

2019년 2월 9일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 수소 경제

<광고>

	<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

When we talk about the next generation of automobiles, **what comes to mind first** are electric and hydrogen automobiles. Out of these two, hydrogen cars, or **hydrogen fuel-cell electric vehicles to be more accurate**, is a **buzzword** in Korea now. Here's how the technology works. Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen, and through electric pulses, we can separate the two. **Hydrogen cars operate in an opposite process.** **The oxygen from the air intake is separated and the hydrogen gas you carry in your car mixes with the oxygen in the fuel cell.** That electricity runs the vehicle. The only emission is pure water.

Korea's Hyundai Motors was the world's first to **start selling commercially mass-produced hydrogen automobiles** in 2013. **With more focus on the next generation of energy sources to replace fossil fuels**, the Korean government is working on a plan to create a so-called "hydrogen economy." Starting with hydrogen automobiles, **the initiative will encompass all the processes of using hydrogen as a new energy source – production, storage, and transportation, etc.** Along the way, new opportunities will be created for companies and job seekers.

However, **analysis shows that hydrogen cars are not profitable now, let alone the difficulty of making money would be in the so-called hydrogen economy.** The biggest obstacle is that the production of hydrogen is not very pro-environment, **as much of its electrolysis is dependent on using fossil fuels.** Another is the enormous amount of capital needed to set up the infrastructure for storing and transporting hydrogen. While other countries such as Japan and Germany **are also keen on utilizing hydrogen as the next energy source**, hydrogen automobiles haven't become the global standard yet, and thus the international market to sell our products to is limited.

Despite some skepticism, it's obvious that we need to become less dependent on fossil fuels and have to **find the next generation of green energy sources.** The Korean government and the industry **are having high hopes for hydrogen as the solution.**

해석

1. what comes to mind first are 처음 머릿속에 떠오르는 것은
2. hydrogen fuel-cell electric vehicles to be more accurate 더 정확히 말하면 수소 연료전지 전기차
3. buzzword 유행어, 세인의 관심사
4. Hydrogen cars operate in an opposite process 수소차는 그 반대의 과정을 통해 운행한다
5. The oxygen from the air intake is separated and the hydrogen gas you carry in your car mixes with the oxygen in the fuel cell. 흡입한 공기에서 산소를 분리하고 그 산소를 차에 실고 있는 수소와 연료전지에

- 서 결합시킨다.
6. start selling commercially mass-produced hydrogen automobiles 처음으로 수소차를 대량 생산하기 시작하다
 7. With more focus on the next generation of energy sources to replace fossil fuels 화석 연료를 대체할 차세대 에너지원에 중점을 두고 있는 가운데
 8. the initiative will encompass all the processes of using hydrogen as a new energy source – production, storage, and transportation, etc 수소 경제 계획은 수소의 생산, 저장, 운송 등 수소를 새로운 에너지원으로 활용하는 데 필요한 과정을 모두 포괄한다
 9. analysis shows that hydrogen cars are not profitable now, let alone the difficulty of making money would be in the so-called hydrogen economy 분석에 의하면, 소위 수소경제로 돈을 버는 게 어려운 것은 차치하고, 현재로서는 수소차도 수익성이 낮다.
 10. as much of its electrolysis is dependent on using fossil fuels (수소를 얻기 위한) 전기분해가 화석연료에 많이 의존하기 때문에
 11. are also keen on utilizing hydrogen as the next energy source 수소를 차세대 에너지원으로 활용하는 데 관심이 많다
 12. find the next generation of green energy sources 차세대 친환경 에너지원을 찾다
 13. are having high hopes for hydrogen as the solution 수소가 해결책이 될 것이라는 큰 희망을 갖고 있다

Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 화석 연료를 대체할 차세대 클린 에너지로 수소가 주목받고 있으며 많은 나라들이 수소 에너지에서 새로운 기회를 찾으려 노력하고 있다. The world is looking for a clean, next generation energy source to replace fossil fuels. Hydrogen is thought to be the replacement, and other countries are working hard to develop new opportunities in hydrogen energy. / The hunt for new alternative energy sources is on. Hydrogen is thought to be the next best thing and other countries are hard at work to take advantage of this emerging technology. / Hydrogen energy is being developed and researched to replace carbon-based energy sources. Countries around the world are exploiting the benefits for this new form of energy.
2. 수소차는 전기차보다 충전도 빠르고 더 먼 거리를 갈 수 있다. 운행 중에 공기를 정화하는 기능도 한다. Hydrogen automobiles have greater range than electric cars and charge quicker. It also cleans the air while driving. / Hydrogen will allow cars to drive longer and take less time to refuel. It also purifies the air. / Hydrogen vehicles emit only pure water. The gas will allow drivers to go greater distances and refuel faster.
3. 현대차가 2013년 세계 최초로 수소연료전지차를 양산하는 등, 기술력으로 볼 때 우리나라가 어느 나라에도 뒤지지 않는다. Korean auto brand Hyundai started selling mass-produced hydrogen vehicles for the first time in 2013, and we have huge technological edge over other competitors. / Hyundai was a pioneer in 2013 when it started producing hydrogen vehicles in large quantities. Korea already has the advantage in the market. / Hyundai was a trailblazer several years ago when hydrogen cars started rolling off the production line. Korea has a strong technological base when it comes to hydrogen vehicles.
4. 수소를 생산하는 과정이 친환경적이지 않다. 결국 화석 연료에 의존하게 되는 열이나 전기가 필요하기 때문이다. The production of hydrogen is not environmentally friendly. It takes a lot of heat and electricity

that mostly depend on fossil fuels. / The energy used for thermal splitting to create hydrogen is massive. For the most part, this energy needs to come from fossil fuels. / It will be hard to break even when you produce hydrogen. It may take more energy to make hydrogen than it would save when being used by an automobile.

5. 수소의 운송과 저장은 힘들고 경제적이지 않다. 또 초기 인프라 투자에 막대한 비용이 들어가므로 투자금 회수에 오랜 시간이 걸린다. Transportation and storage of hydrogen is very cumbersome and uneconomical. Also, it takes a lot of capital to build infrastructure. It will take many years to recoup the investment. / There is no hydrogen infrastructure to support hydrogen vehicles. It will take a lot of investment and time before the hydrogen industry can turn a profit. / Companies working with hydrogen technology will be in the red since there is no logistical structure in place for the production, transport and storage. Investors will not see returns for a long time.