

## 2019년 2월 18일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 창업

&lt;광고&gt;

	<p>『구동사 편』</p> <p>총 251 개의 구동사</p> <p>구동사가 만들어지는 원리에 중점을 둔 설명</p>		<p>『시사이슈 편』</p> <p>『키워드 스피킹』 팟캐스트 에서 다른 표현들을 소개</p> <p>총 43개의 시사 이슈에 관 한 유용한 문장들</p>
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## Summary

According to government statistics, the number of start-ups created by university students in 2017 totaled 1,503, **which is up 26.2% from the previous year's 1,191. The increase is attributed to several factors.** More universities are supporting students to create start-ups, **some even by providing college credit.** Also, many students hope to **add the experience of opening their own business to their resume.** There are job seekers in university who would choose to create their own jobs rather than wait to be hired by others.

It's not just the university students, though. Almost all salaried workers, **regardless of their income level or the prestige of their company,** must have thought about quitting and creating their own business. People say that we're living in a **world where the life expectancy is 100 years old.** How would people manage to support themselves after retirement? If you start your own business early and succeed, you won't have to worry about your life after retirement.

But **everybody knows that it's easier said than done. Stories about start-up owners failing and not getting back on their feet again are all too common.** Finding an attractive business model is not easy, and even if you find one, collecting sufficient capital is always a big issue. There are various financial support programs by the government, and **those buzzwords like venture capital, angel investors, or accelerators make it look viable,** but most start-ups face financial troubles.

**Start-up veterans say that you should prepare everything very meticulously before jumping into it.** But **those precautions don't dissuade people from opening their own business. Advancement of technology has increased labor market flexibility.** As job stability decreases, **the number of start-up hopefuls will increase.**

**Start-ups, by definition, are based on entrepreneurship. Does entrepreneurship pay off in our society?** Isn't our society too hesitant to give second chances to entrepreneurs? These are the questions we have to ask if we want to see more success stories of start-ups.

해석

1. which is up 26.2% from the previous year's 1,191 전년도의 1,191개에서 26.2% 증가한
2. The increase is attributed to several factors. 이렇게 증가한 데에는 몇 가지 이유가 있다
3. some even by providing college credit 어떤 대학은 학점으로 인정해주기까지 하면서
4. add the experience of opening their own business to their resume 창업한 경험을 이력서에 추가하다
5. regardless of their income level or the prestige of their company 연봉을 얼마나 받는지 혹은 얼마나 유명한 회사에 다니는가와 무관하게
6. world where the life expectancy is 100 years old 기대수명이 100세인 세상

7. everybody knows that it's easier said than done 말이 쉽다는 것을 누구나 안다
8. Stories about start-up owners failing and not getting back on their feet again are all too common. 사업에 실패하고 다시 일어서지 못하는 벤처기업 대표에 대한 이야기는 매우 흔하다
9. those buzzwords like venture capital, angel investors, or accelerators make it look viable 벤처캐피탈, 엔젤투자자, 엑셀러레이터와 같은 말들이, 자금 조달이 가능할 것 같아 보이게 만든다
10. Start-up veterans say that you should prepare everything very meticulously before jumping into it. 뛰어들기 전에 꼼꼼히 준비해야 한다고 창업 경험이 많은 사람들은 말한다
11. those precautions don't dissuade people from opening their own business 그런 경고가 창업을 단념하게 만들지 못한다, 그런 경고에도 사람들은 창업을 단념하지 않는다
12. Advancement of technology has increased labor market flexibility. 기술 발달이 노동 시장 유연성을 증대시킨다
13. the number of start-up hopefuls will increase 창업 희망자 수는 증가할 것이다
14. Start-ups, by definition, are based on entrepreneurship. 벤처기업은 그 말의 정의 상 기업가 정신에 기반한다, 벤처기업은 말 그대로 기업가 정신이 기본이다
15. Does entrepreneurship pay off in our society? 우리 사회에서 기업가 정신이 보답을 받는가

### Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 직장인 누구나 창업을 생각해 본다. 지금 몸담고 있는 조직에 영원히 있을 거라고 생각하는 사람은 없을 것이다. Every salaried worker thinks about opening their own business. Nobody would expect that they are going to stay in their current organization forever. / Working professionals ponder having their own company. They can see the future and know that no job is guaranteed. / There are no more cradle-to-the-grave jobs, so people with full time jobs think about starting their own business in the back of their minds.
2. 20대 구직자 중에는 제한된 일자리에 뚫고 들어가기 위해 시간을 허비하느니 일찌감치 창업의 길로 들어서는 게 낫다고 생각하는 사람도 많다. Many job seekers in their 20s are deeply interested in opening their own business. The job market is frozen, and instead of taking their chances applying for limited job openings, many believe it's better to create their own occupation. / Recent graduates know the high rates of youth unemployment and the scarcity of open positions. They are choosing their own destiny by starting their own business. / Young people entering the job market see the obstacles that face them in this tough economy. They need to adapt to the current environment and become entrepreneurs.
3. 결국 자본과 아이템이 문제다. 자본이 충분하고 수익 모델이 좋다면 무엇이 걱정이겠는가. It all comes down to money and your business idea. If you have sufficient capital and an attractive business model, what would you be concerned about? / At the end of the day, if your idea is good and you have enough seed money, what are you waiting for? / When it's all said and done, if your idea will make profit and you have enough funds to sustain your business, you should go for it.
4. 창업자들 중에는 정부 규제가 문제라고 지적하는 사람들이 많다. 정부는 업계의 목소리에 귀를 기울여 과감한 규제 개혁을 단행해야 한다. 그래야 아이디어와 기술로 성공하는 창업자들이 많이 나올 수 있다. Many start-up owners say that government regulations are the biggest hurdles they have to clear. The government should listen to their voices and decide to cut the red tape and help more start-ups succeed

with new ideas and technologies. / The government needs to pay close attention to the wants and needs of the start-ups. The start-ups' hands are tied because they are being over-regulated by an ineffective and outdated bureaucracy. / The major complaint from start-ups are the anti-business policies the government has in place. If the start-up economy is to succeed, the government needs to repeal many of its laws to allow these small businesses to flourish.