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① C_____ c_____ _____ _____ _____ s_____ ___ heavy traffic on the journey home _____ p_____ _____ _____ c_____ all the tasks _____ _____ ____ a_____ _____ they reach their destination. ② In the near future, _____, the Internet of Things (IoT) _____ a_____ them ____ ____ _____ _____ _____ that. ③ _____ their smart cars navigate the roadways, the commuters _____ ____ _____ ____ r_____ pre-heat their ovens, a_____ their washing machines, and p_____ their refrigerators ____ p_____ an i_____ of their own contents and p_____ a shopping list based on the results.

① 집으로 가는 길에 교통 체증에 갇힌 현대의 통근자는 목적지에 도착하면 해야 하는 모든 일들을 생각하며 시간을 보낼지도 모른다. ② 하지만, 가까운 미래에 사물 인터넷(IoT)이 그들로 하여금 그보다 훨씬 더 많은 것을 할 수 있게 해 줄지도 모른다. ③ 자동 운전 승용차가 길을 찾는 동안, 통근자는 원격으로 오븐을 예열하고, 세탁기를 작동시키고, 냉장고가 자신의 내용물 재고 조사를 하도록 하고 그 결과를 바탕으로 쇼핑 목록을 준비하도록 할 수 있을 것이다.

④ This may s_____ u_____ f_____, but many of the a_____ and d_____ we already _____ p_____ e_____ c_____ systems ____ _____ d_____ ____ s_____ ____ _____. ⑤ _____ the IoT does ___ c_____ a v_____ network of these p_____ o_____, a_____ them ____ c_____ and e_____ __ _____ _____ ____ data. ⑥ ___ __ _____, it s_____ ____ a bridge _____ a_____ _____ the d_____ i_____ ____ the _____ _____ into c_____. ⑦ __ ___ e_____ _____ by 2020 there will be nearly 50 billion i_____ o_____ w_____ _____ the IoT. ⑧ This will _____ ____ i_____ in countless everyday tasks ___ _____ ___ _____ e_____ and e_____.

④ 이것은 비현실적으로 미래적인 것처럼 들릴지도 모르지만, 우리가 이미 소유하고 있는 가전제품과 기기 중 다수가 다양한 정도의 정교함을 지닌 내장 전산 시스템을 가지고 있다. ⑤ 사물 인터넷이 하는 일은 이러한 물체의 가상 네트워크를 만들어서, 그것들이 광범위한 데이터를 수집하고 교환할 수 있게 하는 것이다. ⑥ 어떤 의미에서, 그것은 물리 세계를 사이버 공간에 직접 통합할 수 있게 하는 다리역할을 한다. ⑦ 2020년이면 사물 인터넷에 연결된 개별 물체가 거의 500억 개일 것으로 추정된다. ⑧ 이것은 효율과 절약 면에서 모두 수많은 일상 작업의 개선으로 이어질 것이다.

⑨ The m_____ i_____ is currently at the v_____ of the IoT revolution, _____ ___ not surprising c_____ the b_____ i_____ in the a_____ ___ _____ t_____. ⑩ The terms "Industry 4.0" and "the fourth industrial revolution" _____ currently _____ e_____ ___ _____ ___ the next wave of m_____ _____ and i_____ e_____ ___ a_____ the a_____ of the IoT. ⑪ The factories of tomorrow will p_____ computer systems _____ c_____ monitor and e_____ p_____ p_____, _____ this information ___ _____ d_____ d_____, _____ ___ _____ ___ b_____ e_____.

⑨ 현재 제조업계가 사물 인터넷 혁명의 선두에 있는데, 그러한 기술의 채용에 따르는 내재하는 이득을 고려하면 이는 놀라운 일이 아니다. ⑩ '산업 4.0'과 '네 번째 산업혁명'이라는 용어는 현재 사물 인터넷의 도래와 함께 찾아올 것으로 예상되는 제조업 발전 및 혁신의 차기 물결을 가리키는 데 사용되고 있다. ⑪ 미래의 공장들은 끊임없이 물리적 성능을 감시하고 평가하는 컴퓨터 시스템을 소유하여, 이 정보를 이용해 분권화된 결정을 내릴 것이며, 그것은 효율을 높일 것으로 예상된다.

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① __ p_____ is just "a r_____" of u_____ questions or a p_____ of u_____ questions, _____ should we _____ _____ it? ② One may say, _____ _____ _____ problems we cannot solve? ③ _____ just d_____ _____ the puzzle i_____ our u_____ of the problem and the d_____ i_____ ___ it. ④ _____ p_____ c_____ d_____ ___ _____ _____, many i_____ i_____ in the past _____ _____ _____ o_____ or f_____. ⑤ ____ c_____ ___ r_____ q_____ and study their i_____, we _____ t_____ i_____ _____ ____ _____ _____ it can y_____ positive results or not. ⑥ Many questions _____ _____ now unanswered _____ _____ one day _____ new areas of study. ⑦ _____ _____ _____ unanswerable ___ p_____ _____ still m_____ and important _____ i_____ _____ h_____. ⑧ _____, _____ _____ _____ _____ philosophy does not provide d_____ answers, it is not a f_____ activity of the human mind. ⑨ ____ _____ _____ we can achieve very p_____ and very s_____ i_____ into the world and the _____ of the h_____ c_____.

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① 만일 철학이 단지 대답할 수 없는 질문들의 '나머지'이거나 대답할 수 없는 질문들을 추구하는 것이라면, 왜 우리는 그것을 계속해야 하는가? ② 혹자는 왜 우리가 풀 수 없는 문제들로 고민하느냐고 말할지도 모른다. ③ 단지 어려운 문제를 다루는 것만으로도 문제와 그에 수반된 어려움에 대한 우리의 이해를 높여 주기 때문이다. ④ 이런 식으로 표현된 철학적 호기심이 없었다면 과거의 많은 중요한 문제들은 간과되거나 잊혔을 것이다. ⑤ 의문을 제기하고 함축된 뜻을 연구하는 것을 계속함으로써, 우리는 그것이 긍정적 결과를 가져오든 아니든 이론적 관심이 계속 살아 있도록 유지한다. ⑥ 지금 대답되지 않은 많은 질문들은 언젠가 새로운 연구 분야로 변할 수 있다. ⑦ 원칙적으로 대답할 수 없는 질문들도 지적으로나 인간적으로나 여전히 의미 있고 중요하다. ⑧ 이렇게 철학이 명확한 답변을 주지 않는다는 사실에도 불구하고, 그것은 인간의 쓸데없는 정신 활동이 아니다. ⑨ 철학을 공부함으로써 우리는 세상과 인간 상태의 본질에 대한 아주 심오하고 아주 중요한 통찰력을 얻을 수 있다.

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① Pragmatism is a philosophical a_____ _____ _____ d_____ in America _____ the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. ② It is _____ _____ p_____ t_____ ____ o_____ _____ American soil. ③ _____ it r_____ i_____ i_____ a_____ in the United States. ④ Because pragmatism's highest i_____ is a_____, it c_____ _____ the attitude of an e_____ nation b_____ by i_____ _____ _____ _____ ____ a_____ the r_____ traditions of the old world. ⑤ Pragmatism a_____ only those ideas _____ _____ ____ p_____ a_____, _____ d_____ philosophy's r_____ ____ _____ i_____ and a_____. ⑥ Pragmatism s_____ _____ the m_____ of ideas _____ ___ their c_____ _____ _____ in the ideas themselves. ⑦ _____, pragmatists _____ ___ the importance ____ _____ different m_____ and ways of life and then e_____ their e_____. ⑧ Pragmatism _____ f_____ _____ philosophy's i_____ ____ _____ and c_____. ⑨ According to pragmatists, _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____. ⑩ Rather, truth e_____ in a t_____ relationship of meaning _____ ___ c_____ c_____ a_____ ____ the p_____ n_____ of the _____ moment and ____ a particular _____.

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19세기 후반과 20세기 초반 동안 미국에서 발전된 하나의 철학적 접근이다. ② 그것은 미국 땅에서 시작된 유일한 철학 전통이다. ③ 따라서 그것은 미국에서 암묵적으로 용인되는 생각들을 반영한다. ④ 실용주의의 최고 이상은 행동이기 때문에, 그것은 구세계의 구속적인 전통을 버리기를 열망하는 이민자들에 의해 세워진 평등주의 국가에 대한 태도와 일치한다. ⑤ 실용주의는 실질적으로 적용될 수 있는 개념들만을 옹호하며, 따라서 이상적이고 추상적이라는 철학의 명성을 거부한다. ⑥ 실용주의는 사고의 의의가 사고 자체보다 오히려 그 결과에 있다고 말한다. ⑦ 따라서 실용주의자들은 여러 가지의 방법과 생활 방식을 시도해 보고 나서 그것들의 효과를 평가해 보는 것의 중요성을 믿는다. ⑧ 실용주의는 진실과 확실성에 대한 철학의 주장을 비난한다. ⑨ 실용주의자들에 따르면, 진리는 어떠한 이상에도 일치하지 않는다. ⑩ 오히려 진리는 당시의 순간과 특정 시대의 실질적인 필요에 따라 끊임없이 변하는 의미의 이론적 관계 속에서 존재한다.

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① Descartes began his p_____ m_____ _____ a p_____ of a_____ s_____. ② ___ _____ _____ _____ a r_____ philosophical f_____, he a_____ ___ _____ _____ _____ he could not know _____ 100% s_____. ③ He wanted ___ c_____ a foundation _____ k_____ _____ _____ _____ ____ d_____, _____ _____ the p_____ of mathematics. ④ _____ this philosophical foundation Descartes thought he could d_____ ___ _____ t_____. ⑤ The method he _____ ____ _____ _____ _____ ___ d_____ the e_____ of all things _____ he arrived ___ the _____ _____ he could not doubt _____ he was doubting, and should _____ _____ ___ _____ ___ d_____. ⑥ This knowledge _____ ___ _____ ___ philosophy's _____ _____ s_____: "cogito ergo sum" — "I think, therefore I am."

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① 데카르트는 절대적인 회의주의의 입장에서 그의 철학적인 명상을 시작했다. ② 합리적인 철학적 기초를 찾으려는 노력 속에서, 그는 100% 확신을 가지고 알 수 없는 것은 무엇이든지 제거하려고 시도했다. ③ 그는 마치 수학의 법칙들처럼 의심될 수 없는 지식을 위한 기초를 세우기를 원했다. ④ 이러한 철학적 기반으로부터 데카르트는 다른 모든 진리를 추론해 낼 수 있다고 생각했다. ⑤ 그가 생각해 낸 방법은 자신이 의심하고 있다는 것을 의심할 수 없어서 의심하기 위해 존재해야 하는 지점에 도달할 때까지 모든 사물의 존재를 의심하는 것이었다. ⑥ 이러한 지식은 철학의 가장 유명한 명언들 중 하나인 "cogito ergo sum," 즉 "나는 생각한다, 고로 나는 존재한다."로 이어졌다.

⑦ The ancient Greek philosopher Protagoras t_____ _____ "man is the m_____ ____ all things." ⑧ This f_____ _____ the idea _____ ____ _____ _____ ___ _____ _____. ⑨ ___ ____ I can know ___ _____ I think then I can never e_____ _____ r_____. ⑩ _____, _____ _ _____ ___ ____ _____ ___ _____ _____ ____ _____. ⑪ ___ all i_____ _____ t_____ ____ their own thought life then ___ ___ not possible ____ j_____ between a_____ v_____ — and there is no u_____ truth. ⑫ _____ ___ there is a n_____, o_____ measure _____ two individuals can _____ ____, ____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ _____ one's views are correct or not. ⑬ Protagoras was ____ s_____ _____ he r_____ ____ _____ _____ we could _____ really know anything.

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⑦ 고대 그리스 철학자인 프로타고라스는 "인간은 만물의 척도다."라고 가르쳤다. ⑧ 이것은 우리가 알고 있는 모든 것이 곧 우리가 사고하는 것이라는 생각에서 나온다. ⑨ 만약 내가 알 수 있는 모든 것이 내가 생각하는 것이라면, 나는 절대 현실 속으로 탈출할 수가 없다. ⑩ 따라서 내가 생각하는 것은 무엇이든지 내가 알아야 하는 모든 것들이다. ⑪ 만약 개개인 모두가 자기 자신만의 사고 생활에 갇혀 있다면, 양자택일해야 하는 의견들 사이에서 판단하는 것은 불가능하다. 그리고 결국 궁극적인 진리란 존재하지 않게 된다. ⑫ 두 사람이 믿을 수 있는 중립적이고 객관적인 척도가 존재하기만 한다면, 한 사람의 의견이 옳은지 그른지를 알 수 있는 방법이 있다. ⑬ 프로타고라스는 너무나 회의적이어서 우리가 어떤 것이라도 도대체 진정으로 알 수 있다고 믿기를 거부했다.

순서

20

Contemporary commuters who find themselves stuck in heavy traffic on the journey home may pass the time contemplating all the tasks that need be accomplished once they reach their destination.

- ☐ In a sense, it serves as a bridge that allows for the direct integration of the physical realm into cyberspace. It is estimated that by 2020 there will be nearly 50 billion individual objects wired into the IoT.
- ☐ In the near future, however, the Internet of Things (IoT) may allow them to do much more than that.
- ☐ The factories of tomorrow will possess computer systems that continuously monitor and evaluate physical performance, using this information to make decentralized decisions, which is expected to boost efficiency.
- ☐ The manufacturing industry is currently at the vanguard of the IoT revolution, which is not surprising considering the benefits inherent in the adoption of such technology.
- ☐ The terms "Industry 4.0" and "the fourth industrial revolution" are currently being employed to refer to the next wave of manufacturing advances and innovations expected to accompany the advent of the IoT.
- ☐ This may sound unrealistically futuristic, but many of the appliances and devices we already own possess embedded computing systems of one degree of sophistication or another.
- ☐ This will lead to improvements in countless everyday tasks in terms of both efficiency and economy.
- ☐ What the IoT does is create a virtual network of these physical objects, allowing them to collect and exchange a wide range of data.
- ☐ While their smart cars navigate the roadways, the commuters will be able to remotely pre-heat their ovens, activate their washing machines, and prompt their refrigerators to perform an inventory of their own contents and prepare a shopping list based on the results.

21

If philosophy is just "a residue" of unanswered questions or a pursuit of unanswerable questions, why should we keep doing it?

- ☐ Because just dealing with the puzzle increases our understanding of the problem and the difficulties involved in it.
- ☐ By continuing to raise questions and study their implications, we keep theoretical interest alive no matter whether it can yield positive results or not.
- ☐ By studying philosophy we can achieve very profound and very significant insights into the world and the nature of the human condition.
- ☐ Many questions that are now unanswered could turn one day into new areas of study.
- ☐ One may say, why bother with problems we cannot solve?
- ☐ Those that are unanswerable in principle are still meaningful and important both intellectually and humanly.
- ☐ Thus, despite the fact that philosophy does not provide definitive answers, it is not a futile activity of the human mind.
- ☐ Without philosophical curiosity displayed in this way, many important issues in the past would have been overlooked or forgotten.

22

Pragmatism is a philosophical approach that was developed in America during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

- ☐ According to pragmatists, truth does not correspond to any ideals.
- ☐ Accordingly, pragmatists believe in the importance of trying different methods and ways of life and then evaluating their effectiveness.
- ☐ Because pragmatism's highest ideal is action, it corresponds with the attitude of an egalitarian nation built by immigrants who were eager to abandon the restrictive traditions of the old world.
- ☐ It is the only philosophical tradition to originate on American soil.
- ☐ Pragmatism advocates only those ideas that can be practically applied, thus denying philosophy's reputation of being idealistic and abstract.
- ☐ Pragmatism finds fault with philosophy's insistence on truth and certainty.
- ☐ Pragmatism states that the meaning of ideas lies in their consequences rather than in the ideas themselves.
- ☐ Rather, truth exists in a theoretical relationship of meaning that is constantly changing according to the practical necessities of the present moment and at a particular age.
- ☐ So it reflects ideas implicitly accepted in the United States.

23

Descartes began his philosophical meditations from a position of absolute skepticism.

- ☐ He wanted to construct a foundation for knowledge that could not be doubted, just like the principles of mathematics. From this philosophical foundation Descartes thought he could deduce all other truths.
- ☐ In his search for a rational philosophical foundation, he attempted to eliminate anything that he could not know with 100% surety.
- ☐ The method he came up with was that of doubting the existence of all things until he arrived at the point where he could not doubt that he was doubting, and should therefore exist in order to doubt.
- ☐ This knowledge led to one of philosophy's most famous sayings: "cogito ergo sum" — "I think, therefore I am."

The ancient Greek philosopher Protagoras taught that "man is the measure of all things."

- ☐ If all individuals are trapped in their own thought life then it is not possible to judge between alternative views — and there is no ultimate truth.
- ☐ Only if there is a neutral, objective measure that two individuals can look to, is there any way to know whether one's views are correct or not.
- ☐ Protagoras was so skeptical that he refused to believe that we could ever really know anything.
- ☐ This follows from the idea that all we know is our thoughts. If all I can know is what I think then I can never escape into reality.
- ☐ Thus, whatever I think is all there is for me to know.

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삽입

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Pragmatism advocates only those ideas that can be practically applied, thus denying philosophy's reputation of being idealistic and abstract.

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Because just dealing with the puzzle increases our understanding of the problem and the difficulties involved in it.

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By continuing to raise questions and study their implications, we keep theoretical interest alive no matter whether it can yield positive results or not.

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