



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
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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.



핵심문법

지각동사/사역동사의 수동태와 주장/제안/요구/명령 동사+that+주어+(should)+동사원형

- 지각동사와 사역동사의 수동태
 - 지각동사와 사역동사의 5형식 문장을 수동태로 만들 때, 5형식 문장에서 목적격 보어로 오는 동사원형이 수동태에서 to 부정사로 바뀐다.
 - 사역동사 let과 have는 수동태를 만들지 않으며, 사역동사 중 make만 수동태를 만든다.
- 주장/제안/요구/명령 동사+that+주어+(should)+동사원형
 - 명사절 that절을 목적어로 취하는 주절의 동사가 주장/명령/제안/요구 등의 의미를 가지면서, that절 이하가 당위성(~해야 한다)이 있을 때, that절의 동사는 주어의 수와 인칭에 상관없이 동사원형을 쓴다. 동사원형 앞에는 조동사 should가 생략되어 있다.
 - 이러한 동사에는 ask, insist, order, suggest, demand, propose 등이 있다.



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★1 [독해] 글의 주제로 적절한 보기 고르기
- ★2 [독해] 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ③ [독해] 가리키는 대상이 나머지와 다른 보기 고르기
- ④ [독해] 글의 순서를 올바르게 배열하기
- ⑤ [독해] 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기
- ★6 [독해] 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기
- ⑦ [독해] 문맥상 적절한 어휘 파악하기

독해유형 글의 주제로 적절한 보기 고르기

★★★

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Industrial robots, though 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 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 where 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.

- ① Physical Limitation of Industrial Robots
- ② Contribution of Industrial Robots to Humans
- ③ How Industrial Robots Manufacture Products
- ④ Robots Cannot Be Independent from Human Beings
- ⑤ Likelihood of Getting Industrial Robots to Be Human

독해유형 글의 주제로 적절한 보기 고르기

★★★

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our future with thinking robots 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 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 role and limit of the human imagination
- ② the pros and cons of using robots in society
- ③ conflicts in using thinking robots in our lives
- ④ the reason why a future with robots is optimistic
- ⑤ attitude for perception and acceptance of developing robots

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★☆

3. 다음 글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 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. 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.

- ① Isaac Asimov created the false world which was filled with lots of robots in his book.
- ② According to the Three Laws of Robotics, people can't blame robots for not protecting human being because of their malfunctions.
- ③ A robot can't protect itself if the protection is to harm human being.

- ④ Asimov introduced the laws to let people rule the robots and give commands to the robots.
- ⑤ Asimov's Zeroth Law of Robotics was created because he was not satisfied with the original one.

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★☆

4. 다음 글을 이해한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 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." The 17th century is known to have been the golden age of "clockwork automaton." Walking toy soldiers were built at this time, 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.

- ① The first invention of robotics was clocks in early modern times.
- ② Walking toy soldiers were made alongside other moving dolls.
- ③ Toy ducks which drank water were invented in the 17th century.
- ④ Toy boys could write more than a single letter with a pen.
- ⑤ Moving dolls could repeatedly operate the same work.

독해유형 가리키는 대상이 나머지와 다른 보기 고르기

★★★

5. 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나를 고르시오.

Now, industrial robots can be seen to do hard labor everywhere around us, especially in factories and laboratories. ①They perform repetitive and dangerous tasks, lift heavy objects, conduct tests in severe environments, or help medical doctors with difficult operations. Products are manufactured infinitely faster and cheaper than before, thanks to ②them. ③They are sent deep into the sea, into volcanoes, and even to other planets where ④they are subjected to extreme conditions, doing what humans might be supposed to do at the risk of ⑤their lives. Modern industrial robots have significantly contributed to comfort and safety in work environments.

독해유형 글의 순서를 올바르게 배열하기

★★★

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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.

(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 mechanisms that ran them were called "clockworks." The 17th century is known to have been the golden age of "clockwork automaton." 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) 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.

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

독해유형 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기

★★★

7. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Fictional imagination concerning robots not only rang warning bells but also offered a way forward.

After Shelley, in the genre of science fiction, countless artificial beings were depicted as becoming dangerous. (①) Human beings were seen to be replaced with their own creation. (②) 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. (③) If robots are supposed to follow the way of human imagination, we see a horrible future ahead, don't we? Maybe, but probably not. (④) For instance, 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. (⑤) He believed that safety factors should be built into robots, as well as into other machines like cars and planes.

독해유형 글의 순서를 올바르게 배열하기

★★★

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fear that human beings might create a living thing that cannot be controlled is not new.

(A) 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. If robots are supposed to follow the way of human imagination, we see a horrible future ahead, don't we?

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

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

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기

★★★

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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 prevent robots from doing harm to _____. 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 themselves to be of great advantage to a creator
- ② a specific individual as well as all the creatures on earth
- ③ intelligent organisms from other universe to protect the earth
- ④ human beings who are responsible for the destruction of the environment
- ⑤ a majority of the human race for the benefit of a small number of human beings

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기

★★★

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fictional imagination concerning robots not only rang warning bells but also offered a way forward. Isaac Asimov, referred to as the father of science fiction, believed that safety factors should be built into robots, as well as into other machines like cars and planes. In his book, Asimov devised safety measures for his fictional robots and categorized the idea with the famous "Three Fundamental Laws of Robotics." Asimov's fictional vision _____. In 2011, British scientists, engineers, and scholars insisted that designers, builders, and users of robots follow five ethical principles. Similarly, in February, 2017, the European Parliament approved a resolution calling for the creation of laws on robotics, based on Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics.

- ① strengthened the relationship among people in virtual reality
- ② inquired the possibility of another world war

happening

- ③ alleviated the unrealistic optimism created by excessive imagination
- ④ proved insightful and helped global leaders to plan and prepare for the future
- ⑤ offered us the idea that impermanent things should resist pressure to change the law

독해유형 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기

★★☆

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

This vision of automatic workers did not take long to be realized.

Further advances of mechanical engineering have given sharper edges to the imaginary machines that work for human beings. ① The term "robot," referring to such artificial creatures was first coined in Czech writer Karel Capek's play, Rossum's Universal Robots (1920). ② Robot is a Czech word for slave ③. In this play, robots are specifically made to do the hard labor so that human beings can live lives of leisure and comfort. ④ In 1937, the earliest known industrial robot was completed, opening the first phase of robotics - the age of industrial robots. ⑤

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기

★★★

12. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은?

In 2016, 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 ----- That kind of fear 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.

- ① human beings could create a machine that can be controlled easily
- ② the robots might eliminate the human race before the self-destruction
- ③ the monsters would revive the old dreadful creatures
- ④ Science fiction could be derived by future robots
- ⑤ an artificial creature might someday escape human control

독해유형 문맥상 적절한 어휘 파악하기

★★☆

13. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our future with thinking robots is now upon us. We cannot just stop developing them because of (A) [excessive/reasonable] fears. Whether it will turn out to be a dream or a nightmare depends on our conscious choices and actions. (B) [Thorough/Through] 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 (C)[considerate/considerable] in picturing and planning for a future with robots, carefully weighing 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."

(A) (B) (C)

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|
| ① excessive | Thorough | considerate |
| ② excessive | Thorough | considerable |
| ③ reasonable | Thorough | considerate |
| ④ reasonable | Through | considerable |
| ⑤ reasonable | Through | considerate |

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

14. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 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. 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? 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.

- ① Many people have been worried about robots affecting on fictional imagination.
- ② Mary Shelley and a scientist created a robot and wrote a novel about it.
- ③ There had been many writers who asked the readers to be watchful against the robotics before Shelley.
- ④ Human beings get threatened by their own creation in the movie Terminator.
- ⑤ Issac Asimov warned people to be careful about robots since they could put human race into danger.

독해유형 문맥상 적절한 어휘 파악하기

★★☆

15. 다음 (A)~(C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Three Laws first appeared in a story by Asimov in 1942, but later Asimov felt the need to (A) [implement / implicate] 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 (B) [principle / 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 (C) [engaged / extended] in heated debates on how to control AI.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| ① | implement | priority | engaged |
| ② | implement | principle | engaged |
| ③ | implement | principle | extended |
| ④ | implicate | principle | engaged |
| ⑤ | implicate | priority | extended |

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ②

[해설] 이 글은 산업용 로봇이 아직 독자적으로 행동할 수 있는 생각하는 기계는 아니지만, 공장과 실험실에서 중노동을 하거나, 반복적이고 위험한 작업을 수행하며, 무거운 물건을 들어 올리고 혹독한 환경에서 실험을 하거나 의사들이 어려운 수술을 하는 것을 돕는다는 내용이다. 그러므로 이 글의 주제는 '산업용 로봇이 인간에게 주는 기여'이다.

2) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 우리는 로봇과의 미래를 상상하고 계획하는 데 있어 더 현명하고 사려 깊어야 하며 수많은 다양한 가능성들을 세심하게 가늠해야 한다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 적절한 것은 '로봇을 개발하는 것의 인식과 수용에 대한 태도'이다.

3) [정답] ②

[해설] 로봇 공학의 3원칙은 로봇이 오작동을 할 가능성에 대비해 인간의 안전을 보호하는 것을 강조한다고 했으므로, 로봇 공학의 3원칙에서 로봇이 오작동으로 인해 인간을 보호하지 않는 경우, 사람들은 로봇을 탓할 수 없다는 내용은 적절하지 않다.

4) [정답] ④

[해설] 장난감 소년들은 펜으로 한 글자를 끝없이 반복해서 썼다. 한 글자 이상을 쓰지 않았다.

5) [정답] ⑤

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

6) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 로봇의 개념, 혹은 그 비슷한 피조물에 대한 욕망은 아주 오래 전, 거의 인간 상상력의 기원으로 거슬러 올라간다. <일리아드>에서 호메로스는 대장장이의 신 헤파이스토스의 신화를 들려주는데, 그는 금으로 도우미들을 만들어 실을 짓고 베를 짜게 했다고 한다. (C)'이 이야기(일리아드 이야기)'와 여러 다른 오래된 이야기들은 사람들이 오랫동안 단조롭거나 어려운 일을 대신 해줄 수 있는 무생물을 꿈꾸었다는 사실을 보여준다. 그러다가 근대 초입에 로봇 공학의 토대를 다진 최초의 발명품이 완성되었다. 바로 '시계'였다. (B)'시계를 움직이는 기계 장치'는 '시계태엽장치'라고 불렸다. 17세기는 '시계태엽장치 자동인형'의 황금기로 유명하다. 걸어 다니는 장난감 병정들이 제작되고, 이뿐 아니라 물을 마시는 장난감 오리들과, 펜으로 한 글자를 끝없이 반복해서 쓰

는 장난감 소년들도 만들어졌다. (A)'이 움직이는 인형들(시계태엽장치 자동인형)'은 오늘날 로봇들의 먼 조상이었다.

7) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 '로봇에 관한 허구의 상상력은 경고의 종을 울렸을 뿐 아니라 앞으로의 길도 제시했다.'이다. 주어진 글 앞에는 경고의 종을 울린 내용이 나오고, 주어진 글 뒤에는 앞으로의 길(전망)이 제시되어야 한다. 그러므로 주어진 글은 ④에 와야 한다.

8) [정답] ②

[해설] 인간들이 통제되지 않는 생명체를 창조할지도 모른다는 두려움은 새로운 것이 아니다. (B)'이 두려움'은 프랑켄슈타인의 불안이라고 불리며, 이 이름은 메리 셸리가 지은 소설 <프랑켄슈타인>에서 따온 것이다. 이 책에서 과학자 빅터 프랑켄슈타인은 죽은 시체의 토막들을 모아 그로부터 괴물을 만들어 낸다. 알고 보니 괴물은 고도의 지능을 지니고 있었고 결국 창조주들에게 등을 돌리고 끔찍한 결과들을 초래한다. (A)'셸리 이후로' 과학소설의 장르에서 헤아릴 수 없이 많은 인공적 창조물들이 위험하게 돌변하는 것으로 그려졌다. 로봇들이 인간의 상상력을 따라 발전하게 된다면, 우리의 앞날에는 끔찍한 미래가 기다리고 있을 것이다. 그렇지 않은가? (C)그럴 수도 있지만 아마도 그렇게 되지 않을 것이다. 로봇에 관한 허구의 상상력은 경고의 종을 울렸을 뿐 아니라 앞으로의 길도 제시했다.

9) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 제 0원칙은 로봇이 '인간'을 넘어 '인류'에게 피해를 입혀서는 안 된다고 했으므로, '소수 인간들의 이익을 위해 다수 인류에게' 해를 끼치는 것을 막고자 한다고 하는 것이 적절하다.

10) [정답] ④

[해설] 빈칸 뒤의 내용을 보면, 2011년에는 로봇의 설계자, 제작자, 이용자들이 다섯 가지 윤리적인 원칙을 따라야 한다는 제안이 있었고, 2017년에는 유럽의회가 아시모프의 로봇 공학의 3원칙에 근거해 로봇 제작의 법규를 제정해야 한다는 의견을 승인했다고 하였다. 따라서 아시모프의 허구적 비전(로봇들을 위해 고안한 안전 조치 즉 '로봇 공학의 3원칙')은 '통찰력이 있는 것으로 밝혀졌고 전 세계 지도자들이 미래를 계획하고 준비하는 데 도움을 주었다'고 하는 것이 적절하다.

11) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 '자동 노동자라는 이 비전이 현실화되기까지는 오래 걸리지 않았다.'이다. '자동 노동자라는 이 비전(This vision)'은 ④ 앞 문장의 중노동을 하도록 특수 제작된 로봇을 의미한다.

또한 ④ 뒤 문장에서 이 비전이 어떻게 현실화되었는지 알려주고 있으므로 주어진 글은 ④에 와야 적절하다.

12) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 메리 셸리의 소설 <프랑켄슈타인>에서 괴물은 고도의 지능을 지녔고 결국 창조주에게 등을 돌리고 끔찍한 결과들을 초래한다고 하였다. 따라서 로봇들이 마침내 생명의 특징을 띠게 될지도 모른다는 그 공포는 '인공적인 창조물이 언젠가는 사람의 통제를 벗어날지도 모른다는 것'이었다.

13) [정답] ①

[해설] (A)우리는 '지나친(excessive)' 두려움 때문에 로봇 제작을 그냥 중단할 수는 없다. reasonable은 '합리적인, 적당한'이라는 뜻이다. (B)'철저한(Thorough)' 논의와 꾸준한 감시가 우리를 로봇 개발의 올바른 방향으로 인도하는 데 필수적이다. through는 '~을 통해'라는 뜻의 전치사이다. (C)우리는 로봇과의 미래를 상상하고 계획하는 데 있어 더 현명하고 '사려 깊어야(considerate)' 하며 수많은 다양한 가능성들을 세심하게 가늠해야 한다. considerable은 '상당한, 많은'이라는 뜻이다.

14) [정답] ④

[해설] ①사람들은 로봇이 인간의 허구의 상상력을 따라 발전하게 된다면, 인간의 통제를 벗어나 끔찍한 결과를 낳을 것이라고 걱정해왔다. ②메리 셸리의 소설 속에 나오는 과학자가 죽은 시체의 토막들을 모아 그로부터 괴물을 만들어 낸다. ③셸리 '이후로' 과학 소설의 장르에서 헤아릴 수 없이 많은 인공적 창조물들이 위험하게 돌변하는 것으로 그려졌다. ⑤아이작 아시모프는 로봇들이 기계라는 점을 지적하며 지나친 근심을 할 필요가 없다고 생각했다.

15) [정답] ①

[해설] (A)3원칙은 1942년 아시모프의 단편소설에 처음 등장했지만, 훗날 아시모프는 소위 제 0원칙을 '시행할(implement)' 필요성을 느꼈다. implicate는 '(뜻을) 포함하다, 내포하다'라는 뜻이다. (B)제 0원칙은 다른 원칙들에 '앞서며(takes priority)' 로봇들이 소수 인간들의 이익을 위해 다수 인류에게 해를 끼치는 것을 막고자 한다. (C)이 원칙들은 과학 소설의 장르와 인공지능을 통제하는 방법을 놓고 열린 논쟁에 '취향 있는(engaged)' 로봇 공학의 향방 양편에 엄청난 영향력을 끼쳤다.