

# 연세대학교 UD/TAD전형 면접가이드

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# PART .1

## 2012학년도 UIC 기출면접문제

### 면접 형식

15 분 동안 주어진 2 가지 제시문을 읽고 15 분 동안 한국인 교수와 외국인 교수 상대로 질문에 답함 영어면접으로 진행됨. 한편, 논리적 사고력 등을 바탕으로 응용능력이 탁월한 경우 유리하였음.

Known-Unknown 등의 개념을 제시문에서 설명하고, 이에 대한 사례를 이야기 하라는 면접방식은 개념을 설명하고 이를 이해하고 적용할 사고력이 있는지를 평가하려는 것임.

### 제시문 내용

제시문 1: 펠로폰네소스 전쟁 때 활동하였던 그리스 역사가인 투키디데스의 인간의 이성과 행동에 대한 주장 및 미국의 국방장관이었던 럼스펠드가 말한 대량살상무기와 관련하여 기지의 미지(Known Unknown), 미지의 미지(Unknown Unknown)에 대한 연설문.

제시문 2: 화자가 별의 죽음과 동료 별들의 행동을 보고 죽음의 허망함에 대한 감상과 함께 죽음의 사전적 의미가 출제, 이를 통해 Definition of Death 에 대해 물어봄.

### 면접문제:

1. Unknown Unknown 의 예시를 들어보시오.
2. Known Unknown 의 입장에서 자신의 인생을 설계하시오.
3. 제시문의 관점을 분석하고 삶과 죽음의 정의를 제시하시오.

### PQ(Personal Question)

연세대의 경우 별도의 PQ는 없으며, 일부 지원자에 한해 아주 가볍게 물어보았다고 함

## Known – Unknown (출처: 위키피디아)

[T]here are known knowns; there are things we know that we know.

There are known unknowns; that is to say there are things that, we now know we don't know.

But there are also unknown unknowns – there are things we do not know we don't know.

The above statement was made by Rumsfeld on February 12, 2002 at a press briefing where he addressed the absence of evidence linking the government of Iraq with the supply of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups.[1] It was criticised as an abuse of language by, among others, the Plain English Campaign.[2] However, linguist Geoffrey Pullum disagreed, saying the quotation was "completely straightforward" and "impeccable, syntactically, semantically, logically, and rhetorically." [3]

As for the substance of his statement, Rumsfeld's defenders have included Canadian columnist Mark Steyn, who called it "in fact a brilliant distillation of quite a complex matter", [2] and Australian economist and blogger John Quiggin, who wrote, "Although the language may be tortured, the basic point is both valid and important ... Having defended Rumsfeld, I'd point out that the considerations he refers to provide the case for being very cautious in going to war." [4]

Italian economists Salvatore Modica and Aldo Rustichini provide an introduction to the economic literature on awareness and unawareness:

“ A subject is certain of something when he knows that thing; he is uncertain when he does not know it, but he knows he does not: he is consciously uncertain. On the other hand, he is unaware of something when he does not know it, and he does not know he does not know [emphasis added], and so on ad infinitum: he does not perceive, does not have in mind, the object of knowledge. The opposite of unawareness is awareness. [5] ”

Psychoanalytic philosopher Slavoj Žižek extrapolates from these three categories a fourth, the unknown known, that which we intentionally refuse to acknowledge that we know: [6]

“ If Rumsfeld thinks that the main dangers in the confrontation with Iraq were the "unknown unknowns," that is, the threats from Saddam whose nature we cannot even suspect, then the Abu Ghraib scandal shows that the main dangers lie in the "unknown knowns" – the disavowed beliefs, suppositions and obscene practices we pretend not to know about, even though they form the background of our public values. ”

Žižek also builds the ideas of known unknowns, and unknown knowns, into a lecture on The Reality of the Virtual.

The term unknown unknowns was in use within the United States aerospace and military communities long before Rumsfeld's quote to the press in 2002. As early as 1969, Fortune magazine ran an article highlighting 'Unk-Unk' as an abbreviation used at Lockheed for 'unknown unknown'. [7] An earlier use of the term in a military context comes from a 1984 paper about warfare:

“ To those things Clausewitz wrote about uncertainty and chance, I would add a few comments on unknown unknowns – those things that a commander doesn't even know he doesn't know. Participants in a war game would describe an unknown unknown as unfair, beyond the ground rules

of the game. But real war does not follow ground rules, and I would urge that games be "unfair" by introducing unknown unknowns.[8] ”

Around the same time, libertarian lawyer Richard Epstein wrote a well known article in the University of Chicago Law Review about the American labour law doctrine of employment at will (the idea that workers can be fired without warning or reason, unless their contract states terms that are better). In giving some of his reasons in defense of the contract at will, he wrote this:

“ The contract at will is also a sensible private adaptation to the problem of imperfect information over time. In sharp contrast to the purchase of standard goods, an inspection of the job before acceptance is far less likely to guarantee its quality thereafter. The future is not clearly known. More important, employees, like employers, know what they do not know. They are not faced with a bolt from the blue, with an "unknown unknown." Rather they face a known unknown for which they can plan. The at-will contract is an essential part of that planning because it allows both sides to take a wait-and-see attitude to their relationship so that new and more accurate choices can be made on the strength of improved information.[9] ”

The expression was used more recently, in 2005, in the context of risk and reliability:

“ NASA space exploration should largely address a problem class in reliability and risk management stemming primarily from human error, system risk and multi-objective trade-off analysis, by conducting research into system complexity, risk characterization and modeling, and system reasoning. In general, in every mission we can distinguish risk in three possible ways: a) known-known, b) known-unknown, and c) unknown-unknown. It is probable, almost certain, that space exploration will partially experience similar known or unknown risks embedded in the Apollo missions, Shuttle or Station unless something alters how NASA will perceive and manage safety and reliability.[10] ”

In his 2007 book *The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable*, Nassim Nicholas Taleb tells of a presentation on uncertainty he was requested to give to the United States Department of Defense shortly before Rumsfeld's speech. The core message of the Black Swan is that unknown unknowns are responsible for the greatest societal change.

Rumsfeld used the quote in the title of his autobiography *Known and Unknown: A Memoir*.

In a 2010 Washington Times interview, Admiral James A. Winnefeld, Jr., commander of the United States Northern Command, said that he was most worried about "the unknown unknowns." [11]

Known - Known : 무엇을 알고 있는지 아는 것

Known - Unknown: 무엇을 알고 있는지 알아야 하지만, 현재는 모르는 것 (ex:리스크)

Unknown - Unknown: 무엇을 모르는지조차도 모르는 것 (ex:불확실성)

- 앞쪽은 의사결정자의 insight이고, 뒤쪽은 information에 해당

## Part.2

### 2012학년도 TAP 면접문제

#### 면접 형식

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영어면접으로 진행됨. 다만 영어는 수능영어 1~2 등급 수준에서 충분히 해결가능하며, 영어보다는  
창의성이 중요시되었다고 함.

#### 제시문 내용

휴지통의 디자인에 따른 특성과 효율성에 대한 자세한 이야기를 제시문으로 줌.

#### 면접문제:

1. 다음 3 가지 휴지통 중 가장 좋은 디자인은 어떤 디자인인지 고르고, 그 이유를 설명하시오.
2. 선택한 휴지통을 좀 더 개량한다면 어떤 디자인이 가능할지 이야기하고, 이에 대해 설명하시오. \*  
(직접 디자인을 그려서 보여주기를 요구하였음)

#### PQ(Personal Question)

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