(항공) 초음속 여객기 시험 **JFKN.COM**

Just over 70 years after the sound barrier was first broken, the space agency is pushing new **boundaries**. CBS evening anchor Jeff Gore recently broke the **sound barrier** with NASA to learn about the research. Jeff, good morning.

Nora, good morning . The only commercial passenger plane that flew faster than sound on a regular basis was the now-retired Concorde back in the 1970s, '80s and '90s. But the Concorde was only allowed to go that fast over the ocean, because supersonic flight creates a big **side effect**, a loud explosion of energy that is **unsettling** and can be damaging, a **sonic boom.**

Today, NASA's working to lower the boom, so airlines can quietly hit those speeds and cut travel times for everyone in half, seven decades after the first sonic boom. "When I dropped him, that was October 14, 1947, I heard that sonic boom, and we knew right there that he had brought in a new Air Force, a new supersonic Air Force." Bob Cardanas flew the B29 bomber that dropped SHEK YEGAR's X-1 out of the sky and into the history books. ""Once we could draw beyond the speed of sound, it was gateway to space." That **momentous** event 70 years ago did lead to space travel, but not supersonic commercial air travel, mostly because of this… series of loud booms caused when a supersonic plane creates **audio shockwaves** that sound like bombs, shake the earth, and can even break windows.

"So they banned supersonic fly overland" NASA aerospace engineer Ed Haering is trying to fix that. "NASA One is ready!" He and his team are working to lower the blast force and **cacophonous** sound of sonic booms. "We showed that we could reshape the front of the plane and make a quieter boom on the ground. This is completely redesigning planes? Right" They've designed an experimental plane called a Low Boom Flight Demonstrator, to be built within four years. The ultimate goal: make supersonic commercial flight a reality for everyone.

"If it takes 5 or 6 hours to get from New York to Los Angeles. In 20 years, you hope it takes how long? At that time, 6 hour trip will be done a 3 hour trip!" Until the demonstrator is done, it falls to NASA test pilots like Nils Larson to create low booms with today's aircraft. To do that, Larson has to execute a complicated series of **aeronautic contortions** with current jets, like an F-18 Hornet.

Shape of You – Ed Sheeran -

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1. Just over 70 years after the sound barrier was first broken,
   음속 장벽이 처음으로 깨진 지, 70 주년이 넘자 말자
2. the space agency is pushing new **boundaries**.
   우주 에이전시는 새로운 한계를 압박하고 있습니다.
3. CBS evening anchor Jeff Gore recently broke the **sound barrier** with NASA to learn about the research. Jeff, good morning.
   본 방송의 Jeff Gore 기자가 최근 나사와 함께 연구를 배우기 위한 음속장병을 깼습니다.

4. Nora, good morning . The only commercial passenger plane that flew faster than sound on a regular basis
   정규적으로 운행한 음속보다 더 빠른 유일한 일반 여객기는
5. was the now-retired Concorde back in the 1970s, '80s and '90s.
   70, 80, 90 년대의 이제는 은퇴를 콩코드기 입니다.
6. But the Concorde was only allowed to go that fast over the ocean,
   그러나 콩코드기는 해상에서만 그런 빠른 속도가 허락이 되었습니다.
7. because supersonic flight creates a big **side effect**,
   왜냐하면 초음속기는 커다란 부대효과를 만들기 때문입니다.
8. a loud explosion of energy that is **unsettling** and can be damaging, a **sonic boom.**
   불안을 야기하고 에너지의 거대한 폭발과 피해를 줄 수 있습니다. 소닉 붐이라고 하는

9. Today, NASA's working to lower the boom, so airlines can quietly hit those speeds
   오늘 나사는 그 소리를 낮추는 작업을 하고 있습니다. 그래서, 비행기들이 조용히 그 속도에 이르게..
10. and cut travel times for everyone in half, seven decades after the first sonic boom.
    그리고 모든 이들에게 비행시간을 절반으로 줄이게 말입니다. 첫 소닉 붐 이후 70 년 만에 말입니다.
11. "When I dropped him, that was October 14, 1947, I heard that sonic boom,
    제가 그를 내려놓았을 때는 1047 년 10 월 14 일이었는데, 저는 소닉 붐을 들었습니다.
12. and we knew right there that he had brought in a new Air Force, a new supersonic Air Force."
    우리는 현장에서 그가 공군의 새로운 초음속 시대를 가져온 것을 알았습니다.
13. Bob Cardanas flew the B29 bomber that dropped SHEK YEGAR's X-1 out of the sky and into the history books.
    Bob Cardanas 는 B29 폭격기를 몰고 SHEK YEGAR 의 X-1 을 하늘에서 떨어뜨렸습니다. 그리고 역사책 속으로 말입니다.
14. "Once we could draw beyond the speed of sound, it was gateway to space."
    일단 우리가, 음속을 깼을 떼는, 그것은 우주로 향한 관문이었습니다.
15. That **momentous** event 70 years ago did lead to space travel,

70 년전의 그 중요한 사건이 우주 여행으로 이끌었습니다.

16. but not supersonic commercial air travel, mostly because of this…
그러나, 상업 용 비행은 아니었습니다. 대부분은 이 것 때문에 말입니다.
17. series of loud booms caused when a supersonic plane creates **audio shockwaves** that sound like bombs,
일련의 큰 소리가 야기됩니다. 초음속 비행기가 오디오 충격파를 만들어 때... 마치 폭탄이 터지는 것 처럼 말입니다.
18. shake the earth, and can even break windows.
지축을 흔들고, 심지어는 창문을 깰 수도 있습니다.

19. “So they banned supersonic fly overland”
그래서, 그들은 육상에서 초음속을 금지했습니다.
20. NASA aerospace engineer Ed Haering is trying to fix that. “NASA One is ready!”
나사 항공엔지니어인 Ed Haering 는 그 문제를 고치려고 합니다.
21. He and his team are working to lower the blast force and **cacophonous** sound of sonic booms.
그와 그의 팀은 줄이려고 합니다. 폭발 음와 소닉 붐의 귀에 거슬리는 소리를 말입니다.
22. "We showed that we could reshape the front of the plane and make a quieter boom on the ground.
우리는 비행기의 전면부를 다시 만들어, 땅에서의 더 조용한 소리를 만들 수 있다는 것을 보여주었습니다.
23. This is completely redesigning planes? Right"
이것은 비행기를 완전히 재 디자인 하는 것인가요? 네….
24. They've designed an experimental plane called a Low Boom Flight Demonstrator, to be built within four years.
그들은 실험용 비행기를 만들었습니다. Low Boom Flight Demonstrator 라고 하는, 4 년내의 완성을 목표로…
25. The ultimate goal: make supersonic commercial flight a reality for everyone.
최종적인 목적은, 모든 이들에게 초음속 상업 용 비행을 현실화 하는 것입니다.

26. “If it takes 5 or 6 hours to get from New York to Los Angeles.
만약 LA 에서 뉴욕까지 5-6 시간 걸린다면,
27. In 20 years, you hope it takes how long? At that time, 6 hour trip will be done a 3 hour trip!”
29 년 내로, 얼마나 걸리게 되나요? 그 때쯤 이면, 6 시간의 비행은 3 시간이 걸릴 겁니다.
28. Until the demonstrator is done,
시험이 이루어 질 때 까지
29. it falls to NASA test pilots like Nils Larson to create low booms with today's aircraft.
나사의 테스트 파일럿인 Nils Larson 같은 사람의 임무입니다. 현재의 비행기로 저음 붐을 만드는 것은
30. To do that, Larson has to execute a complicated series of **aeronautic contortions** with current jets,
31. like an F-18 Hornet.
그것을 위해 Larson 은 복잡한 일련의 항공 뒤틀림을 현재의 비행기들로 실시해야 합니다.

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너의 모습

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1. Just over 70 years after _____ sound barrier _____ first broken,
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4. Nora, good morning . _____ only commercial passenger plane _____ flew faster than sound on ___ regular basis
5. _____ _____ now-retired Concorde back _____ _____ 1970s, '80s _____ '90s.
6. _____ _____ Concorde _____ only allowed ___ go _____ fast over _____ ocean,
7. because supersonic flight creates ___ big **side effect**,
8. ___ loud explosion ___ energy _____ ___ **unsettling** _____ can be damaging, ___ **sonic boom.**

9. Today, NASA's working ___ lower _____ boom, so airlines can quietly hit those speeds
10. _____ cut travel times ____ everyone _____ half, seven decades after _____ first sonic boom.
11. "When I dropped him, _____ _____ October 14, 1947, I heard _____ sonic boom,
12. _____ we knew right _____ _____ ___ _____ brought _____ ___ new Air Force, ___ new supersonic Air Force."
13. Bob Cardanas flew _____ B29 bomber _____ dropped SHEK YEGAR's X-1 out ___ _____ sky _____ into _____ history books.
14. "Once we could draw beyond _____ speed ___ sound, it _____ gateway ___ space."
15. _____ **momentous** event 70 years ago did lead ___ space travel,
16. _____ not supersonic commercial air travel, mostly because ___ _____…
17. series ___ loud booms caused when ___ supersonic plane creates **audio shockwaves** _____ sound like bombs,
18. shake _____ earth, _____ can even break windows.

19. "So they banned supersonic fly overland"
20. NASA aerospace engineer Ed Haering ___ trying ___ fix _____. "NASA One ___ ready!"
21. ___ _____ _____ team _____ working ___ lower _____ blast force _____ **cacophonous** sound ___ sonic booms.
22. "We showed _____ we could reshape _____ front ___ _____ plane _____ make ___ quieter boom on _____ ground.
23. _____ ___ completely redesigning planes? Right"
24. They've designed ___ experimental plane called ___ Low Boom Flight Demonstrator, ___ be built within four years.
25. _____ ultimate goal: make supersonic commercial flight ___ reality ____ everyone.

26. "If it takes 5 or 6 hours ___ get _____ New York ___ Los Angeles.
27. _____ 20 years, you hope it takes how long? At _____ time, 6 hour trip will be done ___ 3 hour trip!"
28. Until _____ demonstrator ___ done,
29. it falls ___ NASA test pilots like Nils Larson ___ create low booms _____ today's aircraft.
30. ___ do _____, Larson _____ ___ execute ___ complicated series ___ **aeronautic contortions** _____ current jets,
31. like ___ F-18 Hornet.