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06 환경과 지속가능성 · 교재 p.176

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2026년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Subsidies, taxes, and regulations can all lead to power plants that pollute less by switching away from coal. In all cases, profits can be higher from making the transition, even taking the related costs into account. The power plants prefer subsidies over regulations or taxes. The reason is obvious. They prefer to receive money from the government rather than pay the costs themselves. But the "expansion" of their opportunity set through subsidies has to be matched by the contraction of the opportunity set of others. The electricity companies' "freedom" is increased _____, who must suffer from increased taxation to pay for the subsidy. Moreover, from the perspective of pure efficiency, the subsidy distorts the economy because the electricity company is not facing the full costs of what it does, even if it is successful in limiting emissions. Indeed, electricity prices may end up lower than they should be and electricity consumption higher, which will worsen global warming, even though the emissions per unit of electricity have been reduced.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① without cost to anyone
② at the expense of the coal industry
③ for the benefit of taxpayers
④ at the expense of the ordinary individual
⑤ with the help of foreign countries

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 보조금은 가장 효율적인 환경 정책이다.
② 발전소는 세금보다 규제를 선호한다.
③ 보조금은 발전소의 배출을 줄일 수 있지만 납세자에게 부담을 주고 경제를 왜곡해 온난화를 악화시킬 수 있다.
④ 전기 요금이 낮을수록 온난화가 줄어든다.
⑤ 석탄 발전은 비용이 들지 않는다.

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We first need to understand the short but ① hidden history behind the plastics industry and how it became deeply rooted in our daily lives. Before plastic, people lived more ② wastefully, with far fewer waste problems than we face today. However, after the invention of plastic, its ③ rapid adoption during World War II, and its explosion into consumer goods, plastic was everywhere. The growing industry came to symbolize the convenience and prosperity of the American dream. This dream came with a price. Over time, people began to notice the environmental impact, and the early seeds of today's environmental movement were planted. However, the plastics industry was quick to ④ counter these concerns, launching campaigns that presented recycling as the solution to all our problems. They pushed the idea that pollution was the ⑤ fault of consumers, not the corporations flooding the market with plastic.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Recycling Solved the Plastic Problem
② Why Plastic Is Good for the Planet
③ Consumers Invented Plastic
④ The Plastic Story: Convenience, Cost, and Blame
⑤ World War II Banned Plastic

2025년 9월 고1 학평 34번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Richard Heinberg, an American journalist, argues that in ① building the renewable energy infrastructure to stop global warming, we are actually involved in one of the greatest change projects in human history. In addition to solar panels and wind turbines, we have ② to build an alternative transport infrastructure, farming procedures and industrial processes. This transformation cannot happen without fossil fuels. For instance, production of concrete structures and steel elements require amounts of energy that is only possible to produce with fossil energy. Production of solar panels requires scarce and expensive minerals which must be ③ excavating, again ④ requiring the use of fossil fuels. Thus, the harder we push towards a renewable energy system, the faster we have to use fossil energy for the construction process. This is not only expensive, but also an undermining factor for our efforts to cut global emissions. Heinberg remarks that the cost of building this new energy infrastructure is seldom ⑤ counted in transition proposals, which tend to focus just on energy supply requirements.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 재생 에너지로의 전환에는 화석 연료가 전혀 필요 없다.
② 태양 전지판은 값싼 광물로 만든다.
③ 에너지 전환은 비용이 들지 않는다.
④ 콘크리트 생산은 에너지를 거의 쓰지 않는다.
⑤ 재생 에너지 기반 시설을 짓는 데에도 화석 연료가 필요하다는 점이 에너지 전환 계획에서 간과되고 있다.

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Whales are highly efficient at carbon storage. (①) When they die, each whale sequesters an average of 30 tons of carbon dioxide, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries. (②) From a climate perspective, each whale is the marine equivalent of thousands of trees. (③) Whales also help sequester carbon by fertilizing the ocean as they release nutrient-rich waste, in turn increasing phytoplankton populations, which also sequester carbon— leading some scientists to call them the "engineers of marine ecosystems." (④) In 2019, economists from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the value of the ecosystem services provided by each whale at over $2 million USD. (⑤) They called for a new global program of economic incentives to return whale populations to preindustrial whaling levels as one example of a "nature-based solution" to climate change. Calls are now being made for a global whale restoration program, to slow down climate change.

1. 문장 삽입 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

For comparison, the average tree absorbs only 48 pounds of CO_2 a year.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the value of whales in fighting climate change
② why trees absorb more carbon than whales
③ the history of whaling in the IMF
④ how whales damage marine ecosystems
⑤ the cost of building new whale farms

정답 및 해설

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1. ④ 보조금을 위해 세금이 늘어나므로 전력 회사의 '자유'는 '일반 개인의 희생으로' 커진다. ③은 정반대다.

2. ③ 발전소는 보조금을 선호하지만, 이는 납세자에게 부담을 주고 전기 요금을 낮춰 소비를 늘려 온난화를 악화시킬 수 있다는 것이 요지다.

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1. ② 플라스틱 이전에는 쓰레기 문제가 훨씬 적었으므로 사람들은 더 '지속 가능하게' 살았다. ② wastefully → sustainably.

2. ④ 플라스틱은 편리함과 번영의 상징이 되었지만, 업계는 재활용을 해결책으로 내세우며 책임을 소비자에게 돌렸다는 글이다.

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1. ③ 광물이 '채굴되어야' 하는 수동 관계이므로 must be excavated가 알맞다. ③ excavating → excavated.

2. ⑤ 재생 에너지 기반 시설을 서둘러 지을수록 화석 연료를 더 빨리 써야 하는데, 전환 계획은 이 비용을 거의 계산하지 않는다는 것이 요지다.

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1. ② For comparison으로 고래 한 마리의 탄소 격리량(30톤)과 나무를 비교하고, 이어 '고래 한 마리는 수천 그루의 나무와 같다'는 결론이 나온다.

2. ① 고래는 탄소를 격리하고 바다를 비옥하게 하는 기후 해결사이므로 고래 개체 수를 회복해야 한다는 내용이다.