

2011년 1월 6일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 물가급승

Paul's Summary (transcribed)

I guess today's main topic, today's discussion involves **the rise of consumer prices** in Korea. Recently, the prices of most **groceries** and **bare necessities of life** have gone up to the point where consumers say they're scared to go to the grocery stores. The Korean government has come up with various measures to prevent rocket(ing) inflation and to **curb the rising cost of goods**. For example, the **hikes in college tuition** will be minimalized, while the price of electricity and public transportation fares will **be frozen** for the time being. Though companies have been rising(raising) prices artificially in the new year, part of the reason for this overall **price hike** is rising **prices of commodities such as grain and raw materials in the international markets**, but also blame has been directed to the government for **maintaining interest rates (that are) so low for such a long time**. Though this is good for creating growth and exports, it has **created the large influx of cash** and **liquidable assets** that has made, I guess, local goods a bit more expensive. But also, you're gonna also say that the Korean currency needs to **be appreciated** to lower the price of imported products, and public opinion is demanding the government take more fundamental or direct measures to prevent inflation.

Key Words

1. 생필품 consumer goods, bare necessities (of life), groceries
2. 장바구니 물가 인상 cost of goods are rising, cost of feeding a family is much higher, price hike
3. 공공요금 인상을 억제하다 control public service charges (for electricity, public transportation fares, toll booths, parks, roads)
4. 장보러 가기가 겁난다 price shock
5. 대학 등록금을 동결한다 freeze college tuition (be hiked up: 인상되다)
6. 원자재 goods (일반적으로 사용), raw materials (metals, salt 등등 모두 포함), commodities
7. 시중에 돈을 많이 풀다 create a large influx of cash in the economy
8. 화폐가치 절하 devaluation, depreciation
9. 화폐가치 절상 appreciation, inflate the value of Korean currency

More Key Words

1. 기업의 수익, 이윤 bottom-line profits (the bottom line: 기업이 최종적으로 가장 중요하게 추구하는 가치. 즉, 이윤, 수익)
2. 가격을 조정하다 regulate prices
3. 책임을 전가하다 pass the buck
4. 정부는 극심한 인플레이와 가격상승을 방지하기 위한 다양한 정책을 세우고 있다 the government has taken various measures to prevent rocketing inflation and to curb the rise in prices of goods
5. 기업들이 인위적으로 가격을 올리고 있다 companies have been rising prices artificially
6. 너무 오랜 기간 낮은 금리를 유지한 데에 대해 정부에 대한 비판이 이루어지고 있다 blame has been directed at the government for maintaining a low interest rate for such a long time.
7. 정부가 인플레이에 대해 더 근본적이고 직접적인 대책을 세울 것을 요구하는 목소리가 커지고 있다 public opinion is demanding that the government take more fundamental or direct measures to prevent inflation
8. 유동성 liquidity (금융, 재정에 대한 정식적인 용어. 일상에선 사용되지 않음), liquidable assets (car, house, stocks that can be quickly cashed),