한양대학교 2014학년도 신입학전형 수시

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면접 진행

① 대기실-II (7분): 지문 읽기, 발표(Presentation) 및 질의응답(Interview) 준비 → ② 면접실 이동 및 입실 → ③ 신분 확인 → ④ 면접 진행: 영어 발표 (3분) 및 영어 질의응답 (4분) → ⑤ 면접지 제출 및 퇴실

Read the following passages to prepare an English presentation as directed below and be ready for an English interview.

Until the 1990s, the equality-efficiency trade-off theory seemed bolstered by the dismal performance of socialist economies. They were woefully inefficient and sluggish, hobbled by bloated bureaucracies. With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and further discrediting of planned economies, conservatives pushed even harder to unshackle markets from government regulation and redistributive policies. Then came the crash of 2008 (i.e., Subprime Mortgage Crisis) and a sudden realization that unfettered markets and unrestrained pursuit of profit can destroy economies just as handily as iron-fisted planning. Efficiency gains can turn into losses overnight. But even with a new consensus that market capitalism needs to be monitored and managed, the dominant economic paradigm still sees equality as a drag on economic prosperity.

There are two main reasons efficiency and equality are thought to be in a trade-off. First, unequal rewards motivate people to be productive. Without the prospect of getting ahead of the pack, so to speak, people wouldn't work as hard, take so many risks, or invest and innovate so much. Any step toward equalizing incomes through progressive taxation, income assistance, public pensions, health insurance, or wage increases will inevitably reduce individual effort, personal savings, investment, innovation, and, eventually, economic growth. Second, redistribution wastes a lot of resources. To promote equality requires administrative machinery that uses up resources but doesn't produce anything valuable in itself. The administrative machinery of equality—tax bureaus, welfare agencies, labor departments, and courts—consumes valuable resources. The labor, buildings, computers, and energy they use could go to producing other things. The economist Arthur Okun dramatizes this argument with a metaphor: "Redistribution is like carrying money from the rich to the poor in a leaky bucket." The policy question, he said, is how much waste society should tolerate before deciding the gain in equality isn't worth the loss in resources. Of course, you now know that the answer depends on whom you ask. A poor person will give a different answer than a rich one. The fallacy is thinking that policy makers can ask "society," or that policy analysts can come up with a single best answer.

Before the fall of communism, much of this argument was ideological and theoretical. Then social scientists began putting it to empirical tests. Instead of speculating about the impact of redistributive policies, we can compare advanced industrial nations whose policies have produced more or less distributive equality and see how they do on economic performance. The equality-efficiency argument doesn't hold up against the evidence. Among the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), some have relatively strong welfare states and low inequality, while others have relatively strong free markets and high inequality. Contrary to the trade-off argument, nations that have more equal income distributions do as well as or better than more unequal nations on measures of economic prosperity, including employment, gross domestic product, and economic growth rates. In developing countries, equality actually enhances economic growth, and extreme inequality retards it. Equality and efficiency go hand in hand. Extreme inequality limits the capacity of the very poor to contribute to growth. They can't get credit for supplies or equipment that would enable them to be more productive, nor can they invest in themselves or their children, because they don't have resources beyond what it takes to survive. By reducing poverty, therefore, public policy can improve poor people's productivity and increase economic growth. Economic growth means a bigger pie—and greater societal welfare.

Tasks for the Presentation

Summarize the main idea of the passage and examine "the equality-efficiency trade-off theory" in relation to the current world economy.

유의 사항

1. 이 면접지에 메모를 하여 면접실로 가지고 가서 사용할 수 있습니다. 단, 면접지는 반으로 접은 후 면접실로 이동하고 면접시험이 끝나는 대로 책상위에 놓고 퇴실하십시오.
2. 발표시간 3분을 채우지 못하더라도 질의응답은 4분간만 진행합니다.