한양대학교 2012학년도 신입학전형 수시 1차

국 제 학 부 영 어 심 층 면 접

수험번호 ( ) 성 명 ( )

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 passage to prepare an English presentation as directed below and be ready for an English interview.

Left unattended, the global demographic trends outlined below suggest serious and gradually mounting pressures on global economic development and may lead to downward revisions of worldwide material expectations. The twentieth century was an era of unprecedented population growth. Between 1900 and 2000, the world's population almost quadrupled, from about 1.6 billion people to around 6.1 billion. This huge expansion did not occur because people suddenly began reproducing at higher rates; instead, population surged because humans finally stopped dying like flies. Over the course of the twentieth century, global life expectancy at birth more than doubled, soaring from about 30 years in 1900 to about 65 years in 2000. This global population explosion was, in reality, a health explosion: the entirety of the enormous increase in human population over the past several generations was due to dramatic declines in mortality and improvements in general health conditions.

If the twentieth century's revolutionary demographic trend was a health explosion, the twenty-first century's hallmark trend appears to be a fertility implosion. A dramatic, far-reaching, and, as yet, unremitting global reduction in childbearing and birthrates is now under way. Sustained fertility decline only became a worldwide phenomenon after the end of World War II. Over the past half century, according to the United Nations Population Division (UNDP) and the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of births per woman dropped by almost half, from 4.9 in the early 1960s to an estimated 2.5 today. Fertility rates are the average number of children per woman in a given country. For a state to sustain its current population numbers (assuming zero net immigration), fertility levels must be at 2.1 or higher.

While fertility rates have plummeted, life expectancies have greatly increased. Sixty-five-year olds and over are, as a result, the most rapidly growing age group, and 80-year olds and over are the fastest growing group within this group. Pronounced fertility declines today imply a slowdown in the growth of the working-age population tomorrow. Additionally, low fertility today leads to population aging tomorrow. Taken as a whole, these manpower trends point to mounting demographic pressures — and, quite possibly, a slowdown in the rate of long-term economic growth. All other factors being equal, these trends also suggest a slowdown in consumer spending, which could perhaps lead to a slowdown in business profits, as well.

Close to half of the world's population now lives in countries with fertility rates below the replacement level, which is 2.1 births per woman. Broadly speaking, all the developed economies will face demographic slowdowns and population aging in the coming decades. The steepest decline is occurring in less developed countries. The great majority of the world's populations with sub-replacement fertility in fact reside in low-income societies. Of the world's large economies, India is the only country that meets this requirement and most are well below the replacement fertility. Only the countries of sub-Saharan Africa will see appreciable growth in young manpower. Japan and the states of western Europe are on course for significant prospective drops in this key manpower pool over the next 20 years. But by far the most massive falloff in young manpower is set to take place in China. China became a sub-replacement fertility society about two decades ago. Since then, birthrates have fallen far below the replacement level. China's total fertility rate today is put at about 1.5 children per woman, or 30 percent below the level required for long-term population stability.

Tasks for the Presentation

Summarize the main global demographic trends outlined above and explain potential ramifications for the global 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.