벗어난 경우의 개수는?

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 protecting the safety of human beings against possible malfunctions of robots. 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.
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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 stated:

0. A robot must 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.

##### <보기>

- ㉠ A robot saved a child who almost got hit by a forklift at an intersection after the robot was given an order to do so by its owner.
- ㉡ A robot declined to follow the command by its owner that it should attack as many people as possible in the Tate Modern for his own interest.
- ㉢ Even though a robot was given an order to do so by its owner, the robot didn't save a pet in order to protect itself when it confronted the event that the pet fell from a high place.
- ㉣ A robot harmed 50 white people for the benefit of 100 black people after it was given an order to do so by its owner.

① 0개

② 1개

③ 2개

④ 3개

⑤ 4개

#### 15. 밑줄 친 부분 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the imaginary machines that work for human beings. The term "robot," referring to such ① artificial creatures, was first coined in Czech writer Karel Capek's play, Rossum's Universal Robots(1920). Robot is a Czech word for slave. However, the concept of it is not new. In the ancient stories and myth human beings have long dreamed of having lifeless creatures that can do ② their monotonous or difficult work. You can see ③ them in Karel Capek's play as well. The ④ robots are specifically made to do the hard labor that can help people live their lives of leisure and comfort. This vision of ⑤ automatic workers did not take long to be realized. In 1937, the earliest known industrial robot was completed, opening the first phase of robotics the age of industrial robots.

①

②

③

④

⑤

## 16. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것끼리 짝지은 것은?

Industrial robots, though (A) [ have / having ] made fast progress since then, are not yet thinking machines which can act independently. They are more like advanced clockworks, although far more precisely operated. Now, industrial robots can be seen to do hard labor everywhere around us, especially in factories and laboratories. They perform repetitive and dangerous tasks, lift heavy objects, conduct tests in severe environments, or (B) [ help / to help ] medical doctors with difficult operations. Products are manufactured infinitely faster and cheaper than before, thanks to them. They are sent deep into the sea, into volcanoes, and even to other planets (C) [ where / which ] they are subjected to extreme conditions, doing what 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.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① have ... help ... which
- ② have ... to help ... where
- ③ having ... help ... where
- ④ having ... help ... which
- ⑤ having ... to help ... where

## 17. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Isaac Asimov, who first coined the word "robotics," saw no point in too much worry. ①He pointed out that robots are machines - advanced, but still machines. ②He believed that safety factors should be built into robots, as well as into other machines like cars and planes. ③The safety measures Asimov devised for his fictional robots were the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics." ④In his fictional world full of robots, the Laws are enforced without exception. ⑤If robots are supposed to follow the way of his imagination, we see a horrible future ahead, don't we?

## 18. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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- ① supplement                      ② compliment
- ③ alternate                        ④ confound
- ⑤ retract



**19. 다음 글에서 주어진 문장의 밑줄 친 that과 문법적 쓰임이 같은 것은?**

The news that her son had died was a great shock to her.

Now, for the first time in human history, robots are about to evolve into independent, "living" creatures. It was the invention of artificial intelligence(AI) ①that broke a barrier no human generation had ever reached before, and nobody knows for sure what 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 ②that the victory of robots has generated struck the global population. The fear was that an independent creature might someday escape human control. The fear ③that human beings might create a living thing that cannot be controlled is not ④that new. It is called Frankenstein anxiety and owes its name to the novel Frankenstein (1818) by Mary Shelley. From ⑤that 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.

**20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Our future with thinking robots(AI) is now upon us. We cannot just stop developing them because of undue fears. Whether it will turn out to be a dream or a nightmare depends on our conscious choices and actions. Thorough discussions and constant monitoring are essential in guiding us in the right direction for robot development. We do not have to be too afraid, but we should be wiser and more considerate in picturing and planning for a future with robots, carefully weighing many different human characteristic, possibilities. Imagination, a uniquely will prove helpful once again. As a famous robotics engineer once said, "Robots will go as far as human imagination can take them."

- ① What Makes AI So Special?
- ② Heated Debates over Robotic Ethics
- ③ Smart Measure for Robot Developing
- ④ Robotics: Major Mechanisms for Future
- ⑤ Excessive Concern in Developing Robots



## 21. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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. 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. This and many other ancient stories show that people have long dreamed of inanimate creatures that can do their monotonous or difficult work.

- ① Children are exposed to robots in many ways in the modern world.
- ② Interacting with human imagination, advance in science has made it possible to realize imaginative fiction.
- ③ The Iliad reveals that ancient people had the desire for robot-like creatures.
- ④ In The Iliad Hephaistos does the repetitive work such as spinning and weaving.
- ⑤ People have longed for inanimate creatures which do their hard work on behalf of themselves.

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## 22. 주어진 문장을 동일한 기본 의미를 지니는 다른 문장으로 고쳐 쓸 때 빈칸에 들어갈 단어들을 쓰시오. (6개의 단어를 쓸 것)

It was seen that human beings were replaced with their own robots.

↓

Their own robots \_\_\_\_\_ human beings.

<보기>

be, been, have, for, has, seen, substituted, that, to, were, with

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## 23. 다음 주어진 한글과 조건을 충족시켜 밑줄 친 (A)를 영어로 완성하십시오.

Those kids have eventually (A)[changing / the frontiers / robot technology / grow up / the shape / lead / of] of the future world. (그러한 아이들은 결국 미래 세계의 형태를 변화시키면서, 성장해 첨단 로봇 기술의 새로운 영역을 이끈다.)

<조건>

- to 부정사의 부사적 용법을 사용할 것
- 밑줄 친 (A)에 주어진 어휘는 반드시 모두 사용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
- 단어추가 사용 가능

## 24. According to the text below, how does the genre of science fiction like the movie *The Terminator* depict artificial beings?

After Shelley, in the genre of science fiction, countless artificial beings were depicted as becoming dangerous. Human beings were 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?

- ① practical and effective
- ② promising and valuable
- ③ dangerous and horrible
- ④ consuming and wasting
- ⑤ contributing and helpful

**25. 다음 문장 (A)~(D)의 밑줄 친 단어의 의미를 <보기> a~e에서 찾아 가장 잘 짝지은 것은?**

- (A) A rock is an example of an inanimate object.  
 (B) I just wanted to escape from this monotonous life.  
 (C) There are countless people who are affected.  
 (D) His books are not easy to read but very insightful.

<보기>

- a. showing insight  
 b. same and boring  
 c. not living  
 d. very large number of  
 e. relating to principles of what is right or wrong

- | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ① e | a   | c   | d   |
| ② c | b   | d   | a   |
| ③ a | e   | c   | d   |
| ④ c | b   | d   | e   |
| ⑤ a | d   | e   | c   |

## 정답 및 해설

## 1) [정답] ④, ⑤

[해설] 지나치게 두려워할 필요는 없지만 우리의 로봇과의 미래를 상상하고 계획하는 데 있어 더 현명하고 '사려 깊어야' 하며 수많은 다양한 가능성을 세심하게 '가늠해야' 한다. considerable을 considerate로 바뀌어야 한다. weighting을 weighing으로 바뀌어야 한다.

## 2) [정답] ④

[해설] 이 글에서 사용된 assume은 '특징, 양상을 띠다'라는 의미이고, 보기에 주어진 assume은 '추정하다, 추측하다'라는 의미로 사용되었다.

## 3) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 로봇의 정의를 소개하고 자율 주행 자동차가 이에 해당한다고 소개하는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 ⑤번 '자율주행 자동차는 또한 로봇인가?'가 가장 적절하다.

## 4) [정답] ③

[해설] 제 0원칙은 다른 원칙들에 앞선다고 했고, 제 1원칙과 비교해 볼 때, 로봇은 '인간'이 아닌 '인류'에게 피해를 입혀서는 안 된다고 하였다. 따라서 소수의 특정 인간이 아닌 대다수의 인간의 안전이 중요함을 알 수 있다. 따라서 제 0원칙이 강력하고 특권층의 권리를 가진 사람들을 위한 로봇들을 없애고자 한다는 것은 로봇이 특권을 가지고 있는 소수 인간들을 위해 대다수의 인류에게 해를 끼치는 것을 막고자 한다는 것을 의미한다.

## 5) [정답] ②

[해설] '근대 초입에' 로봇 공학의 토대를 다진 최초의 발명품이 완성되었다. 바로 시계였다. 시계를 움직이는 기계 장치는 '시계태엽장치'라고 불렸다. (B)17세기는 '시계태엽장치 자동인형'의 황금기로 유명하다. 걸어 다니는 장난감 병정들이 제작되고, 이뿐 아니라 물을 마시는 장난감 오리들과, 펜으로 한 글자를 끝없이 반복해서 쓰는 장난감 소년들도 만들어졌다. (A)'이 움직이는 인형들'은 오늘날 '로봇들의 먼 조상'이었다. 이것들은 똑같은 행동을 단순히 반복할 수밖에 몰랐다. 그래도 이것들은 현대 기계 공학의 시초가 되었으며 로봇의 꿈을 살려두었다. (C)'기계 공학이 더욱 발달하자' 인간들을 위해 일하는 가상의 기계들의 윤곽선이 더 뚜렷해졌다. 자동 노동자라는 이 비전이 현실화되기까지는 오래 걸리지 않았다.

## 6) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 이 대화의 맥락상 빈칸에는 '너는 일자리에 대해 걱정하는 거니?'라고 물어보아야 그 다음에 Yes라는 대답이 나오면서 AI 때문에 불안한 마음을 설명하는 말이 이어질 수 있다.

## 7) [정답] ⑤

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

## 8) [정답] ③

[해설] 인간들은 언젠가 독자적인 창조물이 '인간의 통제를 벗어날지도' 모른다는 두려움을 가지고 있다. 로봇이 '인간을 통제하는' 힘을 맡을(가질) 지도 모른다는 생각을 가지고 있었다는 내용은 본문의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

## 9) [정답] ②

[해설] ②산업용 로봇을 제작하는 과정은 본문에 언급되지 않는다. ①체코의 작가 카렐 차페크의 희곡 <로봇의 보편 로봇들>에서 처음 만들어진 신조어였다. ③1920년이다. ④'로봇'이라는 말은 체코 말로 노예를 뜻한다. ⑤이 희곡에서 중노동을 하도록 특수 제작된 로봇 덕분에 인간들은 한가로운 편안한 삶을 누릴 수 있게 된다.

## 10) [정답] ④

[해설] ④번이 속한 문장에서 주어진 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.

## 11) [정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '이런 이유로, 과학자들과 공학자들이 히포크라테스 선서를 하도록 하는 빌 조이의 요구는 로봇공학자들과 인공지능 연구자들에게 받아들여졌다.'를 의미한다. 이러한 문장은 기술 오남용과 무책임으로 인해 재앙이 일어날 수 있다는 내용이 앞에 나오고, 뒤에는 로봇 공학자들의 선서에 대한 내용이 보충되는 ②에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

## 12) [정답] ②

[해설] 인공 지능의 발명이 엄청난 (A) '발전(improvement)'을 이루어 냈지만, 이것(인공 지능)이 사람의 통제를 넘어서 수 있다는 점에서 더 많은 (B) '두려움(dread)'을 유발하는 것 같다.

## 13) [정답] ④

[해설] 형용사인 capable을 수식하기 위해 형용사인 mere가 아닌 부사 merely를 사용해야 한다.

## 14) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ 로봇이 명령에 복종하지 않았으므로 제 2원칙에 위배된다. ㉡ 인류에게 해를 입혔으므로 제 0원칙에 위배된다.

## 15) [정답] ②

[해설] ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 로봇을 가리키고 ②는 사람들을 가리킨다.

## 16) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) though ~ then은 문장의 주어와 동사 사이에 삽입된 부연 설명으로 양보의 의미를 나타내는 부사절을 분사구문으로 표현한 것이다. 그러므로 현재분사 having이 옳다. (B) 동사 perform, lift, conduct, help가 열거되고 있으며 주어로는 They를 공유하고 있는 구조이다. (C) 완전한 문장을 이끌고 있으므로 관계부사 where이 적절하다.

## 17) [정답] ⑤



[해설] 주어진 글에서 아이작 아시모프는 다른 기계들처럼 안전을 보장하는 요소들이 로봇에 장착될 수 있다고 보았다. 따라서 ⑤의 '만약 로봇들이 그의 상상력을 따라 발전하게 된다면, 우리의 앞날에는 끔찍한 미래가 기다리고 있을 것이다, 그렇지 않은가?'는 흐름과 관계가 없다.

18) [정답] ①

[해설] 훗날 아시모프는 로봇공학의 3원칙에 제 0원칙을 추가했다. 따라서 '아시모프는 소위 제 0원칙을 그것들에 보충할 필요성을 느꼈다.'를 의미하도록 supplement (보충하다)가 적절하다. ② 칭찬하다, ③ 교대시키다, ④ 어리둥절하게 만들다, ⑤ 철회하다

19) [정답] ③

[해설] 보기에 주어진 that은 news를 보충 설명하기 위해 사용된 동격 절을 이끄는 접속사이다. ③ 역시 fear를 보충 설명하기 위해 사용된 동격 절의 접속사 that이다. ①은 It ~ that 강조구문의 that이다. ②는 목적격 관계 대명사이다. ④형용사 new를 수식하는 부사(그렇게)이다. ⑤book이라는 명사를 수식하는 지시 형용사이다.

20) [정답] ③

[해설] 우리는 지나친 두려움 때문에 로봇 제작을 중단할 수는 없으므로 철저한 논의와 꾸준한 감시로 올바른 로봇 개발을 이어나가야 한다는 주장의 글이다. 그러므로 가장 적절한 제목은 '로봇을 개발하는 똑똑한 방법'이다.

21) [정답] ④

[해설] <일리아드>에서 호메로스는 대장장이의 신 헤파이스토스의 신화를 들려주는데, 그(헤파이스토스)는 금으로 도우미들을 만들어 실을 짓고 베를 짜게 했다고 한다.

22) [정답] were seen to be substituted for

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '인간이 그들의 로봇으로 대체된 것으로 보인다.'를 의미한다. 지각동사 see가 수동태로 쓰이면서 목적격 보어가 to 부정사로 쓰인다. 'A를 B로 대체하다'를 의미하는 [substitute B for A]의 수동태를 사용한다.

23) [정답] grown up to lead the frontiers of robot technology, changing the shape

[해설] 현재완료를 사용하여 grow를 grown으로 변형한다. to 부정사의 부사적 용법을 사용하여 to lead를 쓴다. '~한 결과 ...하게 되다'로 해석한다. 분사구문을 사용하여 changing the shape를 영작한다.

24) [정답] ③

[해설] 터미네이터와 같은 SF 장르는 AI를 어떻게 묘사하는가? ③ 위험하고 끔찍한 존재로 묘사하고 있다. ① 실용적이고 효율적인 ② 전도유망하고 가치 있는 ④ 소모적이고 버리는 ⑤ 도움이 되는

25) [정답] ②

[해설] (A)inanimate는 '무생물의'라는 의미이다. 따라서 '살아있지 않은'이라는 의미가 적절하다. (B)monotonous는 '단조로운'이라는 의미이다. 따라서 '똑같고 지루한'이라는 의미가 적절하다. (C)countless는 '무수히 많은'이라는 의미이다. 따라서 '매우 큰 수의'라는 의미가 적절하다. (D)insightful은 '통찰력 있는'이라는 의미이다.

따라서 '통찰력을 보이는'이라는 의미가 적절하다.