

영 어

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제 1 문. 다음 글을 각각 우리말로 옮기시오.

(총 40점)

1) (20점)

The United States has the worst record in the democratic world when it comes to stripping convicted felons of the right to vote. Of the nearly five million people who were barred from participating in the last presidential election, for example, most, if not all, would have been free to vote if they had been citizens of any one of dozens of other nations. Many of those nations cherish the franchise so deeply that they let inmates vote from their prison cells.

Courts outside this country are actually expanding the rights of prison inmates to cast ballots, on the theory that the right to vote is a basic human right that should be abridged only after careful deliberation and under the rarest circumstances. That message was underscored last week in a strong ruling by the European Court of Human Rights, which has jurisdiction in the nations that are parties to the European Convention. The court overturned a British law that banned all convicted prison inmates from voting. The British law, however, is far less onerous than laws in the United States, which imprisons people at five times the rate of Britain and disenfranchises millions, many of them permanently.

2) (20점)

What the assault on Newtonian mechanics has influenced on the collective psychology of social scientists is the possibility that the poor lab results are due not to the failings of the social scientists as empirical researchers but to the methods and theoretical assumptions they had taken over from Newtonian mechanics. In short, social scientists are now able to reconsider seriously for the first time the commonsense proposition they had so rigorously rejected: that the social world is intrinsically an uncertain arena. By commonsense proposition we mean that most persons, if asked, would see this assertion as so self-evident that they could not imagine that anyone (even social scientists) could think otherwise. We must accept that while social scientists continue to be required to search for regularities within systems, the systems themselves are constantly moving far from equilibrium. That is to say, we have to live with a contradiction.

제 2 문. 다음 글을 영어로 옮기시오. (30점)

최근 실시한 기업들의 사회공헌 현황 조사 결과를 보면, 국내 기업의 경상이익 대비 사회공헌 규모는 미국, 일본 등의 기업과 비교해볼 때 결코 적지 않다. 그럼에도 불구하고 일반인의 기업에 대한 호감도는 별로 높지 못한 것이 현실이다. 기업의 사회공헌활동이 지역사회에 대한 기여로 활용되기보다는 기업이나 총수에 대한 비판적인 여론을 모면하거나 실리추구를 위한 수단으로 활용되고 있다는 부정적 인식이 작용한 것으로 보인다. 기업은 자선적 동기뿐만 아니라 기업의 이미지나 소비자 선호도의 개선, 경영 실수에 대한 리스크 관리 등의 경제적 동기에서 사회공헌활동을 한다. 그러나 연구결과에 의하면 사회공헌활동이 기업매출 및 주가와 직접적인 상관관계는 없다. 그럼에도 불구하고 “기업은 사회에 대한 도덕적 책임을 부담한다”는 일반적 인식을 고려하여 사회적 책임을 고려한 경영전략이 요구되고 있다. 일부에서는 거대 기업의 영향력을 견제할 필요가 있음을 들어 기업의 사회적 책임을 법제화해야 한다고 주장한다. 그러나 강요된 사회공헌활동은 다양성과 창의성을 저해할 우려가 크고, 법제화하는 경우 최소한의 기준만을 규율할 수밖에 없으므로 입법 목적을 달성하기 어렵다는 반론도 존재한다. 또한 기업은 기본적으로 자원의 최적활용을 통한 이익창출을 통해 주주가치를 제고하고 사회발전에 기여하는 조직이므로 사회적 책임이 일차적 목적이 될 수 없다는 주장도 있다.

제 3 문. 다음 글에 제시된 미국의 복지 개선안을 참고하여 현재 우리나라가 당면한 복지문제에 대해 본인의 견해를 200 단어 내외의 영어로 쓰시오. (30점)

Unemployment has been increasing sharply, but so far state welfare programs do not seem to be rising to the challenge. Despite the desperate economic times, the number of people receiving cash assistance is at or near a four-decade low. Welfare is a popular political target, but it is also often the last thing standing between poor people – many of them children – and destitution. States and the federal government need to do more to ensure that Americans get the help they need.

The welfare reform of 1996 ended the idea of welfare as an entitlement. Federal funds were sent as block grants to the states, which were given more discretion over how to spend the money. This model included work requirements and limits on how many years people could receive benefits. With the economy strong, the reforms succeeded in moving many people off the rolls and employment rose.

Today, there are few jobs available for people on the rolls to be moved into. Welfare programs should be expanding, but they often have not been. Michigan, whose unemployment rate last October was over 9 percent, cut its welfare rolls 13 percent last year. Of the 12 states where unemployment increased most, eight had welfare rolls that held steady or declined.

The states clamored for the increased discretion. Now, in the worst economic times since the reforms, they need to use that discretion appropriately. They should be removing overly onerous obstacles to receiving benefits, rolling back work requirements, and doing better outreach to people in need of assistance.

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