

2026학년도 연세대학교 특기자전형[국제인재]

언더우드학부 면접구술시험 문제

Instructions. Please read the passages and answer the following questions.

Question 1 is worth 30% and Question 2 is worth 70% of your final score.

Passage 1

The computer scientist François Chollet has proposed the following distinction: skill is how well you perform a task, while intelligence is how efficiently you gain new skills. This definition reflects our intuitions about human beings quite well—most people can learn a new skill with sufficient practice, but the faster one learns, the more intelligent we judge that person to be. One feature of this view is that, unlike traditional IQ tests, it applies equally to nonhuman entities; e.g., when a dog learns a new trick quickly, we take it as a sign of intelligence. The best chess AI plays chess better than any human player, but it achieved this only after playing tens of millions of games—far more than any human could in a lifetime—and would require a similarly vast amount of training to master a new game. Indeed, it remains difficult to design AI systems capable of learning even a simple task with little training and no prior information about the task.

Question 1

What is Chollet's definition of intelligence, and what does it tell us about AI systems?

Passage 2

In recent years, artificial intelligence has increasingly begun to occupy positions once reserved for human experts. Systems such as medical diagnostic AIs, financial prediction models, and large language models (LLMs) are now treated much like epistemic* authorities: they offer information and judgments that people often accept without being able to check how those conclusions were reached. This creates a gap between the reasoning of the AI epistemic authority and the human user, due to limited access of the user to relevant data or a limited understanding of features or concepts that support the judgment of the AI epistemic authority. For example, a doctor may trust an AI's analysis of a medical scan even when she cannot trace the decision path that led to the system's "malignant*" or "benign*" classification; a trader might rely on an algorithm's investment signal despite not understanding the millions of weighted variables behind it; and daily users around the globe rely on LLM outputs that they do not fully understand or whose origin is not clear to them. In all of these cases, AI ceases to function just as an instrument and begins to act as an authority that determines what is regarded as correct—much like human epistemic authorities.

*epistemic: 지식의

*malignant: 악성의

*benign: 양성(良性)의

Question 2

- a) According to the passage, AI is beginning to take on roles once reserved for human experts, functioning as new epistemic authorities. What are the potential benefits and risks of using AI epistemic authorities in judgment and decision-making?
- b) Give examples of how human judgment, creativity, capabilities, or ethics can complement or correct AI's limitations.