한양대학교 2013학년도 수시 신입학전형
국제학부 영어 Essay 평가지침

1. 평가 항목과 기준

(1) **내용의 정합성과 문단 구성 및 논지 전개:**

　　a. 서론:
　　　　-자율적 의사결정이 가능한 로봇(기계)의 등장이 인간사회에 끼치는 전반적인 영향에 대하여 설명하고 윤리적 문제를 야기 시킬 수 있음을 소개하고 있는지

　　b. 본론:
　　　　-자율적 의사결정이 가능한 로봇(기계)의 등장이 초래할 수 있는 윤리적 딜레마를 구체적으로 기술하고 비판적으로 논의하고 있는지
　　　　-기존에 제시된 로봇윤리에 대한 지침이 갖는 한계와 문제점을 설명하고 있는지
　　　　-윤리적 딜레마를 해결하기위한 전략과 해결책을 제시하고 있는지

　　c. 결론: 서론과 본론의 내용 요약과 로봇(기계) 윤리에 대한 궁극적 방향성을 제시하고 있는지

(2) **Original Ideas and Logical Discourse** : Exposition of basic problem, thesis statement, topic sentences for main ideas, unity and coherence, specific and various support, etc.

(3) **전체 구조**: 서론, 본론, 결론의 Formal Essay 구성을 유기적으로 치밀하게 전개하는지 평가한다.

(4) **영어 표현·문법·철자**: Cohesive discourse, educated written English, accuracy of grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

(5) **형식과 분량**: 지시사항(General Directions)의 준수 여부, 분량의 초과 및 미달 여부 등을 감점

2. 평가 항목 별 비중

형식과 분량	내용의 정합성과 문단 구성 및 논지 전개	Original Ideas and Logical Discourse	전체 구조	영어 표현·문법·철자
감점	50%	30%	10%	10%

3. 종합 평가 지침

종합점수	A+ (100-97)	A (96-91)	B+ (90-84)	B (83-80)	Fail (59-50)
평가내용	모든 평가 항목을 충족시키는 또는 그 이상으로 우수한 Essay	논제의 내용에 정합하고 평가항목을 거의 충족시키며, 생각이 심화 발전적이고 (원인분석, 목적 지향) 논리적인 Essay	논제의 내용에 적절하고 평가항목을 상당히 충족시키며 논제에 대한 생각의 심화가 미흡한 Essay	논제의 내용이 부실하고, 평가항목 기준 이하인 Essay	-논제와 관계없이 피상적인 Essay -10행 미만

This article raises important concerns about the rise of self-determining machines in today's world. Such concerns have long been explored in science fiction, but advances in technology mean these questions now take on urgency in the real world. From a scientific perspective, the issue until now has focused largely on how to make these fictions a reality, overcoming the physical and technical limitations of robots. But it is becoming increasingly clear that their presence also presents society with a broader set of ethical dilemmas.

One of these dilemmas, for instance, lies in weighing the benefits that robots produce against the harm that they can cause. Using self-determining machines for travel or production greatly lowers the possibility of accidents, as machines are less prone to error than human beings. In the military, drones can be deployed in place of soldiers in the field of battle, lowering the risk of death and injury. But for all the benefits of self-determining machines, it is also possible for them to cause enormous harm. When something goes wrong it is often catastrophic, and a lack of oversight makes such machines more vulnerable to attack by criminals or terrorists. The greatest fear, though, comes from their potential use by a government against its own people.

A second ethical dilemma presented by the use of self-determining machines arises when they are required to make choices that fall into a moral grey area. What happens, for instance, when a drone fires on an enemy target that also results in the death of innocent civilians? Should a driverless vehicle swerve to miss a small child, even if it imperils the life of its passengers? Machines are rarely capable of making these difficult decisions in a way that sits comfortably with the morality of most human beings.

As Asimov's set of robot rules demonstrate, the attempt to provide a single answer to these complex questions simply does not work. Solutions will need to be tailored to the specific field in which the machine operates. Weapon systems, for instance, will need to have built-in safeguards, in much the same way that computers involved in automatic stock trading currently do. The retention of some human oversight is also crucial, so that proper consideration can be given when a machine encounters a moral decision that exceeds its capacity for proper judgment. System design could be improved by bringing together ethicists, psychologists, engineers, and scientists, drawing insights from specific areas like experimental psychology and game theory in order to learn how best to respond to a crisis. Combining the technical and the moral aspects through such collaboration would give society the best chance of resolving this ethical dilemma.