8-07 · 8-2 풍요, 희소, 불평등
08 경제와 일 · 교재 p.208

2025년 9월 고1 학평 30번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

For a species ① bearing in a time when resources were limited and dangers were great, our natural tendency to share and cooperate is ② complicated when resources are plenty and outside dangers are few. When we have less, we tend to be more open to ③ sharing what we have. Certain nomadic tribes don't have much, yet they are happy to share because it is in their interest to do so. If you happen upon them in your travels, they will open up their homes and give you their food and hospitality. It's not just because they are nice people; it's because their survival ④ depends on sharing, for they know that they may be the travelers in need of food and shelter another day. Ironically, the more we have, the bigger our fences, the more sophisticated our security to keep people away and the less we want to share. Our desire for more, ⑤ combined with our decreased physical interaction with the "common folk," starts to create a disconnection or blindness to reality.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 유목 부족은 가진 것이 없어 나누지 못한다.
② 가진 것이 많을수록 더 많이 나눈다.
③ 울타리는 공동체의 유대를 강화한다.
④ 협력하는 경향은 언제나 일정하다.
⑤ 자원이 풍족해질수록 우리는 나누려는 마음이 줄어들고 현실과 단절된다.

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Today, the water crisis is _____—which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix—and, therefore, functionally elective. That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing: an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization. There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it. Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent. Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① natural
② political
③ unavoidable
④ technological
⑤ temporary

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why water is naturally scarce
② how Brazil solved its water problem
③ the water crisis as a result of political neglect
④ the cost of building new dams
⑤ the benefits of rapid urbanization

정답 및 해설

8-07 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 8-08 **1.**② **2.**③

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1. ① 종(species)이 '태어난' 것이므로 과거분사 born이 알맞다. ① bearing → born.

2. ⑤ 가진 것이 적을 때 나누려는 경향이 크고, 많아질수록 울타리를 높이며 나누지 않게 된다는 것이 요지다. ②는 정반대다.

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1. ② 물 위기는 피할 수 없는 것이 아니라 정부의 방치와 무관심, 부실한 기반 시설로 생긴 것이므로 '정치적' 문제이다. ③은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ③ 풍부한 물이 정부의 방치와 누수 등으로 부족해졌으며, 이는 불평등을 드러낸다는 내용이다.