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09 기술과 미디어 · 교재 p.224

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Such artificial ‘pause fillers’ as machine-generated supplements for silence may help to produce a more ① natural-sounding cadence in machine-generated speech patterns and so help to convince the AI’s human interlocutors that they are engaging with another human. AI’s ‘humanity’ of silence emerges in these contexts not least because a short period of silence is likely to be interpreted as a ‘pause for thought’, therefore reinforcing the ② reality that the machine is ‘thinking’ before responding, just as a human might. However, the technical issues flagged in AI’s ③ poor handling of higher duration and frequency silences, no less than the machine inference that silence can be filled with relevant sounds in some conversational situations, are both significant. In this context at least, the AI may be starting to recognise silence not as an absence but as ④ meaningful data. Yet the AI’s confusion when presented with substantial silences, and its understanding that short break tags are equivalent to vocal markers such as ‘uh’s’ and ‘ah’s’ indicate the AI’s continuing ⑤ preferences for sound over silence, for presence over absence.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how AI handles silence and pauses in conversation
② why humans dislike silence
③ how to train AI voices
④ the history of filler words
⑤ why machines never pause

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A computational algorithm that takes input data and generates some output from it doesn't really embody any notion of meaning. Certainly, such a computation does not generally have as its purpose its own survival and well-being. It does not, in general, assign value to the inputs. Compare, for example, a computer algorithm with the waggle dance of the honeybee, by which means a foraging bee conveys to others in the hive information about the source of food (such as nectar) it has located. The "dance"—a series of stylized movements on the comb—shows the bees how far away the food is and in which direction. But this input does not simply program other bees to go out and look for it. Rather, they evaluate this information, comparing it with their own knowledge of the surroundings. Some bees might not bother to make the journey, considering it not worthwhile. The input, such as it is, is processed in the light of the organism's own internal states and history; there is _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a fixed program for every bee
② a command that all must obey
③ no information at all
④ nothing prescriptive about its effects
⑤ a signal only for the queen

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 꿀벌의 춤은 다른 벌을 자동으로 움직이게 한다.
② 알고리즘은 입력에 가치를 부여한다.
③ 모든 벌은 춤을 보면 반드시 먹이를 찾아 나선다.
④ 컴퓨터 알고리즘과 달리 생명체는 입력 정보를 자신의 상태와 경험에 비추어 평가하고 의미를 부여한다.
⑤ 생명체와 알고리즘은 정보를 같은 방식으로 처리한다.

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Technologists are always on the lookout for ① quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify ② concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things that are ③ difficult to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the ④ illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently substituting what is measurable for what is ⑤ meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① More Data Always Means Progress
② Why Technologists Avoid Numbers
③ Counting What Counts: The Trap of Easy Metrics
④ Simple Metrics Reveal Every Goal
⑤ Social Scientists Need No Proxies

정답 및 해설

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1. ②　짧은 침묵은 '생각하는 중'으로 해석되어 기계가 생각한다는 '착각'을 강화한다. ② reality → illusion.

2. ①　AI는 짧은 침묵을 의미 있는 데이터로 다루기 시작했지만, 긴 침묵은 잘 처리하지 못하고 여전히 소리를 선호한다는 내용이다.

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1. ④　벌들은 춤 정보를 자신의 지식과 비교해 평가하고 일부는 가지 않으므로, 그 입력의 효과에는 '규정적인 것이 전혀 없다'. ①은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ④　알고리즘은 입력에 의미나 가치를 부여하지 않지만, 벌은 춤 정보를 자신의 상태와 경험에 비추어 평가한다는 것이 요지다.

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1. ③　측정 가능한 대리 지표가 필요하다 보니 '쉽게' 수량화되는 것을 측정하는 편향이 생긴다. ③ difficult → easy.

2. ③　기술자들은 측정하기 쉬운 지표에 치우쳐 의미 있는 것 대신 측정 가능한 것을 추구하게 된다는 글이다.