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2025년 3월 고3 학평 21번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The unity of science and philosophy in the old classical sense was perhaps best described by the famous tree of Descartes: The roots of this tree corresponded to metaphysics (the intelligible principles), the trunk to physics (statements of intermediate generality), and the branches and fruit to what we would call applied science. He regarded the whole system of science and philosophy as we today regard science alone; he felt that the metaphysical principles were ultimately justified by their "fruits," not merely by their self-evidence. What we today call applied science consisted for him not only in mechanics but also in medicine and ethics. The difficulty was that from the general principles of Cartesian or Aristotelian science-philosophy no results could be derived which were precisely in agreement with observation, but these principles seemed to be intelligible and plausible. So the tree was cut in the middle. For the derivation of technical results, it was necessary to start from the physical principles in the trunk. Science in the new sense was to think only of how the fruits would develop from the trunk _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① by returning to metaphysics
② with the help of theology
③ by cutting off the trunk
④ without regard to the roots
⑤ through medicine and ethics alone

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Cutting the Tree: How Science Parted from Philosophy
② Descartes' Garden: A Guide to Growing Fruit
③ Why Metaphysics Still Rules Modern Science
④ Medicine as the Root of All Knowledge
⑤ Aristotle Versus Descartes on Ethics

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2023년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The empiricist philosopher John Locke argued that when the human being was first ① born, the mind was simply a blank slate—a tabula rasa—waiting to be written on by experience. Locke believed that our experience ② shapes who we are and who we become—and therefore he also believed that, ③ given different experiences, human beings would have different characters. The influence of these ideas was profound, particularly for the new colonies in America, for example, because these were conscious attempts to make a new start and to form a new society. The new society was to operate on a different basis from that of European culture, which was based on the feudal system in which people's place in society was almost entirely ④ determined by birth, and which therefore tended to emphasize innate characteristics. Locke's emphasis on the importance of experience in forming the human being ⑤ providing an optimistic framework for those trying to form a different society.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the strengths of the European feudal system
② why character is fixed at birth
③ Locke's view of the mind as a blank slate and its social influence
④ the economic history of American colonies
⑤ Locke's theory of language

2026학년도 수능 34번

2025년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Kant was a strong ① critic of the rule of law as the ultimate guarantee, not only of security and peace, but also of freedom. He believed that human societies were moving towards more rational forms regulated by effective and ② binding legal frameworks because only such frameworks enabled people to live in harmony, to prosper and to co-operate. However, his belief in inevitable progress was not based on an ③ optimistic or high-minded view of human nature. On the contrary, it comes close to Hobbes's outlook: man's violent and conflict-prone nature makes it necessary to establish and maintain an effective legal framework in order to secure peace. We cannot count on people's ④ benevolence or goodwill, but even 'a nation of devils' can live in harmony in a legal system that binds every citizen equally. Ideally, the law is the embodiment of those political principles that all rational beings would freely choose. If such laws forbid them to do something that they would not rationally choose to do anyway, then the law cannot be understood as a ⑤ restraint on their freedom.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 칸트는 인간의 선의를 믿었기에 법이 필요 없다고 보았다.
② 법은 언제나 개인의 자유를 제한한다.
③ 홉스와 칸트는 인간 본성에 대해 정반대의 견해를 가졌다.
④ 칸트는 인간 본성이 폭력적이기 때문에 모두를 평등하게 구속하는 법이 평화와 자유를 보장한다고 보았다.
⑤ 사회는 합리성과 무관하게 발전한다.

2025학년도 9월 모평 34번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

That people need other people is hardly news, but for Rousseau this dependence extended far beyond companionship or even love, into the very process of becoming human. Rousseau believed that people are not born but made, every individual a bundle of potentials whose realization requires the active involvement of other people. ① Self-development is a social process. ② Self-sufficiency is an impossible fantasy. ③ Much of the time Rousseau wished passionately that it were not: Robinson Crusoe was a favorite book, and he yearned to be free from the pains and uncertainties of social life. ④ Robinson Crusoe, written by Daniel Defoe, became one of the most widely translated novels in history. ⑤ But his writings document with extraordinary clarity the shaping of the individual by his emotional attachments. "Our sweetest existence is relative and collective, and our true self is not entirely within us." And it is kindness—which Rousseau analyzed under the rubric of pitié, which translates as "pity" but is much closer to "sympathy" as Hume and Smith defined it—that is the key to this collective existence.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 루소는 사회를 떠나 홀로 사는 삶이 가능하다고 확신했다.
② 루소에 따르면 인간은 타인과의 관계와 공감을 통해 비로소 자아를 실현한다.
③ 자기 계발은 개인 혼자의 노력으로 이루어진다.
④ 동정심은 인간을 약하게 만든다.
⑤ 루소와 흄은 공감의 정의를 두고 대립했다.

정답 및 해설

4-04 **1.**④ **2.**① · 4-05 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 4-06 **1.**① **2.**④ · 4-07 **1.**④ **2.**②

4-04 · 2025년 3월 고3 학평 21번

1. ④ 나무가 가운데에서 잘린 뒤, 새로운 의미의 과학은 줄기(물리 원리)에서 열매(응용)만 생각하고 뿌리(형이상학)는 고려하지 않았다.

2. ① 데카르트의 나무가 보여 주던 과학과 철학의 통합이 깨지고, 과학이 형이상학에서 분리되었다는 글이다.

4-05 · 2023년 3월 고3 학평 33번

1. ⑤ 주어 Locke's emphasis에 대한 문장의 본동사가 필요하므로 provided가 알맞다. ⑤ providing → provided.

2. ③ 인간의 마음은 백지이며 경험이 사람을 만든다는 로크의 사상과, 그것이 새 사회를 만들려는 미국 식민지에 준 낙관적 영향을 다룬다.

4-06 · 2026학년도 수능 34번

1. ① 칸트는 법치를 안전·평화·자유의 궁극적 보장으로 여긴 강력한 '옹호자'였다. ① critic → defender.

2. ④ '악마들의 나라'도 모두를 구속하는 법 아래에서는 조화롭게 살 수 있으며, 이성적으로 선택할 법은 자유의 제약이 아니라는 것이 요지다.

4-07 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 34번

1. ④ 루소가 사회적 삶에서 벗어나기를 갈망했다는 맥락에서 『로빈슨 크루소』가 언급될 뿐이다. ④는 그 소설의 번역 역사를 말해 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 사람은 태어나는 것이 아니라 만들어지며, 자기 계발은 사회적 과정이고 공감(pitié)이 공동의 존재의 열쇠라는 것이 요지다.