16

_____ t_____ i_____ a_____ ___ an e_____ r_____, i_____ p_____ reality with v_____ reality is becoming more commonplace, _____ some experts p_____ the w_____ e_____ of virtual h_____ ____ ____ _____ ____ 2030. The development of nanobots, miniature robots as small as a human blood cell, and _____ i_____ a_____ o_____ ____ r_____ our i_____ with the world.

_____ the u_____ of nanobots, e_____ a virtual world _____ _____ d_____ a_____ _____ e_____ the "real world," ____ e_____ s_____ _____ ____ t_____ _____ s_____ in the brain. Nanobots s_____ p_____ ___ c_____ p_____ ____ s_____ neurons _____ ____ p_____ ____ m_____ the communication of interneuronal connections ____ _____ i_____ ___ p_____ the f_____ of the neighboring neuron. The nanobots could r_____ p_____ _____ i_____ in their position _____ the person wishes ____ e_____ the virtual environment, ____ _____ _____ they could ____ a_____ ____ i_____ s_____ i_____ and _____ a_____ s_____.

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기술 혁신이 급격한 속도로 발전하면서, 물리적 현실을 가상 현실과 연결하는 것이 점점 흔해지고 있으며, 몇몇 전문가들은 빠르면 2030년이면 가상인간이 널리 존재하게 될 것이라고 예상한다. 인간의 혈구만큼 작은 초소형 로봇인 나노봇과 비생물학적 지능의 개발이 세상과 우리의 상호작용을 재구성할 기회를 제공한다.

나노봇의 활용을 통하면, 가상 세계를 경험하는 것이 '실제 세계'를 경험하는 것과 눈에 띄게 다르지 않게 될 것인데, 외부 자극이 두뇌 속의 신호로 해석되어야 하기 때문이다. 감각 뉴런 근처에 전략적으로 배치된 나노봇들은 이웃 뉴런의 발화를 억제하거나 촉진함으로써 뉴런간 연결부의 통신을 조정하도록 설정될 수 있다. 나노봇들은 사람이 가상 환경에 들어가기를 희망할 때까지 그들의 위치에 비활성화 상태로 있을 수 있을 것이며, 그 시점에서 그것들은 활성화되어 감각 입력을 가로채고 대체 신호를 발화할 수 있을 것이다.

___ _____ ___ c_____ virtual worlds, the e_____ technology g_____ r_____ ___ n_____ thinking, and scientists are making i_____ _____ _____ m_____ intelligence _____ _____ intelligence. The _____ of human and computer thinking may _____ _____ something out of a sci-fi film, but nonbiological c_____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ _____ humans. N_____ i_____ _____ _____ _____ u_____ in patients s_____ _____ Parkinson's disease ___ _____ ____ a r_____ _____ cells _____ i_____ f_____. ____ the technology p_____, humans' c_____ ___ c_____ m_____ m_____ of the world will ____ _____ ____ a c_____ _____ s_____ ____ _____ _____ m_____.

138 blanks

가상 세계를 생성하는 것에 더해, 신흥 기술은 비생물학적 지능을 등장시켰으며, 과학자들은 기계 지능을 인간 지능에 통합시키는 데 접근하고 있다. 인간과 컴퓨터 지능의 혼성은 공상과학 영화에서 나온 것처럼 보일지도 모르지만, 비생물학적 인지는 이미 인간에게 삽입되었다. 신경 이식은 현재 파킨슨병을 앓는 환자들에게 기능 장애가 있는 세포의 대체 역할을 하도록 사용되고 있다. 기술이 진보함에 따라, 인간의 세상에 대한 정신 모형을 구성하는 능력은 더 이상 우리를 기계와 구별하게 하는 특징이 아닐 것이다.

18

The d_____ of information in the d_____ _____ _____ _____ i_____ r_____ thanks to social networking services and cloud technology. _____, _____ these a_____ c_____ __ t_____ ____ p_____, ____ information s_____ online ___ difficult, __ _____ impossible, ____ r_____. The European Court of Justice _____ _____ c_____ "the _____ ___ ____ f_____" ____ citizens, s_____ _____ _____ _____ their p_____ information. The p_____ i_____ of this right is the r_____ _____ search engines e_____ or r_____ from their search results _____ data _____ ___ o_____ or ___ a d_____ p_____ n_____. _____ _____ p_____ ___ p_____, individuals are _____ v_____ ____ the e_____ of personal p_____. ____ p_____ the right to be forgotten _____ _____, we can e_____ the level of control people have over their personal privacy and p_____ i_____ r_____.

67 blanks

18

디지털 시대의 정보의 보급은 소셜 네트워크 서비스와 클라우드 기술 덕분에 점점 더 빨라지고 있다. 그러나, 이러한 발전과 함께 사생활에 대한 위협이 공존하는데, 온라인으로 공유되는 정보는 삭제하기가 불가능하지는 않다 해도 어렵기 때문이다. 유럽사법재판소는 시민들에게 공식적으로 '잊힐 권리'를 부여하여, 자신의 개인 정보에 대한 개인의 통제를 보호해왔다. 이 권리에 실제 함축된 내용은 검색 엔진이 시대에 뒤지거나 매우 사적인 성질의 정보를 검색 결과로부터 제외하거나 삭제해야 한다는 요구이다. 그러한 보호책의 시행 없이는, 개인은 개인적인 사생활의 침식에 매우 취약하다. 잊힐 권리를 정립함으로써, 우리는 사람들이 개인적인 사생활에 대해 가지는 통제력을 확장하고 개인의 권리를 보호할 수 있다.

The amount of personal data a_____ online and the t_____ a_____ m_____ ___ g_____ _____ d_____ _____ s_____ u_____ g_____ in recent years. Supporters of the right to be forgotten a_____ _____ citizens should be able to _____ certain data about them r_____ _____ the p_____ s_____. _____, this ___ ___ d_____ c_____ _____ the right to f_____ ___ s_____, a c_____ t_____ of a free society. ____ u_____ the right to be forgotten, we _____ d_____ people the right ___ _____ and r_____ the free f_____ of information. The right to be forgotten is also u_____ _____ ___ the c_____ e_____ _____ ___ d_____ and i_____ t_____ c_____ ___ c_____ _____ the n_____ "forgetting." _____ there is a c_____ _____ _____ the r_____ s_____ of information, it should not ____ f_____ ___ the d_____ of our e_____ f_____.

65 blanks

온라인에서 입수할 수 있는 개인 정보의 양과 그러한 정보를 수집하는 기술적으로 진보된 수단은 최근 몇 년 간 유례없는 성장을 겪었다. 잊힐 권리의 옹호자들은 시민들이 자신에 대한 특정 정보를 공공 영역으로부터 삭제할 수 있어야 한다고 주장한다. 하지만, 이것은 자유 사회의 핵심 신조인 발언의 자유에 대한 권리와 직접적으로 충돌한다. 잊힐 권리를 옹호함으로써, 우리는 사람들에게 알 권리를 허락하지 않고 정보의 자유로운 흐름을 방해하고 있다. 잊힐 권리는 또한 필요한 '잊기'를 수행할 수 있는 기술을 개발하고 시행하는 데 필요한 상당한 지출 때문에 실시하기 어렵다. 책임감 있는 정보 공유에 대한 중대한 필요성이 존재하지만, 그것은 우리의 필수적인 자유를 손상하면서 실현돼서는 안 될 것이다.

19

In the mid-1800s, a splendid accomplishment _____ a_____ in technology, _____ _____ ____ _____ ___ the m_____ n_____ s_____ ____ r_____ ____ Newtonian m_____. At the 1851 London Fair, ____ _____ novel and striking products _____ s_____ __ _____ ____ p_____ Francis Bacon's p_____ _____ ____ _____ _____ ____ r_____. I_____ ____ technology became highly developed and p_____ an u_____ r_____ ___ s_____ life _____ the next hundred years, _____ _____ _____ that period "the glorious beginning" of the t_____ e___. _____, _____ h_____ _____ _____ ____ the t_____ p_____, w_____ _____ i_____.

19

1800년대 중반에 과학기술 분야에서 눈부신 업적이 달성되어, 뉴턴 역학으로 대표되던 근대 자연과학에 종지부를 찍었다. 1851년 런던 박람회에는 너무나 많은 새롭고 놀라운 제품들이 전시되어, 모든 것은 실현될 수 있다는 프랜시스 베이컨의 예상을 증명하는 듯했다. 향후 백 년에 걸쳐 과학기술이 고도로 발달하여 사회생활에서 전례 없는 역할을 하게 된 까닭에, 많은 이들이 그 시대를 과학기술시대의 '화려한 시작'이라고 불렀다. 그러나 과학기술의 발전에 대해 경의가 표해지는 한편 경고도 나왔다.

_____ _____, in his novel Brave New World, Aldous L. Huxley described a future d_____ ____ technology. In this society _____ _____ ____ great c_____, _____ ___ _____ _____ ___ freedom, beauty, and p_____. In various science fiction novels, t_____ c_____ humans. Robots r_____ _____ the world i_____ r_____ this fear. The f_____ p_____ a_____ _____ technology was a powerful tool for the b_____ of h_____ _____ ___ ____ o_____ ___ _____. The view _____ technology was simply h_____ _____ _____ a_____ _____ a_____. ~~(In reality, the arrival of so many of the latest devices has made day-to-day living more convenient for everyone.)~~ Slowly, the a_____ t_____ _____ ___ g_____, p_____ _____ the t_____ d_____ p_____ of t_____ p_____ _____ _____ wars c_____ a g_____ danger ___ the planet and ___ the e_____ of humans themselves. It was also _____ ___ _____ h_____ o_____ c_____ ____ technological progress ____ traffic accidents, pollution of air and water, noise, and damage to the environment. These c_____, and their n_____ e_____, were i_____ o_____. _____ a much deeper level, these negative effects were mainly due to the d_____ ___ _____ ____ t_____.

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예를 들어, 올더스 헉슬리는 그의 소설 「멋진 신세계」에서 과학기술에 의해 지배되는 미래를 묘사했다. 이 사회에는 굉장한 편안함이 있지만 자유, 아름다움, 사생활을 희생한다. 많은 공상 과학 소설에서, 과학기술은 인간을 통제했다. 세상을 지배하는 로봇들이 이러한 두려움을 간접적으로 반영했다. 과학기술이 인류의 진보를 위한 강력한 도구였다는 이전에 널리 퍼졌던 태도는 기껏해야 편파적인 것 같았다. 과학기술이 전혀 해가 없었다는 견해는 현실과 맞지 않았다. (~~실제로, 최신 기기의 수많은 도래는 모두에게 일상생활을 편리하게 만들었다.~~) 주로 전쟁 동안 이루어진 과학기술 발전의 엄청난 파괴력이 지구와 인간 자체의 존재에 심각한 위험을 야기했기 때문에, 반 과학기술적인 경향이 서서히 증가하기 시작했다. 그것은 또한 교통사고, 대기 및 수질 오염, 소음, 그리고 환경 훼손과 같이 과학기술의 발전으로 인해 야기된 해로운 결과들 때문이었다. 이러한 원인들, 그리고 그것들의 부정적인 결과들은 곧 명백해졌다. 더 깊은 수준에서 본다면, 이러한 부정적인 결과들은 주로 과학기술에 의한 인간 지배 때문이었다.

순서

16

With technological innovations advancing at an exponential rate, interfacing physical reality with virtual reality is becoming more commonplace, with some experts predicting the widespread existence of virtual humans by as early as 2030.

☐ As the technology progresses, humans' capacity to construct mental models of the world will no longer be a characteristic that sets us apart from machines.

☐ In addition to creating virtual worlds, the emerging technology gives rise to nonbiological thinking, and scientists are making inroads into incorporating machine intelligence into human intelligence.

☐ Nanobots strategically positioned in close proximity to sensory neurons could be programmed to modify the communication of interneuronal connections by either inhibiting or precipitating the firing of the neighboring neuron.

☐ Neural implants are currently being used in patients suffering from Parkinson's disease to act as a replacement for cells with impaired functioning.

☐ The development of nanobots, miniature robots as small as a human blood cell, and nonbiological intelligence affords opportunities for reshaping our interaction with the world.

☐ The hybrid of human and computer thinking may seem like something out of a sci-fi film, but nonbiological cognition has already made its way into humans.

☐ The nanobots could remain present yet inactive in their position until the person wishes to enter the virtual environment, at which time they could be activated to intercept sensory input and fire alternative signals.

☐ Through the utilization of nanobots, experiencing a virtual world would not differ appreciably from experiencing the "real world," as external stimuli must be translated into signals in the brain.

18

The dissemination of information in the digital age has become increasingly rapid thanks to social networking services and cloud technology.

☐ By putting the right to be forgotten into place, we can expand the level of control people have over their personal privacy and protect individual rights.

☐ However, with these advancements coexists a threat to privacy, as information shared online is difficult, if not impossible, to remove.

☐ The European Court of Justice has officially conferred "the right to be forgotten" on citizens, safeguarding individuals' control over their personal information.

☐ The practical implication of this right is the requirement that search engines exclude or remove from their search results any data that is outdated or of a deeply personal nature.

☐ Without such protections in place, individuals are highly vulnerable to the erosion of personal privacy.

The amount of personal data available online and the technologically advanced methods of gathering such data have seen unprecedented growth in recent years.

☐ By upholding the right to be forgotten, we are denying people the right to know and restricting the free flow of information.

☐ However, this is in direct conflict with the right to freedom of speech, a central tenet of a free society.

☐ Supporters of the right to be forgotten argue that citizens should be able to have certain data about them removed from the public sphere.

☐ The right to be forgotten is also unfeasible due to the considerable expenditure needed to develop and implement technology capable of carrying out the necessary "forgetting."

☐ Though there is a critical need for the responsible sharing of information, it should not be fulfilled to the detriment of our essential freedoms.

19

In the mid-1800s, a splendid accomplishment was attained in technology, which put an end to the modern natural sciences as represented by Newtonian mechanics.

- ☐ At the 1851 London Fair, so many novel and striking products were shown it seemed to prove Francis Bacon's projection that all things could be realized.
- ☐ For example, in his novel Brave New World, Aldous L. Huxley described a future dominated by technology.
- ☐ However, while homage was made to the technological progress, warnings were issued.
- ☐ In this society there would be great comfort, but at the cost of freedom, beauty, and privacy.
- ☐ In various science fiction novels, technology controlled humans.
- ☐ Inasmuch as technology became highly developed and played an unprecedented role in social life over the next hundred years, many have called that period "the glorious beginning" of the technological era.
- ☐ It was also due to such harmful outcomes caused by technological progress as traffic accidents, pollution of air and water, noise, and damage to the environment. These causes, and their negative effects, were immediately obvious.
- ☐ On a much deeper level, these negative effects were mainly due to the domination of humans by technology.
- ☐ Robots reigning over the world indirectly reflected this fear.
- ☐ Slowly, the anti-technological tendency began to grow, primarily because the tremendous destructive power of technological progress made during wars constituted a grave danger to the planet and to the existence of humans themselves.
- ☐ The formerly popular attitude that technology was a powerful tool for the betterment of humankind seemed to be one-sided at best.
- ☐ The view that technology was simply harmless did not accord with actuality.

16

With technological innovations advancing at an exponential rate, interfacing physical reality with virtual reality is becoming more commonplace, with some experts predicting the widespread existence of virtual humans by as early as 2030.

- ☐ As the technology progresses, humans' capacity to construct mental models of the world will no longer be a characteristic that sets us apart from machines.
- ☐ In addition to creating virtual worlds, the emerging technology gives rise to nonbiological thinking, and scientists are making inroads into incorporating machine intelligence into human intelligence. The hybrid of human and computer thinking may seem like something out of a sci-fi film, but nonbiological cognition has already made its way into humans. Neural implants are currently being used in patients suffering from Parkinson's disease to act as a replacement for cells with impaired functioning.
- ☐ The development of nanobots, miniature robots as small as a human blood cell, and nonbiological intelligence affords opportunities for reshaping our interaction with the world.
- ☐ The nanobots could remain present yet inactive in their position until the person wishes to enter the virtual environment, at which time they could be activated to intercept sensory input and fire alternative signals.
- ☐ Through the utilization of nanobots, experiencing a virtual world would not differ appreciably from experiencing the "real world," as external stimuli must be translated into signals in the brain. Nanobots strategically positioned in close proximity to sensory neurons could be programmed to modify the communication of interneuronal connections by either inhibiting or precipitating the firing of the neighboring neuron.

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- ☐ However, this is in direct conflict with the right to freedom of speech, a central tenet of a free society. By upholding the right to be forgotten, we are denying people the right to know and restricting the free flow of information.
- ☐ However, with these advancements coexists a threat to privacy, as information shared online is difficult, if not impossible, to remove. The European Court of Justice has officially conferred "the right to be forgotten" on citizens, safeguarding individuals' control over their personal information.
- ☐ The amount of personal data available online and the technologically advanced methods of gathering such data have seen unprecedented growth in recent years. Supporters of the right to be forgotten argue that citizens should be able to have certain data about them removed from the public sphere.
- ☐ The practical implication of this right is the requirement that search engines exclude or remove from their search results any data that is outdated or of a deeply personal nature.
- ☐ The right to be forgotten is also unfeasible due to the considerable expenditure needed to develop and implement technology capable of carrying out the necessary "forgetting." Though there is a critical need for the responsible sharing of information, it should not be fulfilled to the detriment of our essential freedoms.
- ☐ Without such protections in place, individuals are highly vulnerable to the erosion of personal privacy. By putting the right to be forgotten into place, we can expand the level of control people have over their personal privacy and protect individual rights.

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☐ The view that technology was simply harmless did not accord with actuality. Slowly, the anti-technological tendency began to grow, primarily because the tremendous destructive power of technological progress made during wars constituted a grave danger to the planet and to the existence of humans themselves.

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삽입

16

The hybrid of human and computer thinking may seem like something out of a sci-fi film, but nonbiological cognition has already made its way into humans.

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The practical implication of this right is the requirement that search engines exclude or remove from their search results any data that is outdated or of a deeply personal nature.

The dissemination of information in the digital age has become increasingly rapid thanks to social networking services and cloud technology. However, with these advancements coexists a threat to privacy, as information shared online is difficult, if not impossible, to remove. The European Court of Justice has officially conferred "the right to be forgotten" on citizens, safeguarding individuals' control over their personal information. Without such protections in place, individuals are highly vulnerable to the erosion of personal privacy. By putting the right to be forgotten into place, we can expand the level of control people have over their personal privacy and protect individual rights.
The amount of personal data available online and the technologically advanced methods of gathering such data have seen unprecedented growth in recent years. Supporters of the right to be forgotten argue that citizens should be able to have certain data about them removed from the public sphere. However, this is in direct conflict with the right to freedom of speech, a central tenet of a free society. By upholding the right to be forgotten, we are denying people the right to know and restricting the free flow of information. The right to be forgotten is also unfeasible due to the considerable expenditure needed to develop and implement technology capable of carrying out the necessary "forgetting." Though there is a critical need for the responsible sharing of information, it should not be fulfilled to the detriment of our essential freedoms.

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