

2022학년도 수시모집 면접시험

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※ You have 20 minutes for reviewing questions and preparing answers, and 10 minutes for interview.

【Question 1】

[A]

As I passed my neighborhood Walgreens*, I paused momentarily, peering in the large storefront window hoping to catch a glimpse of people getting their COVID vaccinations. After more than a year of masking, quarantining, and social distancing, I was finally eligible for mine and yet, I kept putting it off. I wondered why I was hesitant to receive this life-saving vaccine. Everyone I knew was already fully vaccinated. I was waiting, but for what? I have always fancied myself a pragmatist who trusts science and believes in facts. My reluctance was becoming an existential crisis. I began questioning my values, beliefs and how I would look in a tinfoil hat**. No one is immune to the unique challenge pandemics pose. Scientists estimate that 70 to 90% of the total population must acquire resistance to the virus to reach herd immunity. One night, I came across a letter my mother sent me during a particularly rough period in my life. It said simply: “Courage isn’t the absence of fear. It’s having the fear and doing it anyway.” Not long after I found myself back at Walgreens, but this time on the other side of the window—waiting to be vaccinated.

* Walgreens: a drugstore in the US, where people can schedule for and take vaccine shots.

**A tinfoil hat: an expression to refer to people who have a belief in conspiracy theories, especially involving government control or supernatural beings.

[B]

As Korea tries to reach its target vaccination rate of 70% by October, 2021, some people who received their first doses are giving up on getting their second shots, thus failing to achieve full vaccination. Especially, those who suffered from side effects of the first shots and heard of stronger side effects of the second doses have declined to receive their follow-up injections. A number of people posted on the Cheong Wa Dae website claiming that their family members or friends have died or became seriously ill after COVID-19 vaccination, especially after their second shots, increasing fears among the public.

(Question 1-1) Summarize the passage [A] and explain the meaning of the phrase underlined.

(Question 1-2) Explain the different positions taken about COVID-19 vaccination in the passages [A] and [B], and discuss the pros and cons of the position you would take.

Question 1 translation

Question 1-1 and Question 1-2

Translation:

[A]: Jacobs, Babara. "The Covid-19 Vaccine: To Fear or Not to Fear." *Women's eNews*. 2021. 04. 22.

우리 동네 보건소를 지나다 사람들이 코로나 예방 접종을 받는 모습이 궁금해 발걸음을 멈추고 건물 앞 큰 유리창 안 들여다보았다. 1년이 넘게 마스크 착용, 자가 격리, 사회적 거리두기를 한 끝에 드디어 내게도 접종자격이 주어졌지만 여전히 난 차일피일 접종을 미루고 있던 참이었다. 난 왜 이 생명을 구하는 백신 접종을 주저하고 있는 것일까. 주위 모든 사람들은 이미 두 번의 예방 접종을 모두 완료했다는데 말이다. 그 동안 난 스스로에 대해 과학을 신봉하고 사실에 입각해 행동하는 실용주의적인 사람이라 생각해 왔다. 즉 나의 망설임은 곧 내 실존의 위기가 돼버리고 있었다. 그 동안 지켜온 나의 가치와 신념에도 불구하고 막연한 두려움과 불신에 사로잡힌 지금의 나는 과연 어떤 모습인지에 대해 진지하게 의문을 품기 시작했다. 사실 어느 누구도 이 팬데믹이 야기한 전례 없는 도전에 열외일 수 없다. 과학자들이 추정하길, 전체 인구의 70~90%가 바이러스에 대한 내성을 획득해야만 집단 면역을 이룰 수 있다고 한다. 어느 날 우연찮게 과거 힘든 시기를 보내고 있을 때 내게 엄마가 쓴 편지를 보게 되었다. "용기란 두려움이 없다는 게 아니란다. 두려워도 해 내는 거지." 얼마 지나지 않아 보건소에 와 있는 나를 발견했다. 백신 접종을 기다리며.

[B]: Kwon, Mee-yoo. "0.6% of People Fail to Get Second COVID-19 Vaccine Shot." *The Korea Times*. 2021. 10. 04.

한국 정부는 2021년 10월까지 예방접종 목표치인 70% 달성을 목표로 하고 있는 가운데 1차 접종을 받은 일부 사람들이 2차 접종을 포기해 접종률의 목표치 달성에 빨간불이 켜졌다. 특히 1차 접종 시 부작용을 경험한 후 2차 접종의 부작용이 더 심하다는 소문을 들은 사람들이 후속 접종을 거부하는 사례가 많았다. 청와대 홈페이지에는 코로나19 예방접종 후 가족이나 친지들이 사망하거나 심각한 후유증에 시달리고 있다는 청원글이 다수 게시돼 국민들의 공포를 증폭시키고 있다.

(질문 1-1) [A] 지문의 내용을 요약하고, 밑줄 친 표현에 대한 의미를 설명하시오.

(질문 1-2) [B] 지문의 내용을 요약하고, 위의 두 지문에 나타난 백신 접종자와 접종 기피자의 서로 다른 견해의 장단점을 설명하고, 어느 한쪽의 입장에서 다른 쪽의 입장을 이해하고 설득해 보시오.

Question 1 guideline:

The passage [A] is an essay of a woman who delays her Covid-19 vaccination in fear of its alleged side effects and later comes to have the courage to get vaccinated. Amid the coronavirus pandemic, vaccination offers people a chance to deliver themselves from the fears of the pandemic. However, the collective fear of vaccination, albeit with a low probability, is also becoming a social one. In this situation, this first-person narrator reflects upon herself with mixed feelings about her putting it off. She has long thought of herself as a rational and scientific person but finds herself afraid of getting the vaccination due to a vague fear of the side effects. It explains the underlined phrase, "an existential crisis," which refers to the collapse of her belief in herself due to her fear of the vaccine rather than the pandemic. However, thanks to her mother's letter that writes,

“Courage isn’t the absence of fear. It’s having the fear and doing it anyway,” she regains her confidence and musters up the courage to get vaccinated. Fundamentally, the narrator’s courage comes from overcoming the existential crisis for the public interest of achieving herd immunity against the pandemic.

The passage [B] is a newspaper article reporting that the achievement of herd immunity in Korea is in danger of failure as side effects of vaccination become known. Accordingly, the number of people who refuse to be vaccinated increases. Whereas the first passage is of a narrative of personal growth where the narrator shakes off her fears, carrying out her social obligation to achieve herd immunity, the second one reports actual cases of fatalities because of the government’s vaccine mandate and the deterioration of public opinion as a consequence. If the passage [A] is a tribute to an individual’s courage for vaccination, the latter reminds us of the personal sacrifice enforced for the public good.

(Question 1-1 Answers)

Good answer: Students clearly understand the contents and fully describe the story, focusing on the complex spectrum of the narrator’s psychological state (fear, hesitancy, ambivalence, and shame) and how she musters up her courage to overcome them. In addition, students can explain what the underlined phrase, “an existential crisis,” means, which triggers her sense of guilt due to the discrepancy between her former beliefs in herself and the present state of her cowardice.

Mediocre Answer: Students generally understand the narrator’s changing mind and behaviors, but do not fully understand the specific reasons of what motivates her courage and what triggers her fear not only of the vaccination but also of her self-deception concerning the underlined phrase.

Bad answer: The student fails to understand or describe the contents, including the underlined.

(Question 1-2 Answers)

Good answer: Students clearly understand the contents and fully describe the story. Specifically, students can answer with the following three points. First, they fully understand the contents of the two passages, so that they present the opposing views of COVID-19 vaccination and suggest its pros and cons in relation to the government’s vaccine mandate. Second, students can point out the problems of each stance by logically reasoning with the counterpart about their different points of view. And last, students can show a considerate attitude of understanding and sympathize with the counterpart’s opinion despite their different stance.

Mediocre answer: Students can present two or more of the points mentioned above but cannot logically explain the pros and cons of the two views in comparison.

Bad answer: Students fail to understand the contents of the two passages nor present the opposing views in the passages.

【Question 2】

[A]

Until recently for many drivers, electric vehicles seemed a subject for the future: but now it is commonplace to imagine their next car being electric. Many of the world's biggest carmakers, from Ford to BMW, are now betting their future on electric cars. Why is this happening now? Part of the explanation comes from politics. While carmakers have talked for years about expanding electric models, political pressure has forced them to make real efforts to boost electric cars in significant numbers. Emissions rules* across Europe led to a big wave of electric car sales in 2020. Some 734,000 electric models were sold across Europe in that year, doubling up the sales in 2019. Governments have also carried out other active policies to promote electric car sales. For instance, the UK has already announced plans to end the sale of petrol cars altogether by 2035, with Norway setting out a more ambitious target year of 2025.

[B]

While buying electric cars no longer costs more in the UK, this great news comes with higher costs to the government. Take, for example, two similar popular models from Volkswagen — a petrol-powered 'Golf' and an electric 'ID.3'. Compared to a 'Golf' driver, the 'ID.3' owner benefits from a £2,500 government grant for the new car, no fuel tax and no annual property tax**. For a buyer choosing an 'ID.3' over a 'Golf', the government is expected to lose roughly £1,250 a year in revenues. Driving petrol cars is unsustainable for the environment, but this level of subsidy*** is just as unsustainable for the public budget. Unless the government persuades taxpayers to bear more financial burdens, which is likely a tough sell, the subsidy should not last.

* emissions rules: government policies to control air pollution produced by cars.

** property tax: a tax collected for something that is owned by a person, business, etc.

*** subsidy: financial support provided by the government.

(Question 2-1) Summarize the main contents of [A] and [B].

(Question 2-2) Do you agree the government should continue the subsidy to promote electric car sales, despite the rising costs to the public budget and, ultimately, to taxpayers? What is your answer, and why do you think so?

Question 2 translation

Translation:

[A]: 최근에 이르기까지, 전기자동차는 먼 미래에나 생각해 볼 수 있는 것으로 여겨져 왔다. 하지만 이제 많은 운전자들이 당장 자신의 다음 차로 전기자동차를 고려하는 상황이 되었다. 포드에서 BMW까지, 세계의 커다란 자동차업체들이 회사의 미래를 전기자동차 사업에 걸고 있다. 왜 이러한 일이 발생하고 있는 것일까? 이에 대한 답변은 상당부분 정부와 정치에서 찾을 수 있다. 사실 자동차 업체들이 전기자동차 모델을 확대하는 것에 대해 오랜 기간 논의해왔지만, 이를 가시적이고 실질적인 노력으로 전환시킨 것은 정부의 정치적 압력이다. 가령, 2020년 유럽에서 전기자동차의 판매가 급증한 것은 정부의 배기가스 규제에 따른 것이었다. 그 해 유럽 전역에서 734,000대의 전기자동차가 판매되었는데, 이는 2019년 판매량의 두 배에 해당하는 규모였다. 이 외에도 유럽의 각국 정부는 전기자동차의 판매

를 촉진하기 위해 여러 적극적인 정책을 시행해 왔다. 가령, 영국은 2035년 까지 모든 휘발유 차량의 판매를 금지할 것을 공표하였고, 노르웨이는 이보다 10년 빠른 2025년을 그 목표연도로 설정하였다.

[B]: 이제 영국에서 전기자동차는 휘발유 자동차에 비해 더 이상 비싸지 않게 되었다. 하지만, 이러한 변화는 정부가 전기자동차의 판매를 지원하기 위해 많은 비용을 지불함으로써 가능해진 것이다. 가령 폭스바겐의 중소형 인기모델 중에서, 휘발유로 구동되는 '골프'와 전기로 구동되는 'ID.3'의 경우를 생각해보자. '골프' 운전자에 비해, 'ID.3'의 운전자는 2,500파운드의 정부지원금, 연료세 면제, 매년 재산세 면제 등의 다양한 경제적 혜택을 받는다. 이로 인해 영국정부는 'ID.3'을 구매하는 소비자 1인당 매년 1,250파운드 상당의 세입의 손실을 입을 것으로 예상된다. 환경보호의 차원에서 더 이상 휘발유 차량을 현재의 규모로 유지할 수 없는 것처럼, 지나치게 높은 수준의 정부보조금 또한 정부재정의 안정적 운영의 차원에서 더 이상 지속될 수 없는 것이다. 정부가 납세자들에게 더 많은 재정 부담을 감내하도록 설득하지 못한다면 (더구나 이러한 정부의 설득 시도가 성공하기 어렵다면), 현재의 정부보조금 정책은 마땅히 폐지되어야 한다.

(문제 2-1) [A]와 [B]의 주요 내용을 요약하시오.

(문제 2-2) 이렇게 높은 재정부담 그리고 궁극적인 납세부담에도 불구하고, 정부는 전기자동차의 판매를 촉진하기 위한 보조금 정책을 계속 유지해야 하는가? 이에 대한 자신의 견해를 밝히고 그 이유를 설명하시오.

Question 2-1 guideline:

Good answers: A+ to A-

Interviewees clearly understand the contents of each paragraph and fully explain them. For the first paragraph, they should clearly point out the role of government's political pressure in expediting electric car sales, along with a good explanation of how the emission rules and the target year to end petrol cars work for promoting the policy goal. For the second paragraph, interviewees should highlight the rising financial costs to the government and eventually taxpayers that are driven by such an environment-friendly policy initiative. They should also exhibit a comfortable understanding of specific examples, such as a 'Golf' buyer vs. a 'ID.3' buyer, which illustrate the actual costs of incentivizing electric car sales.

Mediocre answers: B+ to B-

Interviewees do not fully understand or describe the contents of the paragraphs. Their discussion on the role of the political pressure as well as the financial costs of promoting electric car sales is not complete and lacks details.

Bad answers: C or below

Interviewees fail to understand or describe most parts of the paragraphs, or they discuss topics and issues that are not relevant to the contents of the paragraphs.

Question 2-2 guideline:

Good answers: A+ to A-

Resting on an accurate understanding of the conflicting features between the two paragraphs, interviewees present clearly-articulated answers to Question 2-2. They fully understand how important it is to reduce petrol-powered cars to protect the environment, but at the same time they also appreciate the rising financial costs of promoting electric car sales which will certainly add considerable burdens to the public finances and taxation. Whether or not they support the government's subsidy to incentivize electric car sales, interviewees need to exhibit a good command of dealing with the tensions between long-term environmental goal and short-term economic costs.

Mediocre answers: B+ to B-

Interviewees do not fully articulate their answer to this question. Their understanding of the question in general, as well as their analysis of the tensions between the long-term environmental goal and short-term economic costs, is rather limited and lacks details.

Bad answers: C or below

Interviewees mostly fails to understand the question. Their answers also lack in logic and empirical contents, or they discuss topics or issues that are not relevant to the question.

Sub-Question	Assessment Criteria	Breakdown
(2-1)	How much does the interviewee understand and describe the main contents of each paragraph?	25
(2-2)	How much does the interviewee articulate a clear answer to the choice question? How much is his/her position logical and persuasive?	25