6-07 · 6-3 자원과 지속 가능한 소비
06 환경과 지속가능성 · 교재 p.156

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2026년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When we say that water is “clean,” we don’t just mean that it looks like a glass of water. Water quality is about following a certain set of criteria, or “benchmarks.” These guidelines inform us exactly how much physical, chemical, or biological stuff can be in the water. These rules ensure the water is safe for anything we want to do with it, whether that’s drinking it at home, watering crops on a farm, or running it through a huge industrial boiler. We can’t utilize the same “one size fits all” rule for everyone because we use water for so many diverse things. For instance, the water that cools down a huge power plant generator doesn’t need to be as clean as the water you drink from the kitchen tap. This is why groups set different “safety limits” for the water dependent on _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how clear it looks
② where it was collected
③ how it will be utilized
④ how much it costs
⑤ who will pay for it

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 물의 용도가 다양하므로 수질 기준도 용도에 따라 다르게 정해야 한다.
② 깨끗해 보이는 물은 모두 마실 수 있다.
③ 모든 물에 같은 수질 기준을 적용해야 한다.
④ 발전소 냉각수는 수돗물보다 깨끗해야 한다.
⑤ 수질 기준은 물리적 요소만 다룬다.

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Some people are more likely to cheat and steal after ① purchasing "eco-friendly" products, probably because they feel licensed to do so since they morally account the "eco-friendly" choice as a "good" deed. Moral licensing has also been ② observed in the context of cooperation for the good of the environment. When people are ③ reminding of deeds they have done that they know were harmful to the environment, they might be left with a feeling of "eco-guilt." People who experience eco-guilt seek pro-environmental actions ④ to compensate for this guilt and restore balance. In their search for such a balance, people are eager to believe in "quick-fixes," because they want to re-establish the moral balance and escape the guilt as quickly and easily as possible. In the same way that people may change their attitudes to reduce inconsistencies between attitudes and behavior, people may also change their evaluation of past environmentally burdening behaviors and future environmentally friendly behaviors. For instance, people are more likely to sign a petition addressing environmental damage after ⑤ viewing evidence of human-caused environmental damage.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why eco-friendly products are expensive
② how petitions stop pollution
③ the decline of moral values
④ why people never feel eco-guilt
⑤ moral licensing and eco-guilt in environmental behavior

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The major consumer of oil is transport. But consider what has happened over the last 30 years or so to the technology involved in producing the internal combustion engine. Because oil is expensive, car engines today are far more ① efficient in their consumption of fuel (and far less ② polluting) than they were in 1972. The cars that Asia buys tomorrow will certainly not be anything like those Americans use today. Americans will not buy today's cars tomorrow either. In fact, if the price of oil does rise much further then fuel cell technology (which produces energy from water!) will receive yet another ③ momentum. The big car multinationals have already produced the prototype motors—they are currently racing to try and get prices down and engine performances up. Their future profits depend upon it. Imagine now if there is a breakthrough in fuel cell technology. What would happen to oil prices? They would ④ rise dramatically—signalling much less demand than supply —and oil companies and OPEC oil producers would stand to lose much income. The fact that this threat is real is driving the producers to look for alternative sources of income. The 'oil majors' have ⑤ diversified and are now more energy companies than oil companies these days and the OPEC countries are urgently attempting to develop other industries.

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 Oil Prices Will Never Fall
② Fuel Cells and the Future of Oil
③ Car Engines Are Less Efficient Today
④ Asia Will Copy American Cars
⑤ OPEC Ignores New Technology

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2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Waste has historically been ① seen as a necessary driver of the economy. Sales are ② tied to the amount of a product supplied, which is directly dependent on the demand for that product. Therefore, if you design the product to eventually be ③ wasted, you can ensure that the demand for more products will be sustained. Many strategies have been incorporated into product design and use to ensure that waste is inevitable, such as planned obsolescence, limited access to tools for repairs, and use of cheap materials. All these strategies ensure that the consumer will have limited access to the product in use and will eventually require a replacement. Those who supported the idea that waste is necessary ④ to drive demand failed to realize that prioritizing the elimination of waste via repair and remanufacturing creates a different kind of demand: products as a service. Through this setup, companies simply ⑤ leasing out products that were once sold directly to the customer. With this transition of ownership, companies maintain profit by offering maintenance and repair services and are encouraged to develop long-lasting products.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 폐기물은 경제 성장에 반드시 필요하다.
② 계획적 진부화는 소비자에게 이익이다.
③ 폐기물을 줄이는 수리와 재제조는 제품을 서비스로 제공하는 새로운 수요를 만든다.
④ 기업은 제품을 빌려주면 이익을 잃는다.
⑤ 값싼 재료가 오래가는 제품을 만든다.

정답 및 해설

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1. ③ 발전소 냉각수와 수돗물의 기준이 다르듯, 물의 안전 기준은 '어떻게 사용될지'에 따라 다르게 정해진다. ①은 글이 첫 문장에서 부정한 기준이다.

2. ① 수질은 보기 좋은지가 아니라 기준에 따르는 것이며, 용도가 다양하므로 기준도 용도별로 달라야 한다는 것이 요지다.

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1. ③ 사람들이 해로운 행동을 '상기하게 되는' 수동의 의미이므로 are reminded가 알맞다. ③ reminding → reminded.

2. ⑤ 친환경 구매 후 오히려 비윤리적 행동을 하는 도덕적 면허 효과와, 환경 죄책감이 보상 행동을 이끄는 현상을 다룬다.

6-09 · 2026년 6월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ④ 연료 전지 기술이 획기적으로 발전하면 수요가 공급보다 훨씬 적어져 유가는 급격히 '떨어질' 것이다. ④ rise → fall.

2. ② 비싼 유가가 엔진 효율과 연료 전지 기술을 발전시키며, 이 위협 때문에 석유 생산자들이 다른 수입원을 찾고 있다는 글이다.

6-10 · 2025년 10월 고2 학평 39번

1. ⑤ 주어 companies 뒤에 본동사가 와야 하므로 lease가 알맞다. ⑤ leasing → lease.

2. ③ 폐기를 전제한 설계 대신 수리와 재제조를 중시하면 '서비스로서의 제품'이라는 새 수요가 생기고, 기업은 오래가는 제품을 만들게 된다는 것이 요지다.