

2008년 시행 42회 외무고등고시 제2차 시험 (영어)

제공: 정영한 박사 <www.englishtop.com>

제 1 문. 다음 글을 우리말로 옮기시오.

(총 40점)

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 their preferences, and from the web page operators and other content providers who shape their 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. (20점)

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. (20점)

제 2 문. 다음 글을 영어로 옮기시오.

(총 40점)

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 환경문제에 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. 다음 글에서 제기된 것과 유사한 상황이 우리나라에서도 발생하고 있다. 이러한 문제에 대한 해결책을 교육 정책 담당자의 입장에서 200단어 내외의 영문으로 제시하시오.

(20점)

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."

2008년 시행 42회 외무고등고시 제2차 시험 모범 번역 (영어)

제공: 정영한 박사 <www.englishtop.com>

제 1 문.

1) 인터넷은 분리되고 있고, 국경을 따라 나뉘고 있다. 세계를 평준화시키기는커녕, 인터넷(인터넷의 언어, 콘텐츠, 규범)은 지역적인 상황을 따르고 있다. 그 결과 인터넷은 국가와 지역 간에 차이를 보인다. 이들 국가와 지역은 회선의 대역폭, 언어, 여과 장치라는 장벽에 의해 점점 더 분리되고 있다. 이렇게 국경에 따라 나뉜 인터넷은, 국경 내에서 인터넷에 국내법을 강제로 적용하는 정부로부터의 상의하달식 압력을 반영한다. 이러한 인터넷은 또한 자신의 기호에 부합하는 인터넷을 요구하는 여러 곳의 개인들이나, 이러한 개인의 요구를 충족하기에 적절하도록 인터넷에서의 체험을 만들어내는 웹페이지 운영자와 다른 콘텐츠 제공자들로부터의 하의상달식 압력을 반영한다.

많은 이들은 국경 없는 인터넷의 소멸을 안타까워한다. 그러나 많은 이들이 예상하는 바와는 달리, 지리적으로 국경에 따라 나뉜 인터넷은 사람들이 제대로 인식하지 못하는 많은 장점들을 지니고 있다. 시민들은 정부가 인터넷 상에서 자신들이 서로에게 해를 끼치지 못하도록 예방하고, 외국으로부터 가해지는 인터넷 상의 피해를 막아주길 원한다. 회사들은 인터넷에서 안정성을 보장해주고 인터넷 상거래가 번창할 수 있게 해주는 합법적인 환경을 원한다. 국경으로 나뉜 인터넷은 여러 지역의 민족들 사이의 실제적이고 중요한 차이점을 수용하며, 그 결과 인터넷이 더욱 효과적이고 유용한 의사소통의 도구가 될 수 있도록 한다.

<영어 원문 출처>

Who Controls the Internet? Illusions of a Borderless World

Jack Goldsmith and Tim Wu. Oxford University Press (2006)

2) 역사를 통해 덩샤오핑(등소평)이 채택한 경제 개혁에 있어서의 점진주의라는 전략이 지혜로운 것이었다는 사실이 입증되었다. 시장 경제 체제를 향한 중국의 진행 중인 전환은 지속적인 높은 성장률을 수반해왔다. 이는 충격 요법을 시도해온 나라들은 이루지 못하고 있는 위업이다. 그러나 중국의 지도자들은 자신들이 그 필요성을 알고 있었던 정치 개혁으로부터 반복적으로 후퇴했다. 그것은 어떠한 종류의 통제 완화라도 그로 인해, 불만을 가진 시민들, 정리해고된 근로자들, 중노동에 시달리는 영세 농민들, 불법화된 종교 단체들, 그밖에 처우에 불만을 품은 사람들로부터 요구가 봇물처럼 쏟아질 것이라고 두려워했기 때문이다. 억압을 통한 안정은 사회의 요구를 처리할 수 있는 보다 개방된 제도를 수립하는 것보다 선호되어왔다.

사회 변화의 도전 과제에 대한 이러한 근시안적이고 눈앞의 불끄기에만 급급한 접근법은 많은 피해를 입혔다. 중국 정부는 가혹한 국내정책에 대해 다른 국가들로부터 지속적으로 비난을 받고 있다. 더 심각한 것은, 라오양 등지에서 진행 중인 근로자들의 시위 물결에서 증명되듯이, 사회 갈등의 골이 깊어져 왔다는 점이다. 이러한 갈등의 심화는 보다 개방적인 체제에 의해 더 잘 다루어질 수 있다. 중국의 공산당은 사회 불안에 자주 놀라는데, 왜냐하면 시민들이 적법한 표현 수단을 가지고 있지 않아 불만이 끓어오르다가 마침내 폭발하기 때문이다.

<영어 원문 출처>

Big Country, Small Changes

China's next leader may not have what it takes to effect political reform

Andrew J. Nathan. *Time* magazine. November 11, 2002

제 2 문.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has recently published *Making Peace with the Earth*, the third anthology in the *21st Century Talks* series. Written with the collaboration of some fifteen leading scientists and experts, such as Edward Wilson, a professor of biology at Harvard University, this anthology offers a future-oriented analysis of the global ecological crisis and some proposals for action. Since the general meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change were held consecutively at the end of last year, people's interest in environmental issues has been growing. However, it is impossible to halt economic growth in order to preserve the environment. What kind of solution would then be necessary? First of all, we need "more knowledge." For sustainable development, humankind must strengthen their capacity for foresight. Next, we need to reduce our dependence on raw materials for production. However, what is more important is to invent new modes of consumption that are less wasteful and more efficient. We need to reduce materialism more than we are doing now. If we are to cease being the Earth's "parasites," we should sign a new "peace treaty" with nature. As we have the social contract, which binds human beings together, we must now also bind ourselves to nature. If we are to protect endangered species and preserve nature, we should recognize the genuine rights of nature. The ethic of the future, which demands that we pass a habitable world on to our children, will supply the link among the economy, ecology, growth and sustainable development.

※ 위 한영 모범번역은 영어 원문 "Can Humanity still Be Saved?"라는 UNESCO 사무총장의 글을 외시 한 영 답안으로 적당하게 필자가 수정한 것입니다.

제 3 문.

Recently, the most prestigious university in Korea released a report that most of its students were from the three most affluent districts of Seoul—Gangnam, Seocho, and Songpa. The report indicates that the educational gap between students of opulent and underprivileged families is widening. In order to deal with this problem, I would like to propose two measures that make use of district offices and Internet lectures.

First, the government can provide more equal opportunities for education by utilizing district offices around the country. Some rooms of district offices can be used as libraries where students can study after school. In addition, the government can let some civil servants with higher academic levels help local students with their studies. If need be, the government should provide financial assistance for these after-school programs.

Second, through e-learning, we can help narrow the educational gap. The government can provide cyber lectures to students around the nation either free of charge or at low cost by hiring capable teachers at public schools. Since almost all Korean high school students use the Internet, and the penetration rate of broadband Internet connections is over 90 percent, there would be no major problem in providing this e-learning program.

According to a report by the Korea Development Institute, the higher the parents' education and income levels, the higher the university enrollment rates of their children. This educational gap inevitably leads to a vicious cycle of "the rich getting richer, and the poor getting poorer." I hope that the government's efforts to reduce the educational gap will contribute to providing more equal educational opportunities and thereby narrowing the growing gap between rich and poor.

2008년 시행 42회 외무고등고시 제2차 시험 원문 전문 (영어)

제공: 정영한 박사 <www.englishtop.com>

◆ 영한번역 (2)번 문제의 영어 원문 전문

China's need for political reform to match its economic progress was noted as long ago as August 18, 1980, when Deng Xiaoping gave a speech critical of concentrating power in the hands of Communist Party secretaries at all levels. Seven years later, Zhao Ziyang, then CCP secretary, proposed "separation of party and government." During the massive public demonstrations of 1989, reporters and editors for the official People's Daily newspaper called for an end to censorship of reporting on government abuse and corruption. Twice in press conferences during his tenure as Premier, Zhu Rongji has spoken in favor of carrying out competitive elections at many levels of government.

All these proposals came from within the party. Yet political reform has made scant headway, and there's little reason to be optimistic that new leadership under Hu Jintao will be more progressive. Over the years, relatively small steps have been taken—conducting contested village elections, allowing greater activism by people's congresses, easing censorship of non-political reporting, and institutionalizing an unwritten rule for the retirement of top cadres above the age of 70. But these moves are dwarfed by the steady, sweeping progress of economic reform and the social turbulence it has generated.

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 mainlanders. 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.

Unfortunately, the new leadership coming to power under Hu is unlikely to rise to the challenge. To be sure, some of the new crop are favorably disposed towards elements of political reform. Second-ranking leader Li Ruihuan is likely to favor increasing liberalization of the media and, as chairman of the National People's Congress, will further consolidate that body's independent legislative role. Fifth-ranking Zeng Qinghong, Jiang Zemin's closest political aide, is a pragmatist who might support more competitive elections and independent newspapers not controlled by the party. And security chief Luo Gan, ranked number four in the upcoming leadership, is thought to favor reform in the court and prison systems to make them more professional and less abusive. He also has backed changes in the residency registration system that will diminish discrimination against peasants.

Unfortunately, Hu is unlikely to be a leader in promoting even these cautious changes. After a career eschewing independent deeds, he doesn't bring to office any bold visions. Nor does he have a strong power base in the party other than his tried-and-tested ability not to alienate his older political sponsors. His Standing

Committee colleagues Li, Zeng, and Luo each possess stronger political resources. Hu's value to his colleagues, and hence his political survival, rests on his ability to balance all factions. He is unlikely to launch or even to support changes perceived as risky by any member of the leadership or by influential retired elders.

It is a safe bet that the new leading group will move China further toward a market economy and integration with world markets, following the policy trajectory of the last twenty years. They may also align China more closely with the U.S., provided American policy is nonconfrontational enough to enable them to do so. But the chances are poor that they will carry out the needed, bold political reforms. If they do not, however, social pressures will continue to build, with results that may eventually be dangerous to the new leadership and potentially to the outside world.

◆ 한영번역 문제의 영어 원문 전문

Can Humanity still Be Saved?

by Koïchiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO

We have inherited a single planet. But what have we made of it? The Earth is today an endangered heritage, and the species itself is at risk.

UNESCO has just published *Making Peace with the Earth* (Berghahn Books/UNESCO Publishing) the third anthology in the 21st Century Talks series edited by Jérôme Bindé. With the collaboration of some fifteen leading scientists and experts, such as Paul Crutzen, Nicolas Hulot, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Michel Serres, Mostafa Tolba, Asit K. Biswas or Edward O. Wilson, we offer a future-oriented analysis of the global ecological crisis, together with some proposals for action, which are the substance of this article.

Are we fully conscious, even after the latest assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Bali Conference, of the colossal challenges that humanity will have to meet, within timeframes that have already been overrun? I shall not labour the diagnosis yet again: climate change, desertification, global water crisis, deforestation, ocean degradation, air, soil, water and sea pollution, and the increasing erosion of biodiversity - the picture is all too familiar.

The economic and geopolitical consequences of this situation are just starting to be quantified. The cost of our war on the planet is liable to be comparable to the cost of a world war, as the Stern Review points out. There is moreover a risk that the war on nature could lead to war in general, given the growing scarcity of fossil fuels and natural resources and the 150 to 200 million eco-refugees anticipated by futures studies.

Yet what we call problems - starting with climate change - are more in the nature of symptoms. The real problem, in fact, is that of material growth in a finite world, which was identified back in 1972 in the Report to the Club of Rome, *Limits to Growth*. But in 1972, as the Report's joint author Dennis Meadows points out, "humanity was within its limits, now it is beyond them". This is borne out by the data on the ecological footprint of the human species calculated by the team of Mathis Wackernagel. In 1972 we had reached 85 per cent of these limits. Today human resource consumption stands at about 125 per cent of the level sustainable in the long term.

So can humanity still be saved? Yes, we can do so, and without preventing the human species from developing and combating poverty. We need to combine growth and sustainable development, rather than seeing

them as opposites.

But how can this be done? We shall need more knowledge, more restraint, less matter, more concreteness, and more rather than less - ethics and politics. What this adds up to is another contract, a natural contract and an ethic of the future.

More knowledge firstly: there are many who regard techno-science as the enemy. Yet the sickness contains its own cure. We shall not succeed in saving the planet and its guest, the human species, unless we build "knowledge societies" that prioritize education and research. To address the challenges of sustainable development, we must strengthen our capacity for foresight and prospective analysis. UNESCO's work of compiling a global knowledge base on the environment and sustainable development goes back several decades, to a time when there was still little awareness of the problem! In 1949, UNESCO launched the first international study on arid zones; in 1970, it created the "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB) programme; and its global scientific programmes on the oceans and the geosciences are recognized as unique resources. The IPCC has drawn very fully on this database, which must continue to be developed and expanded in the future.

More restraint: we need to invent new modes of consumption that are less wasteful and more efficient. For, given the increasing spread of Western modes of development and consumption to the emerging economies of the South, what other choice do we have? Three or four planet Earths would be required if the current consumption patterns of North America were to be extended to the planet as a whole.

Less matter: we shall have to "dematerialize" the economy and growth. For it is probably impossible to halt growth. We shall therefore have to reduce the consumption of natural resources and raw materials for each unit of economic production, whether it be energy, metals, minerals, water or wood. This shift of the economy towards the immaterial has already begun with the revolution that replaces atoms by bits, which is central to the rise of the new technologies and knowledge societies. "Dematerialization" of the economy could even favour development in the countries of the South, if the countries of the North were to commit themselves to dematerializing a little more than the countries of the South for a period of about 50 years.

But the greatest transformation of our societies will be in the realm of attitudes and behaviour. How can we dematerialize production if we remain materialistic? How can we reduce our consumption if the consumer within us devours the citizen? Education for sustainable development will be the key to this change.

More concreteness: concrete and realistic projects, including at the international level, will be needed to bridge the gap between utopia and the tyranny of the short-term. Take the case of biodiversity. To safeguard the 34 top priority ecological zones, which cover only 2.3 per cent of the Earth's land surface but contain 50 per cent of the known species of vascular plants and 42 per cent of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, the cost is put at some \$50 billion, or less than 0.1 per cent of global GDP.

A natural contract: if we are to cease being the Earth's parasites, we shall have to sign a new peace treaty with nature. We had the social contract, which binds human beings together, and we must now bind ourselves with nature. The idea will seem strange to some, but it follows on logically from the growth of ecological awareness. If in future we protect endangered species, if we preserve landscapes in natural parks, we shall gradually be recognizing nature as embodying genuine rights. Foresight will be an absolute precondition of the true democracy of the future. The ethic of the future, which demands that we transmit an inhabitable world to our children, will supply the link between the economy and ecology, between growth and sustainable development.