

수험번호 () 성명 ()

Even when states democratize, there is no guarantee that they will grant human rights and civil liberties to all their people. In some multi-ethnic countries, majority rules turns into the ‘tyranny of the majority’ against ethnic or religious minorities. Therefore, democracies have to find a balance between respecting the will of majority and protecting the rights of the minorities. However, even when political rulers sincerely try to promote human rights and civil liberties (which is by no means always the case), they do not always agree on the nature of those rights. There can be significant cultural differences in the definition of rights. A good example could be the issue of gender equality. Gender norms often vary across cultural zones, and there can, hence, be conflict on the definition of the rights of women as well as the definition of other political and civil rights, maybe making democratic consolidation more difficult in cultural heterogeneous societies.

1. Briefly state the main thesis of the reference text.
2. What is your opinion on the potential difficulties of consolidating democracy?

1. Write in English with a black pen.
2. Complete your writing within 60 minutes.
3. The length should be within the range of 400-450 words, approximately 45 lines.
4. Go directly into writing without giving any title to your writing.
5. DO NOT mention your personal information such as your school, the names of your family members, etc.
6. DO NOT use an eraser or correction fluid to make correction. Just cross out with a black pen and rewrite.

한양대학교 2013학년도 신입학전형 수시 1차

국제학부 모의영어Essay 평가지침 및 예시답안

1. 평가 항목과 기준

(1) 내용의 정합성과 문단 구성 및 논지 전개:

- a. 서론: “민주주의 공고화”의 의미와 최근 세계적 민주주의 확산의 의미와 한계를 제시하는지
- b. 본론:
 - “민주주의 공고화”에 대한 개념 설명
 - “민주주의 공고화”에 대한 도전들을 예를 들어 기술하고 있는지
 - 그러한 도전들의 실례를 포함하여 독창적이고도 적절한 증거를 제시하고 있는지
 - 이러한 관점에서 한국 민주주의의 변화하고 있는 모습들을 기술하고 있는지
- c. 결론: 서론과 본론의 내용 요약과 변화하는 민주주의의 방향 제시 등

(2) Original Ideas and Logical Discourse : Exposition of basic problem, thesis statement, topic sentences for main ideas, unity and coherence, specific and various support, etc.

(3) 전체 구조: 서론, 본론, 결론의 Formal Essay 구성을 유기적으로 치밀하게 전개하는지 평가 한다.

(4) 영어 표현 · 문법 · 철자: Cohesive discourse, educated written English, accuracy of grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

(5) 형식과 분량: 지시사항(General Directions)의 준수 여부, 분량의 초과 및 미달 여부 등을 감점

2. 평가 항목 별 비중

형식과 분량	내용의 정합성과 문단 구성 및 논지 전개	Original Ideas and Logical Discourse	전체 구조	영어 표현 · 문법 · 철자
감점	50%	30%	10%	10%

3. 종합 평가 지침

각 Essay를 전체적으로 A+, A, B+, B, Fail로 평가하면서, 위의 세부적인 평가항목을 고려하여, 수험생들의 총점을 90±6으로, 즉 84점~96점 사이에서 채점한다. 아주 우수한 Essay에 대해서는 97점~100점으로, 기준 이하의 Essay에 대해서는 80점~83점으로 평가할 수 있다. 84점~96점 범위에 드는 Essay의 채점에 세밀한 주의를 기울여서, 가능한 1점 단위의 등위로 상대 평가한다.

종합점수	A+ (100-97)	A (96-91)	B+ (90-84)	B (83-80)	Fail (59-50)
평가내용	모든 평가 항목을 충족시키는 또는 그 이상으로 우수한 Essay	논제의 내용에 정합하고 평가항목을 거의 충족시키며, 생각이 심화 발전적이고 (원인분석, 목적 지향) 논리적인 Essay	논제의 내용에 적절하고 평가항목을 상당히 충족시키며 논제에 대한 생각의 심화가 미흡한 Essay	논제의 내용이 부실하고, 평가항목 기준 이하인 Essay	■ 논제와 관계없이 피상적인 Essay ■ 10행 미만

4. 예시답안

The author introduces the concept of the "third wave" of global democratization has brought more than 60 countries around the world from authoritarian rule toward some kind of democratic regime. Since 1974 we have seen an extended round of democratic transitions involving Eastern Europe, East Asia, Latin America, and a number of Africa states. Introducing, consolidating, and maintaining democracy is not an easy task. Like all the good things in life, democracy faces many challenges. It can be especially challenging to consolidate democracy in less economically developed societies. Especially in pluralistic societies with strong ethnic, religious, tribal, gender or linguistic variety, there is a danger that democracy may not "consolidate." A nation may be made up of many individuals, families, tribes, religious communities, towns, regions, and ethnic groups. A nation is not like one person, who may have one decided opinion about something. A nation will contain within itself many opinions about many important matters, and not all of them will agree. If a democratic state tries to insist on uniformity in too many things, the nation will find itself divided against itself. There will be conflict, and that conflict may even become violent.

Originally, the term "democratic consolidation" was meant to describe the challenge of making new democracies secure, of extending their life expectancy beyond the short term, of making them immune against the threat of authoritarian regression, of building dams against eventual "reverse waves." To this original mission of rendering democracy "the only game in town," countless other tasks have been added. As a result, the list of "problems of democratic consolidation" has expanded beyond all recognition. It has come to include such divergent items as popular legitimation, the diffusion of democratic values, the neutralization of antisystem actors, civilian supremacy over the military, the elimination of authoritarian enclaves, party building, the organization of functional interests, the stabilization of electoral rules, the routinization of politics, the decentralization of state power, the introduction of mechanisms of direct democracy, judicial reform, the alleviation of poverty, and economic stabilization.

There is no one "will of the nation," but many different wills, views, interests, and opinions. It is important that the issues to be decided by democratic processes be limited if democracy is to be harmonious and stable. In a stable constitutional democracy many issues are not decided by democratic elections, but are reserved to the free choices of individuals and groups, whose rights are protected by the constitution.