

# 글로벌인재(영어) 모의 E S S A Y

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Read the passages below and write an essay in English following the instructions provided below.

[A] Have you ever told a lie? Or taken something that didn't belong to you? If so, you probably weren't proud of how you acted in those moments. But why? What was it about doing something 'wrong' that made you feel bad deep, down inside? Natural law theory is a legal theory that recognizes law and morality as deeply connected, if not one and the same. Morality relates to what is right and wrong and what is good and bad. Natural law theorists believe that human laws are defined by morality, and not by an authority figure, like a king or a government. Therefore, we humans are guided by our human nature to figure out what the laws are, and to act in conformity with those laws. The term 'natural law' is derived from the belief that human morality comes from nature. Everything in nature has a purpose, including humans. Our purpose, according to natural law theorists, is to live a good, happy life. Therefore, actions that work against that purpose — that is, actions that would prevent a fellow human from living a good, happy life — are considered 'unnatural,' or 'immoral.' Laws have a purpose too: to provide justice. From a natural law perspective, a law that doesn't provide justice (an unjust law) is considered 'not a law at all.' Therefore, a law that is flawed is one that no one should follow. In short, any law that is good is moral, and any moral law is good.

[B] As a young student, you knew that the rules posted on the walls of your classroom were the rules that described your expected behavior. The rules were written in some form to document their legitimacy. You might not have known the rules' origins, but you knew you were expected to follow the stated rules. You also knew that a breach would have consequences. Some of the rules may have seemed arbitrary or unfair. Much like you accepted the rules as the law of your classroom, legal positivists accept all laws that have been passed in accordance with society's norms, whether or not he or she agrees with them from a moral perspective: a rule can be a genuine and valid law even though it is grossly unjust. Nevertheless, they were the applicable classroom law, and you most likely did your best to comply with them. Positive law theory is a legal theory that is the opposite of the natural law theory and that does not consider the underlying merits of an applicable law (or whether the law is morally right or wrong) when evaluating whether a law governs behaviors. Legal positivists believe that a law can be deeply flawed, and yet still be considered a law, because law is synonymous with what has been posited\* or passed by the legislator (kings, city councils, etc.). Much like a student in a classroom looks to the teacher's rules on the wall as his or her guiding principles, the legal positivist looks to the rules set forth by a legislating body as the basis for law. \*posit: to suggest something especially in order to start a discussion

[C] Sophocles's *Antigone* tells the story of a young woman who openly defies the king's edict\* not to bury her recently fallen brother. The young woman is Antigone. The king she defies is Creon. Complicating matters, Creon is also her uncle who has just ascended to the throne of Thebes. Tragedy precedes his ascension to the throne. Antigone's father, King Oedipus, has died. Her brothers, Eteocles and Polyneices, fight over control of Thebes, with Polyneices taking up arms against Eteocles to rule in the wake of their father's death. Both brothers die in combat against each other. In the aftermath, Creon orders that Eteocles shall be buried according to religious custom because he, according to Creon, was the rightful protector of the city. But Polyneices shall be denied proper burial and left exposed to be "chewed up by birds and dogs and violated." Anyone who defies Creon's decree will be punished by death. Antigone defies Creon. She believes that the Gods have commanded people to give the dead a proper burial, and that she has a greater loyalty to her brother hence required to perform his burial rites. She claims that Creon's law violates the law of the Gods and, therefore, cannot be respected. Creon counters that he alone is the legitimate authority of Thebes: his law must be obeyed. *Antigone* marks a turning point in western thought when we began to see a conflict between the law of nature/God and the law of humankind. This strikes at the heart of the legal divide in *Antigone*. The divide is known historically as *natural law* vs. *positive law*. \*edict: an official order given by a person with power or by a government

## Instructions:

Based on passages [A], [B], and [C], write an essay on the following topic: "how different the legal and philosophical standpoints of Antigone and Creon are?" In your essay, you MUST address why as suggested in [C], Antigone believes in natural law (described in [A]), while Creon practices the positive law (described in [B]). You MUST also provide *your own* opinions on how different the legal and philosophical standpoints of Antigone and Creon are. (For example, discussing who deserves more sympathy, Antigone or Creon, or providing an alternative view).

*Directions for writing*

1. Write in English with a black pen or pencil. You may cross out the text or use an eraser for corrections.
2. Complete your writing within 60 minutes.
3. The length should be within the range of 400–450 words, which approximately corresponds to 36 lines.
4. Start your essay without the title.
5. DO NOT include any information that reveals personal identity: your name, your school, your family members, etc.