

2005년 시행 49회 행정고등고시[행정·공안직] 제2차 시험 (영어)

제공: 정영한 박사 <www.englishtop.com>

제 1 문. 다음 우리말을 영어로 옮기시오.

(40점)

앞으로도 처리해야 할 일이 많겠지만 이미 탁자 위에서 라이스 장관을 기다리고 있는 일이 하나 있다. 바로 중동의 4개 지역, 즉 이라크, 레바논, 이집트, 그리고 팔레스타인-이스라엘에서 전개되고 있는 미약한 민주주의화 작업이다. 이 지역 중 한 군데라도 민주주의가 실현된다면 라이스의 업적 중 절대적인 부분을 차지하게 될 게 분명하다. 지난 한달 여 동안 부시팀은 아랍 세계에 민주주의를 출현시켰다는 공로를 인정받으며 승리를 만끽했다. 나는 부시 정책 중에 동의하지 않는 부분이 많긴 하지만, 부시 대통령이 정치적 정체에 빠졌던 아랍 동부 지역에 매우 중요한 뭔가를 해방시켰다는 공로는 인정 받을만하다고 생각한다. 민주화의 필수 요소 중 많은 부분들이 이제 제 자리를 잡았다. 이라크의 자유 공정 선거, 레바논의 시리아군의 베이루트 철수, 이집트 무바라크 대통령의 복수후보 대통령 선거 공약, 가자 지구의 이스라엘군 철수 약속과 팔레스타인의 선거가 바로 그 예이다.

그러나 이들 지역에서 민주화를 위한 필요조건이 자리 잡힌 것과는 달리 충분조건이 갖춰진 곳은 단 한 곳도 없다. 이라크에서는 1월 30일에 선거가 치러졌지만 지금도 쿠르드족과 시아파와 수니파는 정부를 인정하지 않고 있으며 반란 역시 거세지고 있다. 레바논의 시더혁명은 친시리아파와 반시리아파 사이에서 교착 상태에 빠져있다. 이집트에서도 과연 다가올 대통령 선거가 원하는 사람은 누구나 후보가 될 수 있는 자유선거나 국제 감시단이 지켜보는 가운데 진행되는 공명선거로 치러질 수 있을지 불확실하다. 그리고 이스라엘-팔레스타인 지역에서는 예루살렘 근처에 새 정착촌을 세우려는 샤론의 정책이 그 곳에서의 지속적인 민주화 추진이 얼마나 험난할지 예고해주고 있다.

제 2 문. 다음 영문을 우리말로 옮기시오.

(총 40점)

1) Beijing is pressing the United Nations to open membership of the group to more nations, and get countries to agree to make more goods subject to yet lower tariffs. China has also reached an understanding with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to set up a free-trade region by the year 2010. Ong Keng Yong, secretary-general of the ASAN [ASEAN] said, "China is keen to be seen as the leader of Asia's developing economies."

China does not want to be seen as a giant pool of cheap labor and thus even cheaper manufacturing costs. Rather, it longs to be seen as a place where, for now, simple things can be

produced en-masse, leaving the more sophisticated manufacturers, such as companies in Japan, to make high-end goods, thus mollifying the competition with the spirit of cooperation. (20점)

2) The government has announced it will invest a total of 6 trillion won for three years from 2006 to upgrade the nation's employment support system and vocational training services. The plan calls for integrating nine online employment information systems into the Work-Net and changing the main function of employment bureaus from delivery of unemployment insurance benefits to provision of job placement services tailored to individual job seekers. It also seeks to introduce new vocational ability development programs aimed at stimulating corporate investment in human resources and workers' voluntary efforts to acquire new skills.

If the plan is implemented as drafted, Labor Ministry officials say it will help boost the employment ratio from the present 63.6 percent to over 65 percent in 2008. It is also expected to make vocational training more responsive to labor demand and encourage lifetime learning among workers. (20점)

제 3 문. 다음 우리말을 70단어 이내의 영어로 요약하시오. (20점)

신뢰는 미국 교육에서 중요한 기대 사항의 하나이다. 학교와 선생에 의해 부과되는 ‘명예 시스템’은 학생이 학교일의 모든 분야에서 정직해야 할 것을 요구한다. 이러한 명예 시스템을 위반하면 그 과목의 낙제라는 결과를 가져오게 되며, 학생 기록부에 위반이라는 영구적인 기록을 갖게 된다. 그리고 심지어는 대학에서 정확이나 퇴학까지 이르게 된다. 많은 학생들은 또한 그들이 부정직한 행위를 할 경우, 동료 학생들과의 관계를 위험에 빠뜨릴 수 있다는 것을 잘 알고 있다. 부정직한 행위를 한 학생은 다른 학생들, 특히 시험을 위해 열심히 공부하고 독자적으로 노력한 학생들의 존중을 잃게 될 것이다. 어떤 교육자들은 학생들이 시험을 보는 동안에 교실을 나가기도 한다. 그들은 “나는 명예 시스템을 여러분 모두가 지킬 것이라 생각합니다.”라고 말하거나 혹은 말하지 않을 수도 있다. 비록 이러한 말을 언급하지 않더라도, 학생은 혼자 시험을 치루고 [치르고], 답을 다른 사람들과 공유하지 않을 것으로 기대되는 바이다. 다음의 행동들은 학문적 부정직의 예이다.

- 표절 - 다른 사람의 업적을 사용하거나 그것을 출처를 인용하지 않고 자신의 것으로 제출하는 것
- 부정행위 - 교실에서의 시험, 집에 가져가서 보는 시험, 그리고 학점을 위해 제출되는 보고서 등이 포함됨
- 위조 - 틀리거나 부정확한 데이터를 보고하는 것

2005년 시행 49회 행정고등고시[행정·공안직] 제2차 시험 모범번역 (영어)

제공: 정영한 박사 <www.englishtop.com>

[1] Rice may get dealt other big hands, but there is one already waiting for her on the table. It is the four fragile democratizations unfolding in the Middle East: Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt and Palestine-Israel. Whether any of these comes to fruition will certainly form a crucial part of the Rice legacy. The Bush team has been doing a victory lap, taking credit for the outbreak of democracy in the Arab world. While I disagree with many Bush policies, I think the president does deserve credit for unleashing something very important in the politically moribund Arab East. Many of the necessary elements for democratization are now in place in Iraq (free and fair elections), in Lebanon (a Syrian withdrawal from Beirut), in Egypt (President Mubarak's commitment to multicandidate presidential elections) and in Gaza (an Israeli commitment to withdraw and Palestinian elections).

But while the necessary conditions may now be in place, the sufficient conditions for democratization are still not present in any of these arenas. The Iraqi election was Jan. 30 and the Kurds, Shiites and Sunnis have still not agreed on a government, and the insurgency is still going strong. In Lebanon, the Cedar Revolution is now bogged down in a standoff between pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian Lebanese. In Egypt, it's not clear whether the upcoming presidential elections will be free—with anyone who wants to run able to—or fair—with international observers. And in Israel-Palestine, Ariel Sharon's new settlement binge near Jerusalem underscores how difficult it will be to maintain momentum there.

[2-1] 중국은 유엔(국제연합)에게 유엔의 회원국자격을 더 많은 나라에게 개방할 것과 각국이 더 많은 상품에 대해 지금보다 더 낮은 관세가 적용되도록 하는데 동의하도록 만들 것을 촉구하고 있다. 중국은 또한 아세안(동남아시아국가연합)과 2010년까지 자유무역지대를 설립하기로 합의했다. 아세안의 옹경용 사무총장은 “중국은 아시아의 개도국 경제의 지도자로서 비취지기를 열망하고 있다”고 말했다.

중국은 값싼 노동력과 이로 인한 더욱 값싼 생산비용의 거대한 집합체로 비취지기를 원하지 않는다. 오히려 중국은 현재로서는 단순한 물건들이 대량으로 생산될 수 있는 곳으로 여겨지고 대신 고급 상품을 만드는 일은 일본 회사와 같은 보다 정교한 제조업체들의 몫으로 남겨놓기를 갈망하고 있다. 그리하여 협동의 정신으로 국가 간의 경쟁을 완화하고자 한다.

[2-2] 정부는 2006년부터 3년간 총 6조원을 투자하여 우리나라의 고용지원시스템과 직업훈련서비스를 개선할 것이라고 발표했다. 이 계획은 온라인 고용 정보 시스템 9개를 고용네트워크(Work-Net)로 통합하고 고용부서의 주요 기능을 실업보험수당을 지급하는 것에서 개별 구직자들에게 맞춤형 일자리 배치 서비스를 제공하는 것으로 변경할 것을 촉구하고 있다. 이 계획은 또한 새로운 직업능력개발 프로그램의 도입을 추구하고 있는데, 이러한 프로그램들의 목적은 기업들이 인적 자원에 투자하도록 촉진하고 근로자들이 자발적으로 새로운 기술 습득을 위해 노력하도록 장려하는데 그 목적을 두고 있다.

만약 이 계획이 초안대로 시행이 된다면 노동부 관리들이 말하기로 이 계획은 고용비율을 현재의 63.6%에서 2008년에는 65%이상으로 높이는데 도움이 될 것이라고 한다. 이 계획은 또한 직업훈련이 노동에 대한 수요에 더 잘 반응하도록 하며 근로자들 사이에 평생 교육을 장려할 것으로 예상된다.

[3] Trust counts in American education. The "honor system" demands academic honesty from students. Violators can face failure, suspension, expulsion, etc. Dishonesty can cost students the respect of other hardworking students. Some instructors don't supervise exams. Whether they tell students to follow the honor system or not, students are expected to do so.

Examples of academic dishonesty:

- Plagiarism: Copying others' work.
- Cheating: Including tests and papers.
- Fabrication: Reporting false data.

제공: 정영한 박사 <www.englishtop.com>

◆ 한영번역 문제의 영어 원문 전문

Rice's Poker Hand

By Thomas L. Friedman (The New York Times, March 31, 2005)

I've been to this play before. It always starts out like the coming-out season for debutantes in Palm Beach, and it always ends around a smoky poker table in Las Vegas.

That is, every new secretary of state gets his or her moment on the world stage, where everyone "oohs" and "ahs" about how smart they are and what a "dream team" staff they have put together. As the first secretary of state to ever wear stiletto heels while reviewing troops, Condoleezza Rice has had a coming-out season second to none.

The savvy secretaries don't take any of this seriously. They know that eventually every secretary gets dealt a poker hand—and you never know when it'll come or what sort of cards it'll contain: the 1973 Arab-Israeli War (Henry Kissinger), the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev (George Shultz), the fall of the Berlin Wall (James Baker), Kosovo (Madeleine Albright), Iraq (Colin Powell). And this poker hand is no-limit Texas Hold 'Em. How well you play this high-stakes hand usually determines your legacy as secretary of state.

Rice may get dealt other big hands, but there is one already waiting for her on the table. It is the four fragile democratizations unfolding in the Middle East: Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt and Palestine-Israel. Whether any of these comes to fruition will certainly form a crucial part of the Rice legacy.

The Bush team has been doing a victory lap, taking credit for the outbreak of democracy in the Arab world. While I disagree with many Bush policies, I think the president does deserve credit for unleashing something very important in the politically moribund Arab East. Many of the necessary elements for democratization are now in place in Iraq (free and fair elections), in Lebanon (a Syrian withdrawal from Beirut), in Egypt (President Mubarak's commitment to multicandidate presidential elections) and in Gaza (an Israeli commitment to withdraw and Palestinian elections).

But while the necessary conditions may now be in place, the sufficient conditions for democratization are still not present in any of these arenas. The Iraqi election was Jan. 30 and the Kurds, Shiites and Sunnis have still not agreed on a government, and the insurgency is still going strong. In Lebanon, the Cedar Revolution is now bogged down in a standoff between pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian Lebanese. In Egypt, it's not clear whether the upcoming presidential elections will be free—with anyone who wants to run able to—or fair—with international observers. And in Israel-Palestine, Ariel Sharon's new settlement binge near Jerusalem underscores how difficult it will be to maintain momentum there.

The common theme in all four areas is that the key parties are doing the right things for the wrong reasons. Democratization is everyone's second choice. First, the Kurds and Shiites want to consolidate their own power inside Iraq; the Lebanese opposition wants to get rid of the Syrians; the Egyptians want to get U.S. pressure off their backs; and the Israelis want to get rid of Gaza's huge Palestinian population.

In history, a lot of good has started with people doing the right thing for the wrong reasons. But you will

only have self-sustaining democratization in the Middle East if people start to do the right thing for the right reasons — if the different sects in Iraq and Lebanon really do hammer out a shared vision and set of rules for their two countries. If Egypt recognizes it can't thrive without liberalizing its economy and political institutions. If Israelis and Palestinians really do come to terms with each other's nationalism. Otherwise, it's constant backsliding.

Trying to make any one of these democracy projects self-sustaining would be a career. Rice's challenge is to do all four at once. The parties themselves must carry the lion's share of the burden. But her responsibility is undeniable.

Does she have the toughness to deal with Ariel Sharon? She has not shown it up to now. If the Bush team lets Sharon trade Gaza for the West Bank, the whole U.S. democratization agenda will be set back.

Does she have the moxie to restrain the Kurds and Shiites from overreaching in Iraq? The steel to deal with the Syrians? The will to move the Egyptians? Too soon to say. But this is the early poker hand she has been dealt, and how she plays it will determine, in part, whether the Bush team has uncorked democratization in the Middle East (I hope so) or set loose a new deadlock. (I hope not.)

◆ 영한번역 (1)번 문제의 영어 원문 전문

China Taking Over Asian Trade

By Kenneth Williams (Thursday March 20, 2003)

<www.newsmax.com/archives/articles/2003/3/20/153351.shtml>

One can never be sure, but it seems that China's economy is humming right along, with both exports and imports surging, according to the Wall Street Journal.

What one *can* be sure of is that along with all of its trade activity, China has been quietly building up a tremendous amount of influence over its Southeast Asian neighbors.

China's attempts at creating a preferential trading zone began in 2000 when it joined India, South Korea, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Laos in their agreement to promote free trade through lower tariffs.

Beijing is also pressing the United Nations to open membership of the group to more nations, and get countries to agree to make more goods subject to yet lower tariffs.

China has also reached an understanding with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to set up a free-trade region by the year 2010.

Ong Keng Yong, secretary-general of the ASAN [ASEAN] said, "China is keen to be seen as the leader of Asia's developing economies."

Leader, or 800-pound Gorilla?

China is employing low-key persuasion to ease fears among its neighbors that it is becoming the predominant trading market in the region.

It does not want to be seen as a giant pool of cheap labor and thus even cheaper manufacturing costs.

Rather, it longs to be seen as a place where, for now, simple things can be produced en-masse, leaving the more sophisticated manufacturers, such as companies in Japan, to make high-end goods, thus mollifying the competition with the spirit of cooperation.

Thailand's Foreign Minister Surakiart Sathirathai thinks this is a "win-win" situation for the region. "China

has no intention to take advantage of Asean ... A wealthy China creates stability for Southeast Asia."

Not-so-good Neighbor

Can China's apparent good will be taken at face value? Consider the case of the Philippines, which did not join the tariff-cutting coalition because it was afraid of what might happen to the agricultural component of its economy.

Its markets have since been inundated with smuggled, cheap Chinese imported goods, undercutting the local produce markets.

So much for the spirit of cooperation.

◆ 영한번역 (2)번 문제의 영어 원문 전문

<www.koilaf.org/com_view.php?num=215>

The government has announced it will invest a total of 6 trillion won for three years from 2006 to upgrade the nation's employment support system and vocational training services. The plan calls for integrating nine online employment information systems into the Work-Net and changing the main function of employment bureaus from delivery of unemployment insurance benefits to provision of job placement services tailored to individual job seekers. It also seeks to introduce new vocational ability development programs aimed at stimulating corporate investment in human resources and workers' voluntary efforts to acquire new skills.

If the plan is implemented as drafted, Labor Ministry officials say it will help boost the employment ratio (the proportion of the working-age population that is employed related to the total population) from the present 63.6 percent to over 65 percent in 2008. It is also expected to make vocational training more responsive to labor demand and encourage lifetime learning among workers. While the scheme puts the focus of training support on workers at small and medium-sized firms, it will also give unemployed and self-employed people access to retraining programs.

The government's new labor policy is basically well-counseled as it addresses the need to reinforce public employment services. Following the 1997-98 foreign exchange crisis, the government has sought to expand employment services to cope with a sudden rise in unemployment. However, due to fiscal constraints, it could not make sufficient investment. The deficiency of these public services was illustrated by a survey which found only 5.8 percent of the unemployed succeeded in finding jobs through them. This ratio is 20-30 percent in advanced countries.

The emphasis on lifetime learning is also a move in the right direction as rapid technological changes and incessant industrial restructuring require workers to develop their vocational ability throughout their life time.

While acknowledging the need to upgrade employment services and vocational training, we feel compelled to remind policymakers that these efforts often make little impact on employment when the economy is not performing well and job opportunities are limited. This is because these services do not create jobs by themselves. This means the most effective way to cope with unemployment is to encourage corporations to invest, thereby creating jobs and boosting the economy.

According to recent reports, the 460 listed companies which close their books in December had 46 trillion won in cash and short-term financial assets as of the end of last year. This amount represented an increase of 7 trillion won from a year ago. They keep accumulating piles of cash but remain reluctant to invest due to uncertainties in the economic environment. Hence policymakers are advised to find ways to induce them to use their huge reserves in a productive way.

The Korea Herald (April 11, 2005)

◆ 영어요약 문제의 영어 원문 전문

<www.rpi.edu/dept/advising/esl/chemistry/classroom_environment/values_and_expectations/reading/reading2.html>

Trust, Honesty, and the Honor System

Trust is an important expectation in American education. The "honor system," imposed by the teacher and the school, demands that the student be honest in all areas of schoolwork. Violation of the honor system can result in failing a course, having a permanent record of the violation in the student's files, and even being suspended or expelled from the university. Many students are also aware that they can jeopardize their rapport with fellow students if they are dishonest. Students who cheat may lose the respect of other students, particularly those who study for exams and work independently. Some instructors leave their classrooms when students are taking an exam. They may or may not say, "I expect you all to abide by the honor system" (which means, "Don't cheat!"). Even if the words are not stated, the student is expected to work alone and not share answers.

In one midwestern university handbook, the following behaviors are listed as examples of academic dishonesty:

Plagiarism — Using other people's work and submitting it as your own without citing the source.

Cheating — This includes tests, take-home exams, and papers submitted for credit.

Fabrication — Reporting false or inaccurate data.

Aiding dishonesty — Knowingly providing information to another student that would be used dishonestly.

Falsification of records and official documents — This includes forging signatures or falsifying information on academic documents.

College officials take these rules seriously and punish accordingly. (Although some American students do try to cheat, they know what the consequences are.) Plagiarism, or presenting another's ideas (either in written or oral form) as one's own, is a concept tied to cultural beliefs. Americans believe in respect for other people's property, and this includes their ideas as well as their research. The words and ideas of academicians, scholars, and researchers are considered private property. If others' research and ideas are to be used in someone else's work, they must be acknowledged by a citation (a written reference indicating the source of the material). Sometimes, it is necessary to obtain written permission to use an extended piece of information (or ideas) in a book or article to be published. When international students are accused of plagiarism, it may be that they omitted the citation out of ignorance and not because of dishonesty. In the academic world, Americans consider the lack of citation as tantamount to a "stolen" idea. Many students from other countries do not share similar ideas about private property, especially private property in the form of ideas or research. Still, they have to adapt to the rules of their college or university.

Students from countries where "beating the system" is a survival technique have to adjust to the fact that in the United States any kind of falsification of official school documents is considered dishonest and is punishable. In an attempt to "beat the system," several Eastern European students were expelled from their college after it was discovered that they had given false information about their prior schooling on their applications for admission. Their attempt to take advantage of the system in order to better themselves may have been a natural response to having struggled in a society with many bureaucratic barriers. Nevertheless, the American university administrators could not excuse this kind of dishonest behavior, despite the students' cultural background.