

영 어

2016년도 국가공무원 5급(행정) 공개경쟁채용 제2차시험

응시번호 :

성명 :

제 1 문. 다음 글을 영어로 옮기시오.

(30점)

인간사회는 협력으로 가득하다. 우리가 하는 가장 단순한 일들조차도 당신이 생각하는 것보다 많은 협력을 요구한다. 예를 들어, 어느 날 아침에 아침식사로 커피와 빵을 사기 위해 커피숍에 들르는 상황을 생각해 보자. 이 단순한 즐거움을 누리는 것도 적어도 6개국에 속한 사람들의 노동에 의존한다. 콜롬비아의 농부는 커피콩을 재배한다. 브라질은 음료를 달게 하는 데 필요한 사탕수수가 우거진 녹색 밭을 제공한다. 우유는 지역 농장의 소에서 온 것이고, 이웃 지역의 핵발전소에서 생산한 전기의 도움으로 따뜻하게 덥혀진다. 빵에 대해 살펴보자면, 밀가루는 캐나다에서, 버터는 프랑스에서, 그리고 달걀은 지역의 협동조합에서 온 것이다. 빵은 중국산 오븐에서 구워진다. 이러한 것들을 한 데 모으기 위해 지구의 여러 지역이 연결된 공급망 안에서 많은 사람들이 일하고 있다.

제 2 문. 다음 글을 우리말로 옮기시오.

(30점)

Education and health are basic objectives of development; they are important ends in themselves. Health is central to well-being, and education is essential for a satisfying and rewarding life; both are fundamental to the broader notion of expanded human capabilities that lie at the heart of the meaning of development. At the same time, education plays a key role in the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop the capacity for self-sustaining growth and development. Moreover, health is a prerequisite for increases in productivity, and successful education relies on adequate health as well. Thus both health and education can also be seen as vital components of growth and development—as inputs to the aggregate production function. Their dual role as both inputs and outputs gives health and education their central importance in economic development.

It is hard to overstate how truly dramatic the improvements in world health and education have been. By the end of the 20th century, the number of children who died before their fifth birthday has dropped drastically. In addition, the recent decades have witnessed a historically unprecedented extension of literacy and other basic education to a majority of people in the developing world. Despite such outstanding achievements, developing countries continue to face great challenges as they seek to continue to improve the health and education of their people. The distribution of health and education within countries is as important as income distribution; life expectancy may be quite high for better-off people in developing countries but far lower of the poor.

제 3 문. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(총 40점)

The Mekong and Irrawaddy rivers, though unconnected and hundreds of miles apart, are both integral to life in Southeast Asia, supporting millions of people and more than 1,200 species of animals, including freshwater dolphins and—in the Mekong—giant catfish.

Now, in an energy-hungry age on the continent, the rivers share another distinction, as wellsprings of financial temptation for the struggling countries that rely on their flow, Laos and Myanmar (Burma). Both countries are grappling with decisions on whether to build massive hydropower dams on the two significant rivers. The projects could put fragile ecology and associated livelihoods at risk, but the dams could help the two countries reap billions of dollars by exporting the megawatts to China and Thailand, two neighbors with rapidly growing energy demand.

For now, it looks like the two nations are taking different paths. In Laos, the government appears to be going ahead with the \$3.8 billion Xayaburi dam on the Mekong River—despite opposition by environmental groups, some international donors, and some neighboring countries. In Myanmar, meanwhile, the government shocked many observers last month when it announced it would suspend work on the \$3.6 billion Myitsone dam project on the Irrawaddy River. The decision came without notice to its Chinese partner, and just weeks after Myanmar's power minister was adamant the project would go forward. Some observers both within and outside Myanmar are skeptical the suspension will hold.

The dams, if completed eventually, would be the first on the mainstreams of the lower Mekong and the Irrawaddy. But China has been building a series of dams on the upper Mekong. Energy demand has been rising exponentially as the region becomes more prosperous. The money could transform the poorly developed economies of Laos and Myanmar, although many worry the revenues would just enrich the elite. Scientists and environmentalists are concerned the dams will displace thousands of people, and damage river ecology and the livelihoods of people along the river. They are concerned the dams will lead to additional projects that could have even more devastating impacts.

- 1) 수력 발전이 환경과 경제에 미칠 수 있는 영향을 100 단어 내외의 영문으로 요약하시오. (20점)
- 2) 수력 댐 건설에 대한 라오스와 미얀마 정부의 결정에 대하여 본인의 견해를 200 단어 내외의 영문으로 제시하시오. (20점)

## 인사혁신처 시험출제과장