2026학년도 **2**학기 외국어 시험 자료

*****출처

1. **University of the Built Environment. (2025, January 20).** ***Urban regeneration, defined: Here's why it matters*****.** **(**내용 재구성**)**
2. **Kolatchev, M., & Kolesnikova, L. (n.d.).** ***Smart cities: Challenges & security threats*****. Government Business. (**내용 재구성**)**

*****시험 유형**: 4**개 문단 한글 번역

1. Urban Regeneration, Defined: Here's Why It Matters

Cities can decline for many reasons. Industrial changes, wars, population loss, natural disasters, and economic problems can all cause parts of a city to become empty, damaged, or poorly maintained. When this happens, people may leave the area, businesses may close, and public spaces may become less useful or attractive.

This problem has become common in many cities around the world. Since the Industrial Revolution, some urban areas have experienced urban decay, in which buildings and public spaces become run-down, and urban shrinkage, in which the population becomes smaller. In some cases, entire areas have been almost completely abandoned and have become what are sometimes called "ghost cities."

To deal with these problems, city governments and planners have developed a strategy called urban regeneration. It involves investing money and resources to improve areas that have declined. The goal is not simply to build new buildings. Instead, urban regeneration aims to improve the economic, social, and environmental conditions of an area and make it a better place to live and work.

War and natural disasters have often led to major urban regeneration projects. The idea of rebuilding and improving cities became particularly important in Europe during the 19th century. One important example was the large-scale rebuilding of Paris under Napoleon III.

Urban regeneration also became important in the United Kingdom after World War II. Many cities were seriously damaged by bombing and needed to be rebuilt. Governments had to redesign buildings, roads, and public spaces and decide how people and businesses should be relocated. These experiences helped shape modern approaches to urban planning and regeneration.

Urban regeneration usually focuses on three main areas: the economy, society, and the environment. Economic regeneration aims to improve local economic conditions and create more jobs. Governments may invest in shopping areas, offices, transportation, and other facilities. They

may also provide support for small businesses and startups. These efforts can attract new businesses and encourage people to live and work in the area.

Social regeneration focuses on improving the lives of local residents. Projects may provide better health services, education, housing, and community facilities. The goal is to improve people's well-being and create stronger communities. For example, a city might improve schools, build community centers, or create programs that help residents find jobs.

Environmental sustainability focuses on making urban areas healthier and more environmentally friendly. One approach is to turn unused or polluted industrial land into parks or other public spaces. Cities can also create more green spaces, improve public transportation, and introduce environmentally friendly planning policies. These changes can make cities more attractive while also reducing their environmental impact.

The main purpose of urban regeneration is to improve the quality of life of people who live in declining areas. Successful projects can create better public spaces, more jobs, stronger communities, and healthier environments.

Urban regeneration is becoming increasingly important as cities face changes in population and economic conditions. Some cities are growing rapidly, while others are losing residents. At the same time, governments need to make better use of existing buildings and infrastructure and prepare cities for a more sustainable future.

Urban regeneration, therefore, is not simply about repairing old buildings or constructing new ones. It is about creating healthier, more active, and more sustainable communities. When economic development, social needs, and environmental concerns are considered together, regeneration can help declining urban areas become places where people want to live and work again.

2. Smart Cities: Challenges & Security Threats

Cities are becoming increasingly complex as their populations grow and technology develops. At the same time, cities need to become more efficient, sustainable, and safe. One approach to these challenges is the development of smart cities, which use digital technology and data to improve the way cities operate.

The idea of a smart city became popular in the 2000s, and there are now many definitions of the term. In general, a smart city uses information and communication technologies (ICT) to improve people's quality of life, make public services more efficient, and support sustainable development. Technologies can be used to manage transportation, energy, public safety, waste, and other services.

A smart city depends heavily on data. Sensors, cameras, mobile devices, and other equipment collect large amounts of information. Computer systems then process this information, often in real time, and use it to make decisions or change how city services operate. For example, traffic

information can be used to change traffic signals, reduce congestion, or suggest better travel routes. In this way, technology can help cities respond more quickly to changing conditions.

However, smart cities also create new concerns. Because they collect and process large amounts of information about people's activities, privacy is one of the most important issues. Cameras and other devices may monitor where people go and what they do. Although these technologies can improve public safety and convenience, people may feel that they are being watched too closely. Citizens may also worry about who can access their personal information and how it is used.

Cybersecurity is another major concern. A smart city is made up of many connected systems, including transportation networks, electricity systems, public cameras, and communication networks. If one part of the system is attacked or stops working, other parts may also be affected. For example, hackers could steal personal information, change data, or prevent an important service from operating normally.

The problem is that no technology is completely secure. Smart cities are especially vulnerable because their systems are highly connected. A weakness in one system can create problems for other systems. This can produce a cascading effect, in which one failure spreads to other parts of the city. Old computer systems and equipment can make the problem even more serious when they are connected to newer technologies.

Another challenge is the cost of maintaining a smart city. Digital systems need to be regularly updated, tested, and protected. Cities must also replace old equipment and train workers to use new technologies. Because governments have limited budgets, they must decide which risks are most serious and which security measures should receive priority.

Smart cities also depend on companies that provide technology and equipment. Sensors, cameras, computers, and other devices may be produced in different countries. Problems with global supply chains, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, can therefore affect the operation of a smart city. Cities may need more than one supplier so that they are not too dependent on a single company.

Finally, governments must consider digital inequality. Not everyone has the same level of access to technology or the same ability to use digital services. Older people and those with limited digital skills may have difficulty using online government services. If cities become too dependent on digital technology, some citizens could be left behind.

For these reasons, building a smart city is not simply a matter of buying new technology. Governments need to consider privacy, cybersecurity, cost, digital access, and public trust. They also need clear rules about who can collect and use data and who is responsible when a system fails. Strong governance is therefore essential.

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