

영 어

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응시번호 :

성명 :

제 1 문. 다음 글을 영어로 옮기시오.

(30점)

세계화는 지난 수년 동안 정치, 재계, 미디어의 논쟁에서 많이 사용된 개념이다. 10년 전 세계화는 상대적으로 잘 알려지지 않았다. 오늘날 세계화는 모든 사람들이 이야기하는 용어이다. 세계화는 우리 모두가 더욱 더 하나의 세계에 살게 되고, 그래서 개인들, 집단들, 국가들이 더욱 더 상호의존하게 된다는 사실을 의미한다. 때로 세계화는 단순히 경제적인 현상으로 제시된다. 세계화의 많은 것이 세계적인 생산 과정과 노동력의 국제적인 분포에 영향을 미치면서 대규모 활동이 국경을 넘어서 확대되고 있는 초국적 기업들의 역할로 이루어져 있다. 다른 사람들은 세계적 금융 시장의 전자적 통합과 엄청난 규모의 세계적인 자본의 흐름을 지적한다. 반면 다른 사람들은 전보다 훨씬 더 광범위한 재화와 용역을 포함하는 전례 없는 규모의 세계 무역에 초점을 맞춘다.

비록 경제가 세계화의 핵심적인 부분이지만, 경제가 세계화를 낳는다고 주장하는 것은 오류이다. 현재의 세계화는 정치적, 사회적, 문화적, 경제적 요소가 함께 등장함으로써 만들어졌다. 무엇보다도 세계화는 전 세계 사람들 간의 상호 작용의 속도와 범위를 확대시키는 정보와 통신 기술의 발달에 의해 촉진되었다.

제 2 문. 다음 글을 우리말로 옮기시오.

(30점)

Politicians push privatization at different times for different reasons. In Britain in the 1980s, Margaret Thatcher used it to curb the power of the unions. Eastern European countries employed it later to dismantle command economies. Today, with public indebtedness at its highest peacetime level in advanced economies, the main rationale is to raise cash.

Taxpayers might think that the best family silver has already been sold, but plenty is still in the cupboard. State-owned enterprises in OECD countries are worth around \$2 trillion. Then there are minority stakes in companies, plus \$2 trillion or so in utilities and other assets held by local governments. But the real treasures are "non-financial" assets – buildings, land, subsoil resources – which the IMF believes are worth three-quarters of GDP on average in rich economies: \$35 trillion across the OECD.

Some of these assets could not or should not be sold. What price the Louvre, the Parthenon or Yellowstone National Park? Murky government accounting makes it impossible to know what portion of the total such treasures make up. But it is clear that the overall list includes thousands of marketable holdings with little or no heritage value.

America's federal government owns nearly 1 million buildings (of which 45,000 were found to be unneeded or under-used in a 2011 audit) and about a fifth of the country's land area, beneath which lie vast reserves of oil, gas and other minerals. The Greek state's largest stock of unrealized value lies in its more than 80,000 non-heritage buildings and plots of land. Analysts reckon Sweden has marketable state-owned property worth \$100 billion ~ 120 billion. If that is typical of the OECD, its governments are sitting on saleable land and buildings worth up to \$9 trillion – equivalent to almost a fifth of their combined gross debt.



제 3 문. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(총 40점)

The labor market is the mechanism through which workers and jobs are matched. Over the decades in the past, the number of some kinds of jobs has expanded and the number of others has contracted. Both workers and employers have had to adapt to these changes in response to signals provided by the labor market. Through time, employment has undergone a drastic change. In earlier days, full-time employment was the most popular type, which means that once workers are employed, they usually work for the company until they retire. In recent years, however, part-time employment has grown as a share of total employment in most European countries and in the United States. Explanations for this growth have focused mainly on the supply side of the labor market and on the changing industrial composition of employment. The growing shares of married women with children in the labor force, of older workers phasing into retirement, and of students who need to work to finance their educations are all thought to have increased the number of workers willing to work part-time. On the demand side of the market, growth in the share of service-sector employment has increased the number of jobs in which part-time workers can be easily employed.

Part-time work is permanent employment in which individuals work less than a standard workweek. The specific number of hours worked varies, but part-time jobs are structured so that all responsibilities can be completed in the number of hours an employee works. Part-time work is of specific interest to parents who want more time with their children and people who simply desire more leisure time. One disadvantage of part-time work is that it often does not provide the benefits that come with a full-time position.

- 1) 윗글의 내용을 참고하여 시간제 고용(part-time employment)의 장단점을 100 단어 내외의 영문으로 제시하시오. (20점)
- 2) 시간제 고용에 관한 정부의 바람직한 정책 방향에 대하여 본인의 견해를 200 단어 내외의 영문으로 제시하시오. (20점)

안전행정부 시험출제과장

