

# 국제학부 영어 심층면접 (오후)

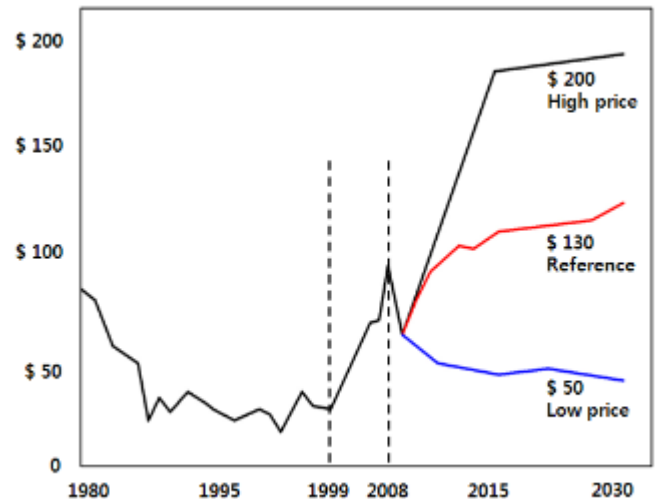
## 면접 진행

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.

The surge in world oil prices during 1999–2008 has been one of the hotly debated issues. Many reasons have been offered to account for the volatility of world oil prices. One argument, advanced by demand-driven analyses, is that oil demand is outpacing the supply. Most analysts agree that throughout the 20th century, demand for and consumption of oil spiraled upward. Particularly, they point to the recent surge in oil demand occurring in emerging markets such as China, India, and the Middle East. A second line of argument attributes the world oil price hikes to the supply shortages. Price hikes could result from the restriction of oil supply by OPEC (Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries) as it imposes strict production quotas and takes spare capacity offline. Another argument posited for the recent energy crisis points to the impending depletion of oil reserves on a global scale. Even if there are no major supply disruptions caused by wars in the Middle East or bullying tactics by oil exporters, the depletion theory contends, the world may have arrived at Peak Oil: that condition when dwindling oil reserves no longer permit much, if any, annual increase in production. As Michael Klare contends, "We are nearing the end of Petroleum Age and have entered the Age of Insufficiency."

The demand, supply and depletion factors interact to create different projections regarding world oil prices between now and 2030. As seen below, the *Reference Scenario* has as its premise that governments stick with current policies: No new and stronger energy policy instruments are introduced. In the *High Oil Price Scenario*, OPEC members exercise production restraint to drive up the price of oil. The International Energy Agency predicts that, even taking into account gains in efficiency, the world will be using 50 percent more oil by 2030. As result, current energy trends are patently unsustainable—socially, environmentally, and economically. The *Low Oil Price Scenario* depicts the energy future that might emerge if consuming countries press ahead with the vigorous new policy measures already being contemplated. They involve promoting more efficient energy use and switching away from fossil fuels, for environmental or energy-security reasons. In the Scenario, global primary energy demand is about 10% lower in 2030 than in the *Reference Scenario*.



## Tasks for the Presentation

Summarize the main ideas of the three explanations offered to account for the energy crisis during 1999–2008 and provide your own view as to which explanation is most plausible.

## 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.