

영 어

2008년 시행 외무고등고시(영어능통자) 제2차 시험

응시번호 :

성명 :

제 1 문. Translate the following into Korean.

(total 20 points)

- 1) The Internet is splitting apart and becoming bordered. Far from flattening the world, the Internet--its language, its contents, its norms--is conforming to local conditions. The result is an Internet that differs among nations and regions that are increasingly separated by walls of bandwidth, language, and filters. This bordered Internet reflects top-down pressures from governments that are imposing national laws on the Internet within their borders. It also reflects bottom-up pressures from individuals in different places who demand an Internet that corresponds to local preferences, and from the web page operators and other content providers who shape the Internet experience to satisfy these demands.

Many lament the death of the borderless Internet. Contrary to what many expect, the geographically bordered Internet has many under-appreciated virtues. Citizens want their government to prevent them from harming one another on the Internet and to block Internet harms from abroad. Companies need a legal environment that guarantees stability in the network and permits Internet commerce to flourish. The bordered Internet accommodates real and important differences among peoples in different places, and makes the Internet a more effective and useful communication tool as a result. (10 points)

- 2) History has vindicated the wisdom of Deng's strategy of gradualism in economic reform. China's ongoing transition to a market economy has been accompanied by sustained high growth rates, a feat eluding countries that have tried shock therapy. But time and again leaders have drawn back from political reforms they knew were necessary, fearing that any relaxation of control would uncork a torrent of demands from dissatisfied citizens, laid-off workers, over-taxed peasants, outlawed religious groups and other aggrieved people. Stability through repression has been preferred to building more open institutions that could process society's demands.

This short-sighted, put-out-the-fire approach to the challenges of social change has exacted a heavy toll. The government is continuously condemned by other countries for its draconian domestic policies. Worse, there has been a deepening of social conflicts, as evidenced by the current wave of worker protests in Liaoyang and elsewhere, that could be managed better by a more open system. The party is often surprised by unrest because citizens have no legitimate means of expression; grievances simmer until they explode. (10 points)

제 2 문. Translate the following into English.

(20 points)

유네스코는 최근 ‘21세기 대화’ 시리즈의 세 번째 책으로 『지구와 평화롭게 지내기』를 발간했다. 하버드대 생물학과 교수 에드워드 윌슨(Edward Wilson) 등 15명의 정상급 과학자와 전문가들이 필자로 참여한 이 책은 지구 생태계 위기에 대한 미래 지향적 분석과 행동 제안을 담고 있다. 지난해 말 기후변화정부간협의체(the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 총회와 유엔기후변화협약(the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) 총회가 잇달아 열리면서 환경 문제에 대한 관심이 고조되고 있다. 그러나 환경을 보전하기 위해서 성장을 멈출 수는 없다. 그렇다면 어떤 해법이 필요할까? 우선 꼽을 수 있는 것이 ‘더 많은 지식’이다. 지속가능한 발전을 위해서는 미래를 바라보는 인간의 능력을 더 강화해야만 한다는 것이다. 다음으로는 생산의 물질 의존도를 낮춰야 한다는 점이다. 그러나 이보다 더 중요한 것은 덜 낭비적이고 더 효율적인 소비 양식의 창조이다. 우리는 물질주의를 지금보다 약화시켜야 한다. 인류가 더 이상 지구의 기생충이 되지 않으려면 자연과의 새로운 평화협정에 서명해야 한다. 인간이 사회계약을 통해 서로를 묶는 것처럼 우리 자신을 자연과도 묶어야 한다. 멸종 위기에 처한 종(種)을 보호하고 자연을 보존하려면 자연이 갖고 있는 권리를 인정해야 한다. 우리가 후손에게 살아 갈만 한 세계를 물려주어야 한다는 미래 윤리는 경제, 생태, 성장, 지속가능한 발전 사이의 연결 고리를 제공해 줄 것이다.

제 3 문. The situation in the following story can be true of the problem of education in Korea. Write an argumentative essay of about 200 English words on the education policy of Korea from the policy-maker’s perspective. (10 points)

An English mother recently complained that her eight-year-old son must attend the local “board” school, roughly the equivalent of the American public school. The boy’s father was a clergyman in a parish in the laborer’s section of a medium-sized city, and the school was therefore attended largely by children of laborers. “He is learning poor English from them,” complained his mother. “The school is not suited to the needs of those who will attend university or even a good secondary school. With what he learns there, our boy will certainly never win a scholarship to a prestigious secondary school and probably will not be able to pass the entrance examination anyway. We can’t afford to send him to another elementary school, so I’m afraid he’ll never go to university.”

행정안전부 시험출제과장