

감독자인

2026학년도 2학기 대학원 영어시험

소 속 :
학위과정 :
학 번 :
성 명 :

숙명여자대학교 일반대학원

1. 시험일시 : 2026년 9월 11일(금) 10:00 - 11:40 (100분간)
2. 학위과정 : ② 박사

* 아래 글을 한국어로 번역하시오.

1. For graduate students, a thesis or dissertation is the most important academic work they will complete. It represents years of research, writing, and effort. So when a university raises concerns about plagiarism in a thesis or dissertation, it can carry overwhelming consequences. Universities view the thesis or dissertation as a reflection of a student's 'independent' scholarship, which is why allegations of plagiarism are taken seriously. Unlike a classroom assignment, a thesis or dissertation goes through multiple levels of review and approval. This means that more people and systems are evaluating the work, with very different expectations about what is considered acceptable. [30점]

2. Scholars identify population decline as one of the greatest risks to economic growth and social development. Population experts, however, argue that demographic decline can also be an opportunity to create systems better suited to today's society through policy reform and investment in stronger social structures. They suggest that reducing populations has many advantages for the 21st century, including greater gender equality and respect for women's choices. Rather than focusing primarily on reversing population decline, governments may be better served by enabling more women to participate fully in the labor market, supporting older workers to remain economically active longer, and maintaining a steady flow of migrants to address labor shortages. [30점]

3. AI is increasingly being used for cyberattacks. Cybersecurity experts are deeply concerned because attackers are gaining powerful new capabilities faster than defenders can address vulnerabilities. The same AI model that can identify a software flaw so it can be fixed can also help criminals exploit it. Consider the infrastructure at risk: hospitals, financial institutions, water systems, power plants, traffic systems, and government benefit systems. When these institutions are attacked, patients, customers, and benefit recipients ultimately suffer. These positive and dangerous capabilities are difficult to separate, making it a global problem. AI systems already sometimes behave in ways their designers did not intend. As the technology advances rapidly and models become more powerful, they could act against our interests. [40점]

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다음의 지문을 모두 한국어로 번역하세요.

1. A forest is much more than a group of trees. It is a living community where plants, animals, mushrooms, tiny organisms, soil, and water depend on one another. The forest floor is especially important. Fallen leaves and dead wood break down and return nutrients to the soil. Mushrooms and tiny organisms also help keep the soil healthy and provide homes for many small animals. Underground, plant roots and mushrooms are connected to each other and can help move nutrients and chemical signals. A forest, therefore, is not just a place full of trees. It is a connected community in which many living things work together. Humans are also part of this natural system.

2. Physical AI is AI that can perceive and act in the real world. Unlike AI systems that primarily process text, images, or data in digital environments, Physical AI operates through robots, autonomous vehicles, and other machines that can move and respond to people and their surroundings. It can perceive what is happening, make decisions based on what it senses, and take physical action. This means that machines are no longer simply tools that follow human commands; in some situations, they can also determine how to respond within predefined goals and constraints. As a result, Physical AI raises important questions about human control, safety, and responsibility. It also invites us to consider how humans and intelligent machines will live and work together in the future.

3. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* remain profoundly relevant because they explore enduring tensions between violence and humanity, glory and mortality, and exile and belonging. The *Iliad* challenges the heroic ideal by revealing the devastating consequences of pride, rage, and the pursuit of honor, while the *Odyssey* redefines heroism through endurance, adaptability, and the desire to return home and recover one's identity. Read together, the epics suggest that human greatness lies not simply in conquest, but in the capacity to confront suffering, recognize human vulnerability, and rediscover what gives life meaning. In a contemporary world marked by war, migration, and fractured identities, the questions raised by these ancient epics remain strikingly modern.