

Essay 문제지

■ 유의사항

1. 제목은 쓰지 말고 본문부터 시작할 것.
2. 문항은 2개이며, 각 문항별 답안은 해당 문항별 답안 작성란에 작성해야 하며, 해당 영역 내에만 작성해야 함.
3. 답안 작성 필기구는 반드시 흑색 또는 청색 펜이나 연필 가운데 통일된 한 종류의 필기구만 사용하여야 함.
4. 답안이나 답안지의 여백에 자신을 드러낼 수 있는 답안 이외의 불필요한 낙서나 이와 유사한 표현 또는 표시를 한 경우에는 0점 처리함.

[문항 1] (40% 배점)

After reading the passage below, define the concept of a “Renaissance man” and discuss why there are arguably no more true Renaissance men in the world. Be sure to support your argument with specific example(s).

Herbert Simon, the winner of the 1978 Nobel Prize in economics, was arguably the last “Renaissance man” on earth. He started out as a political scientist and moved on to the study of public administration, writing the classic book in the field, *Administrative Behavior*. Throwing in a couple of papers in physics along the way, he moved into the study of organizational behavior, business administration, economics, cognitive psychology and artificial intelligence.

23 Things They Don't Tell You about Capitalism by Ha-Joon Chang

[문항 2] (60% 배점)

Read the following passages, and discuss the potential problems that might occur between people who communicate through high-context messages and those who communicate through low-context messages.

Passage 1

A high-context (HC) communication is one in which most of the information is either in the physical or in the situational context, while very little is in the coded, explicit, transmitted part of the language. A low-context (LC) communication is just the opposite; i.e., the mass of the information is vested in the explicitly encoded language.

Beyond Culture by Edward T. Hall

Passage 2

Westerners teach their children to communicate their ideas clearly and to adopt a “transmitter” orientation; that is, the speaker is responsible for uttering sentences that can be clearly understood by the hearer—and understood, in fact, more or less independently of the context. It’s the speaker’s fault if there is a miscommunication. Asians, in contrast, teach their children a “receiver” orientation, meaning that it is the hearer’s responsibility to understand what is being said. If a child’s loud singing annoys an American parent, the parent would be likely just to tell the kid to pipe down. No ambiguity there. The Asian parent would be more likely to say, “How well you sing a song.” At first the child might feel pleased, but it would likely dawn on the child that something else might have been meant, and the child would try being quieter or not singing at all.

Living Together Versus Going It Alone by Richard E. Nisbett

Passage 3

“Tell me about yourself” seems a straightforward enough question to ask of someone, but the kind of answer you get very much depends on what society you ask it in. North Americans will tell you about their personality traits, role categories and activities. Americans don’t condition their self-descriptions much on context. Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans, on the other hand, very much depend on context. A study asking Japanese and Americans to describe themselves either in particular contexts or without specifying a particular kind of situation showed that Japanese found it very difficult to describe themselves without specifying a particular kind of situation—for example, at work, at home, or with friends. Americans, in contrast, tended to be stumped when the investigator specified a context—“I am what I am.” When describing themselves, Asians make reference to social roles (“I am Tomoko’s friend”) to a much greater extent than Americans do.

Living Together Versus Going It Alone by Richard E. Nisbett