**6-01** · 6-1 기후위기, 왜 실감하지 못하는가
06 환경과 지속가능성 · 교재 p.140

## 2023학년도 수능 34번

2022년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

We understand that the segregation of our consciousness into present, past, and future is both a ① fiction and an oddly self-referential framework; your present was part of your mother's future, and your children's past will be in part your present. Nothing is generally wrong with structuring our consciousness of time in this ② conventional manner, and it often works well enough. In the case of climate change, however, the sharp division of time into past, present, and future has been desperately ③ misleading and has, most importantly, hidden from view the extent of the ④ responsibility of those of us alive now. The narrowing of our consciousness of time smooths the way to divorcing ourselves from responsibility for developments in the past and the future with which our lives are in fact deeply intertwined. In the climate case, it is not that we face the facts but then deny our responsibility. It is that the realities are ⑤ revealed from view by the partitioning of time, and so questions of responsibility toward the past and future do not arise naturally.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 기후 변화에 대한 책임은 미래 세대에게 있다.
② 시간을 과거·현재·미래로 엄격히 나누는 사고는 기후 변화에 대한 현세대의 책임을 보이지 않게 한다.
③ 시간을 셋으로 나누는 관습적 방식은 언제나 잘못되었다.
④ 사람들은 기후 변화의 사실을 알면서도 책임을 부인한다.
⑤ 과거 세대의 잘못은 현재와 무관하다.

# 2023학년도 9월 모평 41~42번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Climate change experts and environmental humanists alike agree that the climate crisis is, at its core, a crisis of the imagination and much of the popular imagination is shaped by fiction. In his 2016 book The Great Derangement, anthropologist and novelist Amitav Ghosh takes on this relationship between imagination and environmental management, arguing that humans have failed to respond to climate change at least in part because fiction _____. Ghosh explains that climate change is largely absent from contemporary fiction because the cyclones, floods, and other catastrophes it brings to mind simply seem too "improbable" to belong in stories about everyday life. But climate change does not only reveal itself as a series of extraordinary events. In fact, as environmentalists and ecocritics from Rachel Carson to Rob Nixon have pointed out, environmental change can be "imperceptible"; it proceeds slowly, only occasionally producing "explosive and spectacular" events. Most climate change impacts cannot be observed day-to-day, but they become visible when we are confronted with their accumulated impacts. Climate change evades our imagination because it poses significant representational challenges. It cannot be observed in "human time," which is why documentary filmmaker Jeff Orlowski, who tracks climate change effects on glaciers and coral reefs, uses "before and after" photographs taken several months apart in the same place to highlight changes that occurred gradually.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① fails to believably represent it
② exaggerates its dangers
③ is read by too few people
④ focuses only on scientific data
⑤ encourages people to ignore science

**2.** 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① Ghosh는 기후 위기가 상상력의 위기라는 데 동의한다.
② Ghosh에 따르면 기후 변화는 현대 소설에서 대체로 빠져 있다.
③ 환경 변화는 천천히 진행되어 지각하기 어려울 수 있다.
④ 대부분의 기후 변화 영향은 날마다 관찰할 수 있다.
⑤ Orlowski는 같은 장소의 전후 사진으로 점진적 변화를 보여 준다.

# 2024년 3월 고3 학평 24번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Distance in time is like distance in space. People matter even if they live thousands of miles away. Likewise, they matter even if they live thousands of years hence. In both cases, it's easy to _____, to treat the limits of what we can see as the limits of the world. But just as the world does not stop at our doorstep or our country's borders, neither does it stop with our generation, or the next. These ideas are common sense. A popular proverb says, "A society grows great when old men plant trees under whose shade they will never sit." When we dispose of radioactive waste, we don't say, "Who cares if this poisons people centuries from now?" Similarly, few of us who care about climate change or pollution do so solely for the sake of people alive today. We build museums and parks and bridges that we hope will last for generations; we invest in schools and longterm scientific projects; we preserve paintings, traditions, languages; we protect beautiful places. In many cases, we don't draw clear lines between our concerns for the present and the future—both are in play.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① overestimate future dangers
② value strangers more than family
③ mistake distance for unreality
④ forget the lessons of history
⑤ care only about our own country

**2.** 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 현재 세대의 이익을 무엇보다 우선해야 한다.
② 방사성 폐기물은 먼 미래에도 해롭지 않다.
③ 미래를 위한 투자는 현재의 빈곤을 키운다.
④ 멀리 사는 사람보다 가까운 사람을 먼저 도와야 한다.
⑤ 시간상 멀리 있는 미래 세대도 공간상 멀리 있는 사람처럼 소중히 여겨야 한다.

# 2026학년도 6월 모평 35번

2025년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

A genuine glacier must be permanent. Generally, this implies that _____ to offset melting during the summer, although on a year-to-year basis, glaciers may expand or contract, depending on local and global climatic conditions. Today, most glaciers around the world are melting because of the warming climate, and it appears that the rate of melting is accelerating. This has been documented spectacularly in places such as the Alps, where historical records have been kept and dated sketches and photographs are available to compare with the present extent of ice. Even over periods as short as a few decades, satellite images show that dramatic reduction of mountain glaciers has occurred in the Andes, the Himalayas, and elsewhere. It is estimated that many small mountain glaciers will disappear completely within ten to twenty years unless there is a sudden and unexpected change in the present warming trend.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① glaciers must stop moving entirely
② sufficient fresh snow must accumulate during the cold months
③ summer temperatures must stay below freezing
④ the ice must be thicker than a mountain
⑤ rainfall must exceed evaporation every day

**2.** 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how glaciers were formed in the Ice Age
② why satellite images are often inaccurate
③ the accelerating loss of glaciers in a warming climate
④ the tourism industry in the Alps
⑤ methods of making artificial snow

# 정답 및 해설

6-01 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 6-02 **1.**① **2.**④ · 6-03 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 6-04 **1.**② **2.**③

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**6-01 · 2023학년도 수능 34번**

**1.** ⑤ 현실은 시간의 구획에 의해 '가려져' 과거와 미래에 대한 책임 문제가 자연스럽게 떠오르지 않는다. ⑤ revealed → obscured.

**2.** ② 시간의 구획이 과거·미래와 얽힌 우리의 책임을 가려, 책임의 문제가 아예 떠오르지 않게 한다는 것이 요지다. ④는 필자가 부정한 설명이다.

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**6-02 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 41~42번**

**1.** ① Ghosh는 기후 변화가 일상 이야기에 담기기엔 너무 '있을 법하지 않게' 보여 소설이 이를 그럴듯하게 그려 내지 못한다고 본다.

**2.** ④ 대부분의 기후 변화 영향은 날마다 관찰할 수 없으며, 누적된 영향을 마주할 때 드러난다.

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**6-03 · 2024년 3월 고3 학평 24번**

**1.** ③ 멀리 떨어져 있다는 이유로 그들이 실재하지 않는 것처럼, 보이는 범위를 세상의 한계로 착각하기 쉽다.

**2.** ⑤ 시간적 거리도 공간적 거리처럼 사람의 중요성을 줄이지 않으며, 우리는 이미 미래 세대를 고려하며 살고 있다는 주장이다.

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**6-04 · 2026학년도 6월 모평 35번**

**1.** ② 빙하가 영구적이려면 여름의 융해를 상쇄할 만큼 추운 달에 새 눈이 충분히 쌓여야 한다.

**2.** ③ 빙하의 조건을 설명한 뒤, 기후 온난화로 전 세계 빙하가 점점 빠르게 녹고 있음을 기록과 위성 사진으로 보여 준다.