

**이화여대 통역번역대학원 석사학위과정 입학시험**

**한영통역전공 구술시험 기출 문제 (B→A)**

India is set to surpass China as the world's most populous country in a few years, which could eventually lead to a larger labor force. However, this transition will take some time. While India's total population will outgrow China's, China will still maintain a larger working-age population for a while. Moreover, India's ability to benefit from its growing population is limited by a significantly lower labor force participation rate, particularly compared to China.

A major factor contributing to this gap is India's lower female labor force participation. Despite having a large working-age population, India's actual labor force is much smaller than China's. If the current rates of participation stay unchanged, it will take many years before India overtakes China's labor force. For India to benefit from its growing population, it will need to close the participation gap, especially for women, and implement reforms that encourage more people to enter the workforce.

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Each generation tends to be associated with a defining narrative. For baby boomers, it was the prosperity that followed World War II, while millennials are often defined by the financial crisis of 2007-09. Generation Z is frequently characterized by their relationship with technology, particularly smartphones and social media. This has fostered the belief that it has contributed to rising levels of anxiety and depression among them. And there's a widespread belief that Gen Z will face a tougher, more uncertain future than previous generations, dealing with economic instability, political challenges, and climate change, alongside the powerful impact of digital technology.

But when you look around the world, in many respects, they are doing rather well. In emerging economies like India and Indonesia, young people are wealthier, healthier, and more educated than previous generations thanks to economic growth and technology. It's small wonder that they are also more optimistic.

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From the outset of the crisis, the problems posed to human societies by the Covid-19 pandemic have been likened to those already posed by climate change and to those that will be posed even more radically in the coming decade. The first characteristic common to both crises is their growth dynamics, as both the virus and greenhouse gas emissions are spreading exponentially.

In order to avoid entering a phase of uncontrollable exponential growth, very strong and swift measures must be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on the one hand, and to isolate the people initially affected on the other. A second common feature is that, in both crises, it is possible to reach points of no return that make the crisis uncontrollable. These infamous tipping points are linked, for example, to the potential collapse in country-specific health systems in the case of Covid-19, and to the melting of permafrost in the case of climate change.

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The media seems to think that there is a new space race between China and the United States. But does it really exist? A race requires speed and competition. In fact, the US and Chinese space programs have displayed neither characteristic for decades.

China is not racing the United States, because the single-minded obsession of Chinese leadership is to avoid the fate of the Soviet Union, which means sustainability matters more to China. Furthermore, China does not need to “beat” the US in order to impress the Chinese public. It just needs to demonstrate progress in achieving new milestones.

The US, meanwhile, is not racing because it is the leader by a wide margin, and, therefore, does not need to rush. But, if China ever demonstrates substantial progress, alarm bells will ring in Washington and views will quickly converge on the need to compete. That’s when a new space race really would begin.

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**한영통역전공 구술시험 기출 문제 (B→A)**

Have you heard of regressive taxes? A regressive tax is the opposite of a progressive tax. If you have a coffee tax of \$1 on each cup of coffee, then this is a regressive tax. Everyone pays the same amount of tax regardless of income. So, the poor people are affected more than the wealthy. The most apparent advantage of this system is that it provides a very positive incentive to work harder. The more you make, the less you pay. Also, it helps to attract and keep the big money players in your country. The wealthy usually have the means and the will to pack up and move to a more attractive tax jurisdiction should that be necessary. Therefore, introducing a regressive tax system will not only retain local individuals with high incomes but may also attract some from other countries.

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**한영통역전공 구술시험 기출 문제 (B→A)**

Inflation is all the rage worldwide. Consumers saved more than usual when they cut back on expenditures during the pandemic, then increased their purchases after the lockdown restrictions were lifted. But supplies increased more slowly, because it took time to ramp up production again, while many workers were still becoming ill. Increasing fiscal deficits and continued ultra-loose monetary policies put further pressure on prices until 2022.

Now, US President Joe Biden says his top priority is to “bring inflation down.” Yet in a recent speech on the issue, he accused oil corporations and shipping conglomerates of chasing excessive profits instead of lowering prices for consumers. Although the war on inflation must be waged largely through monetary and fiscal policy, there is much the administration can do to help reduce inflationary pressures. Simply scapegoating specific sectors is not the answer. In fact, the administration risks adding even more inflationary pressure to the mix.