

2017년 7월 7일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 고리 1호기 영구 정지

<광고>



Summary

At midnight on June 18, Korea's first nuclear power plant Kori-1 **was shut down permanently**. After 40 years of operation, it had reached the end of its lifecycle. The closure was especially meaningful **as it came amid the new administration's promise** to reduce dependence on nuclear energy. Currently, 39.3 percent of Korea's power generation relies on coal, 30.7 percent on nuclear, 18.8 percent on liquefied natural gas (LNG), and 4.7 percent on renewables. The government's vision is to cut the dependence on nuclear plants down to 18% by the year 2030.

While many **hail** the recent shutdown and the broader plan **as a step in the right direction**, others say we should think about the bill. The unit cost to generate one kilowatt of electricity is just 68 won with nuclear while LNG and renewables consume 101 won and 156 won, respectively. So, **the price tag could likely double** in the event of **a major shift away from nuclear to renewables**.

Coincidentally, stories on the steady return of residents since **the expiry of Fukushima's order of evacuation** have **popped up in recent news**. **No one disputes that** the tragedy in Japan six years ago **raised awareness** and concern about the danger of nuclear energy. The only question now is **who's prepared to foot the bill for our safety from it**.

해석

1. was shut down permanently 영구 중단 되었다
2. as it came amid the new administration's promise to 새 정부가 ~라는 약속을 하는 가운데 영구 정지가 이뤄졌기 때문에
3. hail A as B A를 B라고 받아들이고 환영하다
4. a step in the right direction 방향은 올바른 조치
5. the price tag could likely double 비용이 2배가 될 수 있다 (*price tag: 가격표)
6. a major shift away from nuclear to renewables 원자력에서 재생에너지로 옮기는 큰 변화

7. Coincidentally 우연히도
8. the expiry of Fukushima's order of evacuation 후쿠시마 소개령의 효력이 끝남
9. popped up in recent news 최근 뉴스에 등장했다
10. No one disputes that ~ ~에 대해 이론을 제기하는 사람은 없다
11. raised awareness 의식을 제고하다
12. who's prepared to foot the bill for our safety from it 누가 원자력 에너지의 위험으로부터 안전해지는 비용을 지불할 준비가 되어 있는가

Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 한국 최초의 원자력발전소인 고리 1호기가 운영을 영구 중단했다. Kori-1, Korea's first nuclear power plant, was shut down permanently after 40 years of operation. / The first nuclear power plant in Korea, Kori-1, was closed down for good after 40 years of activity.
2. 해체 작업에 최소한 15년 이상의 시간과 1조원 이상의 비용이 소요될 것으로 보인다. The complete dismantlement of the plant is expected to take at least 15 years and cost more than one trillion won. / It's estimated that the next 15 years will be spent to fully close down the plant, at the expense of over a trillion won.
3. 앞으로 전력 수요가 더 늘어날 것이고, 에너지 안보 차원에서도 더 많은 원전이 필요하다. We need more nuclear plants to meet the increasing demand for electricity. The stable provision of electricity is crucial to "energy security." / The growing need for electricity calls for more nuclear plants to supply it. A steady availability of electricity is essential for "energy security."
4. 석탄과 원자력 발전의 비중을 축소하려면 정부 재정 투입이나 전기요금 인상이 불가피하다. 그 비용은 어떻게 충당할 것인가? To reduce dependence on coal and nuclear, we have no choice but to increase the government budget or hike up energy prices. The question is how we're going to foot the bill. / To lower our fixation on coal and nuclear, the government will inevitably have to invest in the budget or raise the cost of energy. The question is how we're going to cover the expense.
5. 체르노빌과 후쿠시마의 경우에서 보듯, 원자력 시설과 관련된 사고는 환경 재앙으로 이어진다. 경제성만을 따지지 말고 환경도 생각해야 한다. As the cases in Chernobyl and Fukushima indicate, any accident involving a nuclear plant can lead to environmental disaster. We shouldn't focus only on the economics of nuclear energy but think about the environment, too. / As we've seen in the examples of Chernobyl and Fukushima, any mishap at a nuclear plant can result in an environmental nightmare. Our attention shouldn't be only on the financial rewards of nuclear energy but the environmental implications as well.