



고2_2203[기출문제] 33

다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥의 의미로 옳지 않은 것을 모두 고른 것은?1 [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell ㉠them? Newton had no answer to ㉡this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: ㉢it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations ㉣it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of ㉤them will remain unexplained.

- ㉠ them : a diverse range of phenomena
- ㉡ this question : a reason of a gravitational attraction
- ㉢ it : the law of gravity
- ㉣ it : the generalized moral in science
- ㉤ them : these laws and principles

- ① ㉠, ㉣
- ② ㉡, ㉢
- ③ ㉠, ㉢, ㉣
- ④ ㉠, ㉣, ㉤
- ⑤ ㉡, ㉢, ㉤

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2 [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But sometimes nothing explains the second thing. ㉠For example, Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity, but he did not give clear explanation for it. ㉡Newton had no answer for the question, “why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other?” ㉢In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. ㉣As science advances, the unexplained mysteries will be clearly unveiled eventually. ㉤However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

*invoke: 언급하다

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤



다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.³ [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

↓

A(n) (A) _____ of science cannot itself be (B) _____.

(A) _____

(B) _____

다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은? [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? ㉠If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. ㉡In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. ㉢However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. ㉣It eventually became possible for scientists to establish a reputation for their creative contributions without publishing a single book-length treatment of their ideas. ㉤Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤



다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? ⁵ [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. Whatever much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁶ [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

*invoke: 언급하다

- ① effects of gravitational force on daily lives
 ② significant role of Newton in scientific advances
 ③ reasons why philosophers are more optimistic than scientists
 ④ usefulness of fundamental principles in studying philosophy
 ⑤ the limitation of science that some of basic principles cannot be explained



다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?7 [22년 3월 33번]

But if someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them?

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? (A) To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. (B) Newton had no answer to this question. (C) In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. (D) However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. (E) Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?8 [22년 3월 33번]

The moral generalizes.

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. (A) But what explains the law of gravity itself? (B) If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. (C) In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. (D) However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. (E) Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹

[22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything.

(A) The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

(B) If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained.

(C) For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself?

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

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰ [22년 3월

33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why

_____. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles, some of which will themselves remain unexplained.

- ① science should be studied in more depth
- ② generalizations are difficult to make in science
- ③ science should be based on objective observations
- ④ fundamental laws and principles are important in science
- ⑤ science cannot provide full answers to everything



다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 각각 문맥상 적절한 한 단어를 쓰시오.¹¹ [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a (A)_____ principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain (A)_____ laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain (B)_____.

(A): _____

(B): _____

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 것은?¹² [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? ㉠To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. ㉡But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? ㉢Many scientists answered that it is the basic force of universe which can be explained by itself. ㉣Newton had no answer to this question. ㉤in Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



다음 글을 읽고, 질문에 답하십시오. [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything. This is because _____ . But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. 미래의 과학이 아무리 많이 설명할 수 있다 하더라도, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

위 글의 밑줄 친 문장과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>의 표현만을 한 번씩 모두 사용하여 주어진 문장을 완성하십시오.¹⁴

미래의 과학이 아무리 많이 설명할 수 있다 하더라도

<보기>

of / much / the future / can / however / the science / explain

→

_____, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles.

위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹³

- ① explanation of one thing always requires another thing to base itself on
- ② an effective explanation contains a strong thesis and a relevant example
- ③ in order to oppose something, we should give it a second thought
- ④ among diverse reasons, we should choose two most solid reasons
- ⑤ every phenomenon could be explained either by philosophy or history



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁵ [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers, there is a purely logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything.

(A) The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

(B) For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself?

(C) If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained.

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

다음 글의 빈칸을 <보기>의 단어들을 사용하여 <조건>에 맞게 완성하시오.¹⁶ [22년 3월 33번]

According to many philosophers,
 _____. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to invoke something else. But what explains the second thing? To illustrate, recall that Newton explained a diverse range of phenomena using his law of gravity. But what explains the law of gravity itself? If someone asks why all bodies exert a gravitational attraction on each other, what should we tell them? Newton had no answer to this question. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a fundamental principle: it explained other things, but could not itself be explained. The moral generalizes. However much the science of the future can explain, the explanations it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles. Since nothing can explain itself, it follows that at least some of these laws and principles will themselves remain unexplained.

<보기>
 to / be / is / explain / will /
 able / reason / there / science /
 why / a logical / not / everything

<조건>
 <보기>의 단어를 모두 사용하되, 중복 사용하지 말 것
 <보기>의 단어 형태를 바꾸지 말 것
 <보기> 이외의 단어를 추가하지 말 것

→



정답

1 ①

2 ④

3 (A) fundamental principle
(B) explained

4 ④

5 ④

6 ⑤

7 ②

8 ④

9 ④

10 ⑤

11 (A) fundamental
(B) unexplained

12 ③

13 ①

14 however much the science of the future can explain

15 ③

16 there is a logical reason why science will not be able to explain everything