선 택 형

주제

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult. Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The importance of forests in reducing floods and fires in many countries
② The growing popularity of recycling programs in local towns and cities
③ How recycling systems always succeed in reducing waste and water pollution
④ The urgent environmental crisis and nature-based solutions to overcome it
⑤ Why global warming is only a temporary problem caused by seasonal weather

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The economic benefits of using renewable energy sources for large companies
② Human-driven destruction of nature and possible solutions found in nature
③ The decline of natural disasters due to technological progress and innovation
④ Why humans are not responsible for climate change or global plastic waste
⑤ The positive influence of tourism on protecting rivers and mountain regions

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The role of scientific experiments in creating synthetic alternatives to plastic
② The disappearance of glaciers as the most serious threat to human society
③ Nature as a source of solutions to human-caused environmental destruction
④ How industries benefit financially from environmental destruction and waste
⑤ Why local governments invest in recycling to help farmers in small towns

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The recent increase in earthquakes caused by global warming and pollution
② How floods and forest fires shaped civilizations throughout human history
③ The environmental crisis is severe, but nature provides promising solutions
④ The economic importance of plastic production for modern human societies
⑤ Why education systems can reduce pollution through stricter school programs

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why recycling alone can solve climate change and pollution across the globe
② Humans create environmental problems, but nature provides useful solutions
③ The success of solar power projects in major airports and train stations
④ How coffee grounds are transformed into renewable biofuel for clean energy
⑤ The discovery of new minerals in polluted lands caused by heavy industry

제목

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult. Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

36. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Growing Popularity of Recycling Programs in Small Local Communities
② Nature's Solutions to the Urgent Environmental Problems We Created
③ Why Global Warming Has Only a Temporary Effect on Human Civilization
④ The Cultural Differences in Recycling Policies Around the Modern World
⑤ The Economic Value of Plastic Production for Today's Global Society

37. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Humans Cause Environmental Problems, but Nature Provides Hopeful Answers
② The History of Environmental Movements in the 20th Century World
③ Why Natural Disasters Are Becoming Weaker with Modern Technology
④ The Growing Economic Benefits of Using Recycling in Global Markets
⑤ The Influence of Tourism on the Preservation of World Nature Reserves

38. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Environmental Benefits of Banning Landfills in Urban Communities
② How Local Governments Help Farmers Through Recycling Programs
③ Why Education Alone Cannot Prevent Global Warming and Plastic Pollution
④ Finding Promising Environmental Solutions in the Power of Nature
⑤ The Spread of Renewable Energy Projects in Major Cities Worldwide

39. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why Global Recycling Policies Failed to Protect the World's Oceans
② The Impact of Soil Pollution on the Growth of Willow Tree Species
③ The Role of Coffee Grounds in Producing Renewable Energy Resources
④ How Industrialization Caused the Collapse of Traditional Farming Systems
⑤ Nature as a Source of Effective Solutions to Global Environmental Crisis

40. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Rising Costs of Repairing Cities Damaged by Climate Disasters
② Why Plastic Production Is the Key to Future Economic Development
③ Searching for Environmental Solutions Through the Wisdom of Nature
④ The Social Impact of Recycling Campaigns on Local Neighborhoods
⑤ How Modern Technology Alone Can Stop Global Warming Completely

About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products. That means the items are used just once and then discarded. Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? Recycling can help reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far. Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it is just dumped or burned. Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year. This puts many marine species in danger. With this in mind, scientists are turning to mealworms. Mealworms are the larvae of a certain species of beetle. Special bacteria live inside them. These bacteria can break down plastic. This means that mealworms can actually feed on plastic. Scientists are now looking for ways to cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms. They also want to speed up the process by which the bacteria break down plastic. This may help us keep our landfills plastic-free.

41. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Beneficial Effects of Plastic Waste on Marine Species Worldwide
② Why Recycling Alone Cannot Solve the Problem of Plastic Waste
③ The Process of Transporting Plastic Waste to Landfills in Other Nations
④ The Economic Benefits of Producing Single-Use Plastic for Daily Life
⑤ Mealworms: A Natural Key to Breaking Down Plastic Waste

42. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Role of Governments in Reducing Plastic Waste Through Global Policies
② Why Ocean Pollution Cannot Be Prevented by Recycling Programs Alone
③ The Growing Problem of Landfills Filled With Easily Recycled Plastic Waste
④ Scientists Turn to Mealworms to Find Solutions for Plastic Waste
⑤ The Impact of Burning Plastic on Soil and Air Quality Around the World

43. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Limited Success of Recycling in Addressing the Plastic Waste Problem
② How Scientists Study Mealworms' Bacteria to Break Down Plastic Faster
③ Why Burning Plastic Has Become a Popular Solution in Many Countries
④ The Environmental Impact of Single-Use Plastic Production Worldwide
⑤ The Amount of Plastic Waste Floating Into Oceans Each Year

44. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Urgent Need to Stop the Production of All Plastic Worldwide
② Why Many Countries Prefer to Dump Plastic Waste Into the Ocean
③ Mealworms Offer Hope in Reducing the World's Plastic Waste Crisis
④ The Economic Challenges of Recycling Compared to Landfill Disposal
⑤ The Spread of Plastic Pollution in Both Soil and Water Environments

45. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Scientists' Attempts to Cultivate Bacteria From Mealworms in Laboratories
② Why Recycling Is Still the Only Answer to the Plastic Waste Problem
③ The Negative Effects of Plastic Waste on Human Health and Daily Life
④ The Advantages of Burning Plastic Waste to Reduce Landfill Volume
⑤ The Importance of Public Education in Preventing Plastic Waste Problems

Mining and other industries are causing soil pollution across the globe. Although polluted soil can be dug up and transported to a landfill, this process is expensive. Moreover, it only moves the problem to another area and does not really solve it. Fortunately, there is an eco-friendly and cost-effective way to restore polluted soil — planting willow trees. These amazing trees have extensive and well-developed root systems. As a result, they naturally extract a wide range of harmful materials from the soil. They can also grow quickly, even in soil with a high acidity level or a lot of heavy metals in it. Research on the effectiveness of using willow trees for this purpose is in development. Scientists have found that some species of willow trees are able to absorb harmful materials better than others. Therefore, this promising area should be further explored to find out which trees are the most effective. In time, we may be able to clean up our land with willow trees.

46. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why Recycling Systems Cannot Prevent Global Soil and Water Pollution
② The Impact of Mining on the Development of Renewable Energy Sources
③ The Role of Coffee Grounds in Creating New Renewable Biofuel Sources
④ Willow Trees: A Natural and Cost-Effective Way to Clean Polluted Soil
⑤ The Economic Importance of Agriculture in Reducing Heavy Metal Waste

47. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why Landfills Are Not the Right Answer to Soil Pollution Problems
② The Cultural Background of Willow Tree Planting Traditions in Europe
③ Using Willow Trees to Restore Soil Damaged by Industrial Pollution
④ The Spread of Soil Pollution and Its Impact on Modern Agriculture
⑤ How Plastic Waste Influences Both Ocean and Soil Environments

48. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① How Climate Change Makes It Harder for Trees to Absorb Pollutants
② The Limited Success of Moving Polluted Soil to Other Landfills
③ Why Governments Should Stop Mining to Protect Global Forests
④ The Discovery of New Tree Species in Highly Acidic Environments
⑤ Willow Trees Provide Hope for Cleaning Contaminated Land in the Future

49. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① How Urban Expansion Causes More Landfills and Soil Pollution Worldwide
② Why Recycling Is More Effective Than Using Trees for Soil Restoration
③ The Influence of Coffee Production on Soil and Water Quality in Cities
④ The Potential of Willow Trees in Absorbing Harmful Materials From Soil
⑤ The Cultural Value of Planting Trees in Polluted Industrial Communities

50. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Economic Burden of Moving Contaminated Soil to Distant Landfills
② Willow Trees as an Eco-Friendly Alternative for Cleaning Polluted Soil
③ Why Heavy Metals Are More Dangerous Than Acidic Soil Conditions
④ The Role of Recycling in Preventing Soil Pollution Across Nations
⑤ How Farmers Use Willow Trees to Increase Agricultural Productivity

Statistics show that about thirty to forty percent of people in the world drink coffee each day. The coffee-making process, however, generates used coffee grounds, which are normally sent to landfills. There, they can create a harmful greenhouse gas. Unfortunately, there's no way to stop everyone in the world from drinking coffee. However, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by turning used coffee grounds into biofuel. Biofuel is a natural fuel that is made from plant or animal sources. Researchers have found that they can grow algae on old coffee grounds without adding any other nutrients. If these algae are exposed to twenty hours of light and four hours of darkness each day, they eventually produce high-quality biofuel. The biofuel is renewable and sustainable, and it creates only a small amount of emissions. These are just a few solutions we can find in nature. There could be many more possible solutions to the problems we currently face. It seems that Mother Nature has given us one more chance. In return, we need to look for more ways to keep the environment healthy and clean. If we do, the future of our planet may be bright after all.

51. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Global Popularity of Coffee and Its Cultural Significance Today
② Turning Coffee Grounds Into Biofuel to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions
③ Why Coffee Prices Are Rising in International Agricultural Markets
④ The Spread of Plastic Waste and Its Impact on World Oceans
⑤ How Renewable Energy Has Changed Modern Urban Transportation

52. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Health Effects of Drinking Coffee on Human Daily Life
② Why People Cannot Stop Drinking Coffee in Modern Society
③ The Environmental Benefits of Using Coffee in Agricultural Fertilizers
④ Coffee Grounds Provide a Sustainable Source of Renewable Biofuel
⑤ The Development of Solar Farms in Airports and Train Stations

53. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why Coffee Consumption Creates Harmful Greenhouse Gases in Landfills
② How Algae Grow in Coffee Grounds Without Additional Nutrients
③ Renewable Biofuel Production From Coffee Grounds and Its Advantages
④ The Role of Coffee in the Expansion of International Trade Networks
⑤ Why Recycling Programs Failed to Prevent Climate Change Globally

54. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why People Should Limit Their Coffee Intake to Protect the Environment
② The Role of Coffee Grounds in Producing Fertilizers for Local Farmers
③ How Governments Encourage Recycling to Support Agricultural Communities
④ The History of Coffee Trade and Its Cultural Significance Worldwide
⑤ Coffee Grounds Can Be Recycled Into Eco-Friendly Renewable Energy

55. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Impact of Coffee Waste on Global Agricultural Development
② Coffee as a Beverage Consumed Daily by Millions of People
③ Using Coffee Grounds to Create Renewable and Sustainable Biofuel
④ Why Recycling Coffee Waste Cannot Solve Global Environmental Problems
⑤ The Cultural Influence of Coffee on Urban Social Communities

CULTURE NOTE

The city of Curitiba has a unique program. People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables in exchange for four kilograms of recyclable items. This program encourages people to recycle. The city government buys produce from local farms, so this program helps small farmers as well.

56. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Economic History of Curitiba and Its Agricultural Development
② Why Recycling Programs Often Fail in Many South American Cities
③ Curitiba's Unique Recycling Program: Trading Waste for Fresh Produce
④ The Influence of Coffee Trade on Brazil's Local Farming Economy
⑤ How Tourism Supports the Growth of Small Farms in Brazilian Cities

57. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Development of Plastic Recycling Policies in South America
② How Curitiba Encourages Citizens to Recycle and Helps Farmers
③ The Impact of Deforestation on Brazilian Agricultural Communities
④ Why Landfills Are Still the Most Common Waste Disposal System
⑤ The Role of Renewable Energy in Brazilian Transportation Systems

58. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Recycling in Curitiba: Benefits for Both Citizens and Local Farmers
② The Global Growth of Recycling Markets in Urban Mega-Cities
③ Why Coffee Grounds Are Used as Fuel in South American Countries
④ The Spread of Solar Energy Projects in Latin American Airports
⑤ The Importance of Tourism in Supporting Rural Brazilian Communities

59. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① How Renewable Energy Replaced Recycling in Brazilian Cities
② Why Plastic Waste Is a Growing Problem in Modern Brazil
③ The Role of Coffee in South American Agricultural Traditions
④ Curitiba's Recycling Program Improves Both Environment and Agriculture
⑤ The Negative Impact of Urbanization on Small Farming Villages

60. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Cultural Significance of Markets in Brazilian Agricultural History
② Why Recycling Has Become Less Effective in Modern Urban Communities
③ Recycling for Food: Curitiba's Program Supporting Citizens and Farmers
④ The Development of Coffee Trade and Its Effect on Urban Growth
⑤ The Use of Wind Power in South American Transportation Systems

CULTURE NOTE

Every day, around 250,000 people travel through Stockholm Central Station. Every time these visitors move, they produce body heat. The heat exchangers in the station harvest this body heat. After that, the body heat is then used to warm water in a tank. The heated water is pumped to the heating system. This process warms the station itself and another building in the area.

61. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Rise of Wind Farms in Sweden's Renewable Energy Plan
② Why Recycling Programs Cannot Solve Heating Problems in Modern Cities
③ Harvesting Body Heat at Stockholm Station for Renewable Heating
④ The Global Growth of Solar Farms in Airports and Train Stations
⑤ The Negative Impact of Fossil Fuels on Scandinavian Communities

62. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Influence of Tourism on Scandinavian Transportation Systems
② The Process of Using Human Heat to Warm Water and Buildings
③ Why Landfills Became Ineffective in Modern Industrial Societies
④ How Coffee Grounds Can Be Used to Produce Biofuel in Europe
⑤ The Development of Nuclear Energy in Northern Europe

63. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why Recycling Failed to Reduce Energy Use in Modern Transportation
② The Spread of Biofuel Use in Scandinavian Agricultural Communities
③ The Negative Impact of Tourism on European Train Stations
④ Stockholm Central Station: A Model of Sustainable Energy Innovation
⑤ The Cultural Background of Energy-Saving Programs in Scandinavia

64. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① The Cultural Role of Central Stations in European Urban Development
② Why Recycling Programs Encourage More Citizens to Save Electricity
③ The Dangers of Relying on Nuclear Power in Northern Europe
④ How Wind Energy Became the Most Reliable Power Source in Sweden
⑤ How Stockholm Station Uses Travelers' Body Heat to Warm Buildings

65. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

① Why Governments Should Ban the Use of Nuclear Power in Europe
② Using Human Body Heat as Renewable Energy in Public Infrastructure
③ The Role of Coffee Grounds in Producing Renewable Biofuel
④ How Landfills Contribute to the Increase of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
⑤ The Economic Value of Solar Energy in Scandinavian Airports

함축의미

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult. Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

71. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic?" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Humans are not responsible for the growing plastic waste in nature
② Recycling programs will easily solve all problems of plastic pollution
③ The seriousness of plastic waste makes its solution highly uncertain
④ Plastic production is necessary for the progress of modern industries
⑤ Natural disasters are not connected to increasing levels of plastic waste

72. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels?" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Climate change is a temporary issue unrelated to human activities
② Rising sea levels are not linked to climate change or human impact
③ Natural disasters will automatically decrease without human involvement
④ Climate change is already advancing, and preventing it is uncertain
⑤ Economic growth is unaffected by global warming and pollution

73. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "Achieving these goals seems difficult." 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Human society has no duty to solve environmental challenges in the future
② People believe climate change can be solved quickly with little effort
③ Natural solutions are unnecessary because technology will save the earth
④ Environmental disasters are unrelated to human-made waste problems
⑤ Protecting nature requires great effort, and solutions will take much time

74. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Solutions to environmental problems can be found in nature itself
② Recycling is the only way to solve global warming and plastic issues
③ Humans cannot survive without modern industrial technology forever
④ Climate change is permanent and cannot be reversed by human effort
⑤ Governments alone must take responsibility for reducing plastic waste

CULTURE NOTE

The city of Curitiba has a unique program. People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables in exchange for four kilograms of recyclable items. This program encourages people to recycle. The city government buys produce from local farms, so this program helps small farmers as well.

90. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables in exchange for four kilograms of recyclable items" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Recycling programs cannot motivate people to change their daily habits
② Farmers in Curitiba refuse to sell their crops in local markets
③ Citizens are encouraged to recycle through rewards of useful food
④ Governments in Brazil discourage recycling because of economic costs
⑤ The cultural value of markets is more important than recycling itself

91. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "This program encourages people to recycle" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Recycling has little effect on solving Curitiba's environmental problems
② The system motivates citizens to participate in recycling actively
③ Governments already solved the issue of waste without public support
④ Recycling is unnecessary since all waste can be burned for energy
⑤ Farmers lose profit when citizens bring recyclables instead of money

92. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "so this program helps small farmers as well" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Recycling is the only way to solve agricultural problems in Curitiba
② The program benefits not only citizens but also local small farmers
③ Farmers suffer losses because the government controls all food prices
④ Curitiba's farmers are abandoning agriculture for more profitable jobs
⑤ Recycling programs are unrelated to the welfare of local farmers

93. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "The city government buys produce from local farms" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Curitiba depends on imported food rather than supporting local farms
② The government discourages farmers by reducing the value of their crops
③ Recycling programs reduce the need for farmers to sell their harvest
④ The program supports local farmers by purchasing and using their produce
⑤ Farmers in Curitiba refuse to cooperate with government-led recycling

94. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "unique program" 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Curitiba's policy is ordinary and similar to many other recycling systems
② The city discourages recycling by limiting support for local communities
③ Governments everywhere use identical programs to connect farms and waste
④ Recycling and farming are unrelated in Curitiba's environmental policies
⑤ Curitiba designed a distinctive system combining recycling with agriculture

내용일치

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult. Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

102. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

① Plastic pollution affects only water sources, not soil contamination.
② Climate change and rising sea levels are mentioned as current environmental challenges.
③ Natural disasters like forest fires and floods are decreasing in frequency.
④ Humans play a minor role in environmental destruction.
⑤ Nature cannot provide any solutions to environmental problems.

103. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① Environmental problems include rising sea levels and increasing natural disasters.
② Plastic waste is contributing to soil and water pollution.
③ Humans are identified as major contributors to environmental destruction.
④ The goals of environmental protection seem easily achievable according to the text.
⑤ Nature may provide solutions to current environmental challenges.

104. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① The planet is experiencing warming temperatures.
② Waste production is continuously increasing worldwide.
③ All environmental solutions must come from human technology only.
④ Forest fires and floods are examples of increasing natural disasters.
⑤ Plastic pollution affects both soil and water systems.

105. Which of the following does NOT match the content of the passage?

① Environmental challenges are becoming more severe globally.
② Plastic pollution is limited to ocean contamination only.
③ Rising sea levels are linked to global warming.
④ Natural disasters are occurring more frequently.
⑤ Human activities significantly contribute to environmental destruction.

106. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

① Climate change has already been stopped successfully.
② Waste production is decreasing due to recycling efforts.
③ Natural solutions to environmental problems are being explored in three specific areas.
④ Plastic pollution only affects marine ecosystems.
⑤ Environmental goals are easily achievable with current technology.

빈칸

137. **다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult. _____, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

① Human technology and advanced scientific research methods
② Nature, however, with its complex biological systems
③ Government policies and comprehensive international cooperation programs
④ Economic incentives and competitive market-driven forces
⑤ Educational programs and widespread public awareness campaigns

138. **다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?**

About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products. That means the items are used just once and then discarded. Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? Recycling can help reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far. Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it is just dumped or burned. Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year. This puts many marine species in danger. With this in mind, scientists are turning to mealworms. Mealworms are the larvae of a certain species of beetle. Special bacteria live inside them. These bacteria can break down plastic. This means that mealworms can actually feed on plastic. Scientists are now looking for ways to _____. They also want to speed up the process by which the bacteria break down plastic. This may help us keep our landfills plastic-free.

① expand mealworm breeding programs in urban areas
② create genetically modified mealworm populations
③ develop synthetic alternatives to natural bacteria
④ reduce plastic production in manufacturing industries
⑤ cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms

139. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mining and other industries are causing soil pollution across the globe. Although polluted soil can be dug up and transported to a landfill, this process is expensive. Moreover, it only moves the problem to another area and does not really solve it. Fortunately, there is an eco-friendly and cost-effective way to restore polluted soil — planting willow trees. These amazing trees have extensive and well-developed root systems. As a result, they naturally extract a wide range of harmful materials from the soil. They can also grow quickly, even in soil with a high acidity level or a lot of heavy metals in it. Research on the effectiveness of using willow trees for this purpose is in development. Scientists have found that _____. Therefore, this promising area should be further explored to find out which trees are the most effective. In time, we may be able to clean up our land with willow trees.

① some species of willow trees are able to absorb harmful materials better than others
② all willow trees require identical soil conditions for optimal growth
③ heavy metal contamination prevents any willow tree growth completely
④ willow trees can only survive in naturally clean soil environments
⑤ polluted soil restoration is impossible using any plant-based methods

140. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Statistics show that about thirty to forty percent of people in the world drink coffee each day. The coffee-making process, however, generates used coffee grounds, which are normally sent to landfills. There, they can create a harmful greenhouse gas. Unfortunately, there's no way to stop everyone in the world from drinking coffee. However, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by turning used coffee grounds into biofuel. Biofuel is a natural fuel that is made from plant or animal sources. Researchers have found that they can grow algae on old coffee grounds without adding any other nutrients. If these algae are exposed to twenty hours of light and four hours of darkness each day, _____. The biofuel is renewable and sustainable, and it creates only a small amount of emissions.

① they require additional chemical supplements for proper development
② they eventually produce high-quality biofuel
③ they cannot survive in coffee ground environments
④ they consume excessive amounts of water resources
⑤ they generate more greenhouse gases than traditional methods

CULTURE NOTE

141. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The city of Curitiba has a unique program. People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables in exchange for four kilograms of recyclable items. This program _____. The city government buys produce from local farms, so this program helps small farmers as well.

① discourages citizens from participating in any environmental protection activities
② creates additional expensive waste management problems for local authorities
③ only benefits large commercial enterprises and major corporations
④ encourages people to recycle their household waste materials effectively
⑤ requires costly government subsidies and financial support to operate

CULTURE NOTE

142. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every day, around 250,000 people travel through Stockholm Central Station. Every time these visitors move, they produce body heat. The heat exchangers in the station harvest this body heat. After that, _____. The heated water is pumped to the heating system. This process warms the station itself and another building in the area.

① the body heat is then used to warm water in a tank
② the heat is converted directly into electrical power
③ the system requires additional fossil fuel combustion
④ the collected energy is stored in expensive battery systems
⑤ the heat exchangers need constant maintenance and repairs

CULTURE NOTE

143. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 2019, Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport in Tennessee became the first airport in the USA powered by 100 percent solar energy. More than 9,000 solar panels are installed on unused land near the airport. This solar farm _____.

① produces insufficient energy to meet even basic airport operational requirements
② needs costly fossil fuel backup systems to supplement renewable energy production
③ requires additional expensive wind power systems to function effectively and efficiently
④ operates only during peak sunlight hours and shuts down completely at night
⑤ produces enough energy to meet the complete power needs of the airport

요약문

144. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult. Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

While environmental challenges like climate change and pollution seem (A)_____ to overcome, nature may provide (B)_____ solutions through three emerging areas of environmental innovation.

	(A)	(B)
①	simple	harmful
②	simple	promising
③	difficult	harmful
④	expensive	temporary
⑤	difficult	promising

145. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products. That means the items are used just once and then discarded. Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? Recycling can help reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far. Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it is just dumped or burned. Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year. This puts many marine species in danger. With this in mind, scientists are turning to mealworms. Mealworms are the larvae of a certain species of beetle. Special bacteria live inside them. These bacteria can break down plastic. This means that mealworms can actually feed on plastic. Scientists are now looking for ways to cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms. They also want to speed up the process by which the bacteria break down plastic. This may help us keep our landfills plastic-free.

Despite the fact that current plastic recycling efforts are (A)_____, scientists are exploring mealworms as a (B)_____ solution because their bacteria can decompose plastic waste.

	(A)	(B)
①	successful	biological
②	insufficient	biological
③	successful	artificial
④	widespread	chemical
⑤	insufficient	artificial

어휘

151. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are ① rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are ② increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the ③ destruction of nature. Will we be able to ④ protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems ⑤ easy. Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

152. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products. That means the items are used just once and then ① discarded. Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? Recycling can help ② reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, ③ more than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far. Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it is just dumped or burned. Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic ④ end up in the ocean every year. This puts many marine species in ⑤ danger.

153. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Mining and other industries are causing soil pollution across the globe. Although polluted soil can be dug up and transported to a landfill, this process is ① expensive. Moreover, it only moves the problem to another area and does not really solve it. Fortunately, there is an eco-friendly and cost-effective way to ② restore polluted soil — planting willow trees. These amazing trees have extensive and well-developed root systems. As a result, they naturally ③ extract a wide range of harmful materials from the soil. They can also ④ grow quickly, even in soil with a high acidity level or a lot of heavy metals in it. Research on the effectiveness of using willow trees for this purpose is in ⑤ decline.

154. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Statistics show that about thirty to forty percent of people in the world drink coffee each day. The coffee-making process, however, generates used coffee grounds, which are normally sent to landfills. There, they can create a harmful greenhouse gas. Unfortunately, there's no way to ① stop everyone in the world from drinking coffee. However, we can ② reduce greenhouse gas emissions by turning used coffee grounds into biofuel. Biofuel is a natural fuel that is made from plant or animal sources. Researchers have found that they can grow algae on old coffee grounds without ③ adding any other nutrients. If these algae are exposed to twenty hours of light and four hours of darkness each day, they eventually produce ④ low-quality biofuel. The biofuel is ⑤ renewable and sustainable, and it creates only a small amount of emissions.

CULTURE NOTE

155. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The city of Curitiba has a ① unique program. People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables in ② exchange for four kilograms of recyclable items. This program ③ discourages people to recycle. The city government ④ buys produce from local farms, so this program ⑤ helps small farmers as well.

CULTURE NOTE

156. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Every day, around 250,000 people travel through Stockholm Central Station. Every time these visitors move, they ① produce body heat. The heat exchangers in the station ② harvest this body heat. After that, the body heat is then used to ③ warm water in a tank. The heated water is ④ pumped to the heating system. This process ⑤ cools the station itself and another building in the area.

CULTURE NOTE

157. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In 2019, Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport in Tennessee became the ① first airport in the USA powered by 100 percent solar energy. More than 9,000 solar panels are ② installed on ③ used land near the airport. This solar farm ④ produces enough energy to meet the power ⑤ needs of the airport.

어법 1

158. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet ① becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste ② is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. ③ Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from ④ to reach dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult. Nature, however, may have ⑤ provided us with solutions to these problems.

159. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

About fifty percent of plastic ① is produced for single-use products. That means the items ② are used just once and then discarded. Do you ever stop ③ to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? Recycling can help reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste ④ has been recycled so far. Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it ⑤ just dumped or burned.

160. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mining and other industries are causing soil pollution across the globe. Although polluted soil can be dug up and ① transported to a landfill, this process is expensive. Moreover, it only moves the problem to another area and does not really solve it. Fortunately, there is an eco-friendly and cost-effective way ② to restore polluted soil — planting willow trees. These amazing trees have extensive and well-developed root systems. As a result, they naturally extract a wide range of harmful materials from the soil. They can also ③ grow quickly, even in soil with a high acidity level or a lot of heavy metals in it. Research on the effectiveness of using willow trees for this purpose is in development. Scientists have found that some species of willow trees are able ④ to absorb harmful materials better than others. Therefore, this promising area should be further ⑤ explore to find out which trees are the most effective.

161. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Statistics show that about thirty to forty percent of people in the world ① drink coffee each day. The coffee-making process, however, generates used coffee grounds, ② which are normally sent to landfills. There, they can create a harmful greenhouse gas. Unfortunately, there's no way to stop everyone in the world from ③ drinking coffee. However, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by ④ turning used coffee grounds into biofuel. Biofuel is a natural fuel that ⑤ made from plant or animal sources.

CULTURE NOTE

162. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The city of Curitiba ① has a unique program. People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables in exchange for four kilograms of recyclable items. This program encourages people ② recycle. The city government ③ buys produce from local farms, so this program ④ helps small farmers as well. These are just a few solutions we can ⑤ find in nature.

CULTURE NOTE

163. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Every day, around 250,000 people ① travel through Stockholm Central Station. Every time these visitors ② move, they produce body heat. The heat exchangers in the station harvest this body heat. After that, the body heat is then ③ used to warming water in a tank. The heated water ④ is pumped to the heating system. This process ⑤ warms the station itself and another building in the area.

CULTURE NOTE

164. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In 2019, Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport in Tennessee became the first airport in the USA ① powered by 100 percent solar energy. More than 9,000 solar panels are ② installing on ③ used land near the airport. This solar farm ④ produces enough energy to ⑤ meet the power needs of the airport.

어법 2

165. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet 1) [becoming / become] warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are 2) [increasing / increased]. More and more waste is also 3) [produced / being produced]. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the 4) [destruction / destructed] of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from 5) [reaching / reach] dangerous levels? 6) [Achieving / Achieve] these goals seems difficult. Nature, however, may 7) [has provided / have provided] us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas 8) [where / which] changes are already happening.

166. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오

About fifty percent of plastic is 1) [produced / producing] for single-use products. That means the items are used just once and then 2) [discarded / discarding]. Do you ever stop 3) [thinking / to think] about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? Recycling can help 4) [reduce / reducing] the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste 5) [has been recycled / have been recycled] so far. Often, plastic waste is 6) [moved / moving] to places where it is just 7) [dumped / dumping] or burned. Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year. This 8) [put / puts] many marine species in danger. With this in mind, scientists are turning to mealworms. Mealworms are the larvae of a certain species of beetle. Special bacteria 9) [live / lives] inside them. These bacteria can break down plastic. This means that mealworms can actually 10) [feed / fed] on plastic. Scientists are now 11) [looking / looked] for ways to cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms. They also want 12) [speeding / to speed] up the process by 13) [which / that] the bacteria break down plastic. This may help us 14) [keep / keeping] our landfills plastic-free.

순서

172. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing.

(A) Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

(B) It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? Achieving these goals seems difficult.

(C) More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution.

① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

173. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products. That means the items are used just once and then discarded. Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away?

(A) Special bacteria live inside them. These bacteria can break down plastic. This means that mealworms can actually feed on plastic. Scientists are now looking for ways to cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms. They also want to speed up the process by which the bacteria break down plastic. This may help us keep our landfills plastic-free.

(B) Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year. This puts many marine species in danger. With this in mind, scientists are turning to mealworms. Mealworms are the larvae of a certain species of beetle.

(C) Recycling can help reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far. Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it is just dumped or burned.

① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

삽입

178. **글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?**

Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems.

Our environment is in trouble. (①) With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. (②) More and more waste is also being produced. (③) Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. (④) It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. (⑤) Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic? (⑥) Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels? (⑦) Achieving these goals seems difficult. (⑧) Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

179. **글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?**

However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far.

About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products. (①) That means the items are used just once and then discarded. (②) Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? (③) Recycling can help reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. (④) Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it is just dumped or burned. (⑤) Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year. (⑥) This puts many marine species in danger. (⑦) With this in mind, scientists are turning to mealworms. (⑧) Mealworms are the larvae of a certain species of beetle. (⑨) Special bacteria live inside them. (⑩) These bacteria can break down plastic. (⑪) This means that mealworms can actually feed on plastic. (⑫) Scientists are now looking for ways to cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms. (⑬) They also want to speed up the process by which the bacteria break down plastic. (⑭) This may help us keep our landfills plastic-free.

서 술 형

영작

184. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 〈보기〉에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

지구가 따뜻해지면서 해수면이 상승하고 산불과 홍수 같은 자연재해가 증가하고 있다.

〈보기〉

184)[such / increasing. / and / sea / With / levels / rising / and / the / disasters / forest / warmer, / as / are / planet / natural / becoming / are / floods / fires]

→ _____

185. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 〈보기〉에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

인간이 자연 파괴의 주요 원인이라는 것은 분명하다.

〈보기〉

185)[contributor / major / clear / that / are / It / the / is / humans / nature. / to / destruction / of / a]

→ _____

186. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 〈보기〉에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

우리가 플라스틱 더미로부터 환경을 보호할 수 있을까?

〈보기〉

186)[the / to / of / be / we / from / able / protect / plastic? / Will / mountains / environment]

→ _____

187. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 〈보기〉에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

우리가 기후 변화가 위험한 수준에 도달하는 것을 막을 수 있을까?

〈보기〉

187)[Can / from / change / stop / dangerous / reaching / levels? / we / climate]

→ _____

CULTURE NOTE

220. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

그 대가로 우리는 환경을 건강하고 깨끗하게 유지하는 더 많은 방법을 찾아야 한다.

<보기>

220)[healthy / look / keep / the / for / need / more / and / clean. / to / return, / environment / we / to / In / ways]

→ _____

CULTURE NOTE

221. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

만약 우리가 그렇게 한다면, 우리 행성의 미래는 결국 밝을 수도 있다.

<보기>

221)[future / If / planet / do, / we / may / be / bright / our / the / after / all. / of]

→ _____

CULTURE NOTE

222. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

이것들은 우리가 자연에서 찾을 수 있는 몇 가지 해결책에 불과하다.

<보기>

222)[nature. / solutions / few / These / a / we / in / can / find / just / are]

→ _____

정답

1) 정답: ④ The urgent environmental crisis and nature-based solutions to overcome it
해설: 글은 환경 위기의 심각성을 제시(지구온난화, 해수면 상승, 플라스틱 문제)한 뒤, 자연 속 해결책이 이미 나타나고 있다는 점을 강조한다. 따라서 주제는 위기와 자연 기반 해결책을 모두 담은 ④번이 가장 적절하다.

2) 정답: ② Human-driven destruction of nature and possible solutions found in nature
해설: 본문은 인간이 환경 파괴의 주요 원인임을 지적하면서, 동시에 자연 속에서 발견되는 해결책을 소개한다. 이 두 가지 측면을 함께 반영한 ②번이 정답이다.

3) 정답: ③ Nature as a source of solutions to human-caused environmental destruction
해설: 글은 인간이 만든 문제(쓰레기, 오염, 기후변화)를 제시한 뒤, 해결의 열쇠가 자연에 있음을 강조한다. 따라서 ③번이 본문 흐름과 일치한다.

4) 정답: ③ The environmental crisis is severe, but nature provides promising solutions
해설: 글은 환경 파괴가 심각하다고 설명하면서도, 동시에 자연이 제공하는 해결책 덕분에 미래에 희망이 있다는 구조로 전개된다. 이 핵심을 담은 ③번이 정답이다.

5) 정답: ② Humans create environmental problems, but nature provides useful solutions
해설: 글은 "인간은 문제를 만든다 → 그러나 자연은 해답을 제공한다"는 대조 구조를 가진다. 이 핵심을 정확히 담은 ②번이 정답이다.

6) 정답: ③ Mealworms offer a potential solution to the global plastic waste problem
해설: 글은 일회용 플라스틱의 심각한 문제(재활용률 저조, 바다 오염)를 제시하고, 이를 해결하기 위한 방법으로 밀웜의 플라스틱 분해 능력을 소개한다. 따라서 주제는 ③이 가장 적절하다.

7) 정답: ④ How mealworms and their bacteria can break down harmful plastic waste
해설: 글의 핵심은 밀웜 속 세균이 플라스틱을 분해할 수 있고, 이를 활용하면 쓰레기 문제를 해결할 가능성이 있다는 점이다. 이를 직접적으로 반영한 ④번이 정답이다.

8) 정답: ③ Scientists explore mealworms as a solution to plastic waste pollution
해설: 글은 플라스틱 문제의 심각성을 지적한 후, 과학자들이 밀웜을 활용하여 이를 해결하려는 연구를 소개한다. 따라서 주제는 ③번이 정확하다.

9) 정답: ③ How mealworms can help reduce the danger of plastic waste worldwide
해설: 본문은 플라스틱 폐기물로 인한 바다와 토양의 문제를 지적하고, 밀웜과 그 속 세균이 이를 분해할 수 있다는 희망적인 해결책을 보여준다. 따라서 정답은 ③번이다.

10) 정답: ⑤ Mealworms may provide answers to today's plastic waste crisis
해설: 글은 재활용의 한계를 지적하면서, 밀웜이 플라스틱을 분해할 수 있다는 점에 주목한다. 따라서 주제를 포괄적으로 담은 ⑤번이 정답이다.

11) 정답: ② How willow trees can be used to clean polluted soil effectively
해설: 글은 오염된 흙 문제 → 기존 처리 방식의 한계 → 버드나무 활용 가능성을 제시하는 구조로 전개된다. 따라서 버드나무의 정화 능력을 강조한 ②번이 정답이다.

12) 정답: ③ Willow trees as a natural and low-cost solution to soil contamination
해설: 글의 핵심은 버드나무 뿌리의 정화 작용을 활용하여 오염된 토양을 복원할 수 있다는 점이다. 따라서 자연적이면서도 비용 효율적인 대안을 담은 ③번이 가장 적절하다.

13) 정답: ④ How willow trees can absorb harmful substances and restore damaged soil
해설: 글은 버드나무가 오염물질을 흡수하고 빠르게 자라는 특성을 강조하며 토양 정화 가능성을 설명한다. 따라서 이를 직접 반영한 ④번이 정답이다.

14) 정답: ② The potential of willow trees in removing pollutants from contaminated soil
해설: 글의 마지막 부분은 어떤 버드나무 종이 더 효과적인지를 연구 중이라고 밝히며, 버드나무가 미래 토양 복원에 중요한 역할을 할 수 있음을 보여준다. 따라서 ②번이 정답이다.

15) 정답: ⑤ How willow trees might help clean polluted soil in the future
해설: 본문은 버드나무 연구가 아직 진행 중이며, 앞으로 토양을 정화할 수 있는 가능성을 보여준다고 결론짓는다. 따라서 미래적 관점을 포함한 ⑤번이 정답이다.

16) 정답: ⑤ Coffee grounds can be recycled into biofuel to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
해설: 글은 커피 소비가 많은 현실과 커피 찌꺼기가 온실가스를 발생시킨다는 문제를 제시한 뒤, 이를 바이오연료로 재활용할 수 있다는 해결책을 보여준다. 따라서 정답은 ⑤번이다.

17) 정답: ③ How coffee grounds can be transformed into renewable and sustainable fuel
해설: 본문은 커피 찌꺼기를 재활용하여 재생 가능하고 지속 가능한 연료를 만드는 연구를 강조한다. 따라서 정답은 ③번이다.

18) 정답: ④ Coffee grounds as a resource for producing renewable energy in the future
해설: 글은 커피 찌꺼기가 단순 쓰레기가 아니라, 새로운 에너지원으로 활용될 수 있다는 가능성을 보여준다. 따라서 정답은 ④번이다.

19) 정답: ③ Turning used coffee grounds into biofuel as an eco-friendly alternative
해설: 본문은 버려지는 커피 찌꺼기를 친환경 바이오연료로 바꾸는 방법을 제시한다. 따라서 정답은 ③번이다.

20) 정답: ③ Coffee grounds may become a sustainable source of renewable biofuel
해설: 글의 결론은 커피 찌꺼기를 활용한 바이오연료가 재생 가능하고 지속 가능한 에너지원이 될 수 있다는 점이다. 따라서 정답은 ③번이다.

21) 정답: ② A recycling program in Curitiba that exchanges waste for farm produce
해설: 본문은 쿠리치바의 독특한 제도를 설명하며, 재활용품과 농산물을 교환하는 내용을 중심으로 한다. 따라서 ②번이 주제를 정확히 드러낸다.

22) 정답: ④ Curitiba's program linking recyclable waste with benefits for local farmers
해설: 글은 이 제도가 단순히 시민들의 재활용을 장려할 뿐 아니라, 지역 농민도 지원한다는 점을 강조한다. 따라서 ④번이 정답이다.

23) 정답: ③ A government initiative that trades recyclables for fruits and vegetables
해설: 본문에서 "시 정부가 농산물을 매입하고 시민들은 재활용품으로 교환한다"는 점이 핵심이다. 이를 반영한 ③번이 주제를 잘 담고 있다.

24) 정답: ② Curitiba's recycling project supports both citizens and local farmers
해설: 본문 결론은 이 제도가 환경과 농민 모두에 이득을 준다는 것이다. 따라서 ②번이 정답이다.

25) 정답: ② How Curitiba's trade program strengthens recycling and farming together
해설: 글은 쿠리치바 프로그램이 재활용 촉진과 농민 지원을 동시에 달성한다는 점을 강조한다. 따라서 ②번이 주제를 가장 잘 드러낸다.

26) 정답: ⑤ Harvesting body heat in Stockholm Station as a renewable energy source
글은 사람들이 움직일 때 발생하는 체열을 수집해 에너지로 활용한다는 점을 보여준다. 따라서 주제는 '스톡홀름 역에서 체열을 재생 에너지원으로 활용한다'는 ⑤번이 적절하다.

27) 정답: ⑤ Using human body heat as an eco-friendly source of building energy
본문은 사람의 체열을 난방 에너지로 전환하는 과정을 다룬다. 따라서 '인체 체열을 친환경 건물 에너지로 활용한다'는 ⑤번이 주제를 잘 담고 있다.

28) 정답: ④ The benefits of collecting passengers' body heat to warm public buildings
글은 체열을 모아 난방에 활용하고, 역과 다른 건물을 따뜻하게 한다고 설명한다. 이는 곧 '승객들의 체열을 모아 건물 난방에 쓰는 이점'을 드러내므로 ④번이 정답이다.

29) 정답: ③ How body heat harvested from travelers warms stations and nearby buildings
열교환기를 통해 모인 체열은 물을 데운 뒤 난방 시스템으로 공급되어 역과 인근 건물을 따뜻하게 한다. 따라서 '여행객 체열을 수집해 역과 주변 건물을 난방한다'는 ③번이 가장 적절하다.

30) 정답: ⑤ Using renewable human energy for heating systems in public buildings
결론적으로 이 글은 인간의 체열이라는 재생 가능한 에너지를 건물 난방에 활용할 수 있음을 보여준다. 따라서 '공공 건물 난방에 재생 가능한 인체 에너지 활용'이라는 ⑤번이 주제를 요약한다.

31) 정답: ④ Chattanooga Airport powered entirely by renewable solar energy
글은 2019년 채터누가 공항이 미국 최초로 100% 태양광으로 운영된다는 사실을 핵심으로 전한다. 따라서 ④번이 주제에 가장 적절하다.

32) 정답: ⑤ The success of Chattanooga Airport's solar farm in supplying all its power
본문은 9,000개 이상의 태양광 패널이 설치되어 공항 전체 전력 수요를 충족시켰다고 강조한다. 따라서 '태양광 발전으로 공항 전력 공급 성공'을 담은 ⑤번이 정답이다.

33) 정답: ③ The significance of using renewable solar energy at an American airport
글의 주제는 미국 공항에서 태양광을 도입한 의의에 있다. 따라서 '미국 공항에서 태양광 재생에너지 사용의 의미'를 담은 ③번이 정답이다.

34) 정답: ④ The environmental benefits of Chattanooga Airport's 100% solar energy use
본문은 100% 태양광 운영이 환경적 이익을 준다고 설명한다. 따라서 '채터누가 공항의 100% 태양광이 가져온 환경적 혜택'을 담은 ④번이 정답이다.

35) 정답: ② How Chattanooga's solar project became a model for sustainable airports
마지막은 채터누가 사례가 다른 공항들의 본보기가 될 수 있음을 시사한다. 따라서 '지속 가능한 공항 모델'이라는 ②번이 주제를 잘 드러낸다.

36) 정답: ② Nature's Solutions to the Urgent Environmental Problems We Created
해설: 글은 지구 온난화·플라스틱 오염 등 심각한 문제를 제시하고, 그 해결책을 자연에서 찾을 수 있음을 강조한다. 따라서 인간이 만든 문제에 대한 '자연의 해결책'을 담은 ②번이 제목으로 가장 적절하다.

37) 정답: ① Humans Cause Environmental Problems, but Nature Provides Hopeful Answers
해설: 글의 구조는 '인간이 환경을 파괴한다 → 그러나 자연이 해결책을 준다'로 전개된다. 이 대조를 직접적으로 표현한 ①번이 제목으로 가장 알맞다.

38) 정답: ④ Finding Promising Environmental Solutions in the Power of Nature
해설: 본문은 자연 속 해결책의 가능성을 소개하며 긍정적인 전망을 제시한다. 따라서 자연의 힘을 강조하며 해법을 찾는다는 의미의 ④번이 주제에 적합하다.

39) 정답: ⑤ Nature as a Source of Effective Solutions to Global Environmental Crisis
해설: 글은 다양한 환경 위기를 열거하고, 자연에서 그 해결책을 찾을 수 있음을 보여준다. 따라서 '자연을 효과적인 해결책의 원천'으로 표현한 ⑤번이 가장 적절하다.

40) 정답: ③ Searching for Environmental Solutions Through the Wisdom of Nature
해설: 글은 환경 위기의 원인을 인간에게서 찾고, 해결의 실마리를 '자연이 주는 지혜'에서 얻을 수 있음을 강조한다. 처음에는 문제 상황(온난화, 플라스틱 오염)을 제시하고, 마지막에는 자연 속 해결책 가능성을 언급하는 구조이다. 따라서 '자연의 지혜를 통한 환경 해법 탐색'을 표현한 ③번이 가장 적절하다.

41) 정답: ⑤ Mealworms: A Natural Key to Breaking Down Plastic Waste
해설: 글은 일회용 플라스틱 문제와 재활용의 한계를 지적한 뒤, 밀웜이 플라스틱을 분해하는 자연적 해결책이 될 수 있음을 강조한다. 따라서 제목은 ⑤번이 가장 적절하다.

42) 정답: ④ Scientists Turn to Mealworms to Find Solutions for Plastic Waste
해설: 본문은 재활용률이 낮고 플라스틱이 바다에 쏟아져 들어가는 문제를 제시한 뒤, 과학자들이 밀웜을 주목하고 있다고 설명한다. 따라서 핵심을 직접 담은 ④번이 정답이다.

43) 정답: ② How Scientists Study Mealworms' Bacteria to Break Down Plastic Faster
해설: 글 후반부에서는 과학자들이 밀웜 속 세균을 따로 배양하고 분해 속도를 높이려 한다는 점을 언급한다. 따라서 연구 방향을 반영한 ②번이 가장 알맞다.

44) 정답: ③ Mealworms Offer Hope in Reducing the World's Plastic Waste Crisis
해설: 본문 전체 흐름은 플라스틱 문제의 심각성을 설명하

고, 밀웜을 통해 이를 해결할 수 있다는 희망을 제시한다. 따라서 ③번이 주제를 잘 드러낸다.

45) 정답: ① Scientists' Attempts to Cultivate Bacteria From Mealworms in Laboratories
해설: 마지막 부분에서 과학자들이 세균을 밀웜 밖에서 배양하고 분해 과정을 더 빠르게 하려는 연구를 진행 중이라고 한다. 이를 정확히 담은 ①번이 정답이다.

46) 정답: ④ Willow Trees: A Natural and Cost-Effective Way to Clean Polluted Soil
해설: 글은 기존 토양 처리 방식의 한계를 지적하고, 버드나무가 자연적·경제적 대안임을 설명한다. 따라서 제목은 ④번이 가장 적절하다.

47) 정답: ③ Using Willow Trees to Restore Soil Damaged by Industrial Pollution
해설: 본문 전개는 '산업으로 인한 토양 오염 → 버드나무 활용 가능성'이다. 오염된 토양 복원의 방법을 직접적으로 제시한 ③번이 정답이다.

48) 정답: ⑤ Willow Trees Provide Hope for Cleaning Contaminated Land in the Future
해설: 글 후반부는 일부 버드나무 종의 효과성을 연구하고 있으며, 장래에 토양 정화 가능성을 제시한다. 미래 지향적 의미를 담은 ⑤번이 가장 알맞다.

49) 정답: ④ The Potential of Willow Trees in Absorbing Harmful Materials From Soil
해설: 본문은 버드나무 뿌리의 특성을 강조하며 다양한 오염물질을 흡수할 수 있다고 설명한다. 따라서 ④번이 주제를 잘 담고 있다.

50) 정답: ② Willow Trees as an Eco-Friendly Alternative for Cleaning Polluted Soil
해설: 글은 기존 처리 방법의 한계를 지적하고, 버드나무가 친환경적이고 효과적인 대안임을 제시한다. 따라서 ②번이 제목으로 가장 적절하다.

51) 정답: ② Turning Coffee Grounds Into Biofuel to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions
해설: 글의 흐름은 커피 찌꺼기가 쓰레기에서 온실가스를 만든다는 문제 제시 → 이를 바이오연료로 바꿀 수 있다는 해결책 제시 → 지속 가능성 강조. 따라서 ②번이 가장 적절하다.

52) 정답: ④ Coffee Grounds Provide a Sustainable Source of Renewable Biofuel
해설: 본문은 커피 소비 자체를 멈출 수는 없지만, 찌꺼기를 재생 연료로 바꿀 수 있다고 강조한다. 이를 제목으로 담은 ④번이 정답이다.

53) 정답: ③ Renewable Biofuel Production From Coffee Grounds and Its Advantages
해설: 글은 커피 찌꺼기로 조류를 배양해 고품질 바이오연료를 얻을 수 있고, 이 연료가 재생 가능·배출 적음이라고 설명한다. 이를 요약한 ③번이 정답이다.

54) 정답: ⑤ Coffee Grounds Can Be Recycled Into Eco-Friendly Renewable Energy
해설: 본문 전체 구조는 문제(찌꺼기 매립) → 해결책(바이오연료 활용) → 장점(지속 가능·친환경). 따라서 이를 압축적으로 담은 ⑤번이 정답이다.

55) 정답: ③ Using Coffee Grounds to Create Renewable and Sustainable Biofuel
해설: 본문 후반부는 조류 배양 과정과 연료의 장점을 강조하며, 커피 찌꺼기를 이용한 지속 가능한 에너지 생산 가능성을 제시한다. 따라서 ③번이 가장 적절하다.

56) 정답: ③ Curitiba's Unique Recycling Program: Trading Waste for Fresh Produce
해설: 글은 쿠리치바의 특별한 제도, 즉 재활용품을 농산물로 교환하는 내용을 중심으로 한다. 따라서 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ③번이다.

57) 정답: ② How Curitiba Encourages Citizens to Recycle and Helps Farmers
해설: 본문 구조는 '재활용품과 농산물 교환 → 시민들의 참여 유도 → 농민 지원'으로 전개된다. 이를 요약한 ②번이 제목으로 알맞다.

58) 정답: ① Recycling in Curitiba: Benefits for Both Citizens and Local Farmers
해설: 글의 핵심은 쿠리치바 제도가 환경뿐 아니라 지역 농민에게도 도움이 된다는 점이다. 따라서 양측의 혜택을 담은 ①번이 정답이다.

59) 정답: ④ Curitiba's Recycling Program Improves Both Environment and Agriculture

해설: 글은 시민들의 재활용 촉진 효과와 농민 지원 효과를 동시에 강조한다. 따라서 두 가지 모두를 담은 ④번이 제목으로 가장 알맞다.

60) 정답: ③ Recycling for Food: Curitiba's Program Supporting Citizens and Farmers
해설: 글의 결론은 재활용과 농업을 연결하는 쿠리치바의 교환 프로그램이 시민과 농민 모두에게 혜택을 준다는 것이다. 이를 직접 담은 ③번이 가장 적절하다.

61) 정답: ③ Harvesting Body Heat at Stockholm Station for Renewable Heating
해설: 글의 구조는 문제 제기(난방 에너지 필요) → 해결책(사람의 체열 활용) → 효과 제시. 따라서 ③번이 핵심을 정확히 담는다.

62) 정답: ② The Process of Using Human Heat to Warm Water and Buildings
해설: 본문은 체열을 모아 물을 데우고, 그 물이 난방 시스템으로 이동해 건물을 따뜻하게 한다는 과정을 구체적으로 설명한다. 따라서 ②번이 정답이다.

63) 정답: ④ Stockholm Central Station: A Model of Sustainable Energy Innovation
해설: 글의 후반부는 이 사례가 지속 가능한 에너지 모델임을 보여준다. 따라서 '지속 가능한 에너지 혁신의 모델'이라는 ④번이 제목으로 가장 적절하다.

64) 정답: ⑤ How Stockholm Station Uses Travelers' Body Heat to Warm Buildings
해설: 본문 결론은 "여행객 체열 → 난방 → 역과 다른 건물 활용"이다. 이 내용을 직접적으로 담은 ⑤번이 정답이다.

65) 정답: ② Using Human Body Heat as Renewable Energy in Public Infrastructure
해설: 글은 인체 열을 재생 가능한 에너지로 활용해 공공건물을 따뜻하게 할 수 있음을 강조한다. 따라서 ②번이 정답이다.

66) 정답: ③ Chattanooga Airport: The First in the U.S. Fully Powered by Solar Energy
해설: 글은 채터누가 공항이 미국 최초로 100% 태양광 에너지로 운영된다는 사실을 강조한다. 따라서 핵심을 직접 담은 ③번이 가장 적절하다.

67) 정답: ⑤ A Solar Farm With 9,000 Panels Supplies Chattanooga Airport With Energy
해설: 본문은 설치된 패널 수(9,000개)와 이를 통해 공항 전력 수요를 충족시킨다는 사실을 구체적으로 제시한다. 따라서 ⑤번이 제목으로 가장 알맞다.

68) 정답: ④ The Rise of Renewable Energy Use in American Airport Infrastructure
해설: 채터누가 공항의 사례는 공항을 비롯한 교통 인프라에서 재생 에너지 활용이 확대되는 흐름을 보여준다. 따라서 ④번이 정답이다.

69) 정답: ③ Chattanooga's Solar Airport: A Model of Sustainable Infrastructure
해설: 본문은 채터누가 공항이 미국 최초 사례임을 밝히며, 동시에 지속 가능한 인프라 모델임을 시사한다. 따라서 ③번이 적절하다.

70) 정답: ⑤ Solar Power Makes Chattanooga Airport the First Fully Green Airport
해설: 본문 결론은 채터누가 공항이 100% 태양광으로 운영되는 최초 공항이라는 점을 강조한다. 이를 담은 ⑤번이 가장 적절하다.

71) 정답: ③ The seriousness of plastic waste makes its solution highly uncertain
해설: 이 의문문은 단순 질문이 아니라 "플라스틱 문제 해결이 어렵다"는 우려를 담고 있다. 따라서 해결 가능성이 불확실함을 강조한 ③번이 정답이다.

72) 정답: ④ Climate change is already advancing, and preventing it is uncertain
해설: 글의 질문은 "기후 변화가 이미 진행 중이며, 이를 막기 어렵다"는 불안감을 표현한다. 따라서 ④번이 본문 맥락과 일치한다.

73) 정답: ⑤ Protecting nature requires great effort, and solutions will take much time
해설: 글에서 "목표 달성은 어렵다"는 말은 곧 환경 문제 해결이 단기간이나 적은 노력으로 되지 않는다는 의미다. 따라서 장기간 노력 필요성을 강조한 ⑤번이 정답이다.

74) 정답: ① Solutions to environmental problems can be found in nature itself
해설: 글은 인간이 만든 문제도 자연 속에 해답이 있을 수

있음을 강조한다. 따라서 자연을 해결책의 원천으로 제시한 ①번이 정답이다.

75) 정답: ② Recycling rates are extremely low, so plastic waste remains unresolved
해설: 재활용률이 10%도 안 된다는 사실은 재활용만으로는 문제 해결이 불가능하다는 의미다. 따라서 ②번이 정답이다.

76) 정답: ③ A massive and ongoing flow of plastic continues to pollute the oceans
해설: 본문은 매년 수백만 톤의 플라스틱이 바다에 유입된다고 말하며 오염의 심각성을 보여준다. 따라서 ③번이 정답이다.

77) 정답: ④ Mealworms provide a surprising natural method to reduce plastic pollution
해설: 글은 밀웜이 플라스틱을 먹고 분해한다는 점을 혁신적인 자연 해결책으로 강조한다. 따라서 ④번이 정답이다.

78) 정답: ③ Researchers hope to expand plastic-degrading bacteria beyond mealworms
해설: 본문은 세균을 따로 배양하여 밀웜 안에만 국한되지 않고 활용하려는 연구를 언급한다. 따라서 ③번이 정답이다.

79) 정답: ③ Applying this method could significantly reduce plastic in landfills
해설: 본문에서 언급된 세균 활용은 매립지로 흘러가는 플라스틱을 줄일 수 있음을 의미한다. 따라서 '매립지의 플라스틱 양을 줄일 수 있다'는 ③번이 정답이다.

80) 정답: ③ Removing soil and transporting it is not a realistic long-term solution
해설: 본문은 오염된 흙을 옮겨 묻는 방식은 비용이 많이 들고 근본 해결책이 되지 못한다고 지적한다. 따라서 ③번이 정답이다.

81) 정답: ④ Willow tree roots absorb and remove toxic substances from the soil
해설: 글은 버드나무 뿌리가 다양한 오염물질을 흡수한다고 강조한다. 따라서 토양 정화 능력을 직접 드러낸 ④번이 정답이다.

82) 정답: ① Certain willow tree species are more effective at soil purification
해설: 본문은 일부 종이 다른 종보다 오염물질 흡수에 효과적이라고 말한다. 따라서 특정 종의 우수성을 담은 ①번이 정답이다.

83) 정답: ② Scientists should continue research on willow trees' soil-cleaning ability
해설: 본문은 특정 버드나무 종이 더 효과적임을 밝히며, 추가 연구의 필요성을 강조한다. 따라서 연구 지속 필요성을 담은 ②번이 정답이다.

84) 정답: ④ Willow trees could become a practical solution for soil contamination
해설: 글의 결론은 버드나무를 이용하면 미래에 토양 정화가 가능할 것이라는 희망적 전망이다. 따라서 자연적 해결책 가능성을 담은 ④번이 정답이다.

85) 정답: ③ Coffee consumption inevitably creates waste that can harm the environment
해설: 커피 제조 과정에서 발생하는 찌꺼기는 불가피한 부산물이며, 환경에 부정적 영향을 미칠 수 있음을 시사한다. 따라서 ③번이 정답이다.

86) 정답: ④ Coffee drinking is unavoidable, so solutions must manage its by-products
해설: 글은 커피 소비를 막을 수 없다고 말하며, 이는 소비가 지속되는 전제 아래 폐기물 처리 대책이 필요함을 강조한다. 따라서 ④번이 정답이다.

87) 정답: ② Coffee waste can support growth of new resources like algae naturally
해설: 본문은 커피 찌꺼기 자체로 조류 배양이 가능함을 설명한다. 이는 폐기물이 곧 새로운 자원이 될 수 있다는 의미다. 따라서 ②번이 정답이다.

88) 정답: ③ Algae grown on coffee grounds can yield valuable renewable energy
해설: 조류는 커피 찌꺼기에서 자라면서 고품질 바이오연료를 만들어낸다. 이는 본문이 보여주는 핵심 해결책이다. 따라서 ③번이 정답이다.

89) 정답: ④ Fuel from coffee waste can be reused continually with little environmental harm
해설: 본문은 커피 찌꺼기에서 생산된 연료가 재생 가능하고 지속 가능하다고 설명한다. 이는 환경 부담이 적은 에너지라는 뜻이다. 따라서 ④번이 정답이다.

90) 정답: ③ Citizens are encouraged to recycle through rewards of useful food
해설: 본문은 재활용품을 가져오면 농산물을 주는 제도를 설명한다. 이는 시민들이 재활용에 적극 참여하도록 유도하는 장치다. 따라서 ③번이 정답이다.

91) 정답: ② The system motivates citizens to participate in recycling actively
해설: 글은 이 제도의 핵심 효과가 시민들의 재활용 참여 촉진임을 밝히고 있다. 따라서 동기 부여를 강조한 ②번이 정답이다.

92) 정답: ② The program benefits not only citizens but also local small farmers
해설: 글은 시민이 농산물을 얻는 동시에 농민이 판로를 확보하는 구조를 보여준다. 따라서 양쪽 모두 이익을 본다는 ②번이 정답이다.

93) 정답: ④ The program supports local farmers by purchasing and using their produce
해설: 시 정부가 농산물을 매입해 시민에게 제공한다는 것은 농민에게 안정적인 수익을 보장하는 것이다. 따라서 ④번이 정답이다.

94) 정답: ⑤ Curitiba designed a distinctive system combining recycling with agriculture
해설: 본문은 쿠리치바 제도가 독특하다고 강조하며, 재활용과 농업을 연결하는 점이 차별성이다. 따라서 ⑤번이 정답이다.

95) 정답: ③ Human activity naturally generates energy that can be collected and reused
해설: 글은 사람들이 움직일 때 체열이 발생하며, 이는 에너지로 전환 가능함을 보여준다. 따라서 인간 활동이 곧 에너지원이라는 점을 강조한 ③번이 정답이다.

96) 정답: ② Technology can collect and transfer human heat for practical use
해설: 열교환기는 사람의 체열을 모아 활용할 수 있게 만든 장치다. 즉, 기술을 통해 체열이 실제 에너지로 전환된다는 뜻이다. 따라서 ②번이 정답이다.

97) 정답: ③ The collected energy is transferred into a system to warm buildings
해설: 물이 데워진 후 난방 시스템으로 이동한다는 설명은, 체열이 실제 건물 난방에 쓰인다는 의미다. 따라서 ③번이 정답이다.

98) 정답: ① Renewable energy from humans benefits multiple structures, not just the station
해설: 본문은 중앙역뿐 아니라 다른 건물도 따뜻하게 한다고 말한다. 즉, 체열 활용의 효과가 확장된다는 뜻이다. 따라서 ①번이 정답이다.

99) 정답: ③ Chattanooga Airport achieved a pioneering role in renewable energy use
해설: 본문은 채터누가 공항이 미국 최초로 100% 태양광을 사용한 점을 강조한다. 이는 선도적 역할을 의미하므로 ③번이 정답이다.

100) 정답: ④ Large-scale solar farms can be built on otherwise unused land
해설: 글은 사용되지 않는 땅에 9,000여 개의 패널을 설치했다고 설명한다. 이는 유휴지를 재생 에너지 자원으로 활용 가능하다는 뜻이다. 따라서 ④번이 정답이다.

101) 정답: ③ Renewable solar power can fully support the operation of an airport
해설: 본문은 태양광 발전이 공항 전체 전력 수요를 충족한다고 강조한다. 따라서 공항 운영이 완전히 가능하다는 의미의 ③번이 정답이다.

102) 정답: ② Climate change and rising sea levels are mentioned as current environmental challenges.
해설: 본문에서 "With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising"이라고 명시적으로 언급되어 있어 ②번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

103) 정답: ④ The goals of environmental protection seem easily achievable according to the text.
해설: 본문에서 "Achieving these goals seems difficult"라고 명시되어 있어, 환경 보호 목표가 쉽게 달성 가능하다는 ④번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

104) 정답: ③ All environmental solutions must come from human technology only.
해설: 본문에서 "Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems"라고 언급되어 있어, 환경 해결책이 인간 기술에서만 나와야 한다는 ③번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

105) 정답: ② Plastic pollution is limited to ocean contamination only.
해설: 본문에서 "Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution"이라고 언급되어 있어, 플라스틱 오염이 해양 오염에만 국한된다는 ②번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

106) 정답: ③ Natural solutions to environmental problems are being explored in three specific areas.
해설: 본문 마지막에 "Here are three areas where changes are already happening"이라고 명시되어 있어 ③번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

107) 정답: ② Mealworms contain special bacteria that can break down plastic materials.
해설: 본문에서 "Special bacteria live inside them. These bacteria can break down plastic"이라고 명시적으로 언급되어 있어 ②번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

108) 정답: ⑤ Marine species are completely safe from plastic pollution in oceans.
해설: 본문에서 "This puts many marine species in danger"라고 명시되어 있어, 해양 생물이 플라스틱 오염으로부터 완전히 안전하다는 ⑤번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

109) 정답: ④ Current recycling efforts handle the majority of plastic waste effectively.
해설: 본문에서 "less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far"라고 명시되어 있어, 현재 재활용 노력이 플라스틱 폐기물의 대부분을 효과적으로 처리한다는 ④번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

110) 정답: ③ All plastic waste disposal methods are environmentally safe.
해설: 본문에서 플라스틱 폐기물이 단순히 버려지거나 태워진다고 언급하고 있어, 모든 플라스틱 폐기물 처리 방법이 환경적으로 안전하다는 ③번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

111) 정답: ③ Scientists are working to speed up bacterial plastic decomposition processes.
해설: 본문에서 "They also want to speed up the process by which the bacteria break down plastic"이라고 명시되어 있어 ③번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

112) 정답: ④ Mining activities contribute to soil contamination problems.
해설: 본문 첫 문장에서 "Mining and other industries are causing soil pollution across the globe"이라고 명시적으로 언급되어 있어 ④번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

113) 정답: ⑤ Research on willow tree effectiveness has been completely finished.
해설: 본문에서 "Research on the effectiveness of using willow trees for this purpose is in development"라고 언급되어 있어, 연구가 완전히 끝났다는 ⑤번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

114) 정답: ② Transporting polluted soil to landfills solves the contamination problem permanently.
해설: 본문에서 "it only moves the problem to another area and does not really solve it"라고 명시되어 있어, 오염된 토양 운반이 문제를 영구적으로 해결한다는 ②번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

115) 정답: ③ All industrial soil pollution requires immediate landfill disposal.
해설: 본문에서 윌로우 나무를 이용한 친환경적 토양 정화 방법을 소개하고 있어, 모든 산업 토양 오염이 즉각적인 매립지 처리를 필요로 한다는 ③번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

116) 정답: ④ Cost-effective and environmentally friendly soil restoration using willow trees is possible.
해설: 본문에서 "there is an eco-friendly and cost-effective way to restore polluted soil — planting willow trees"라고 명시되어 있어 ④번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

117) 정답: ② Used coffee grounds normally produce harmful greenhouse gases in landfills.
해설: 본문에서 "There, they can create a harmful greenhouse gas"라고 명시적으로 언급되어 있어 ②번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

118) 정답: ④ Stopping global coffee consumption is a practical solution to reduce waste.
해설: 본문에서 "Unfortunately, there's no way to stop everyone in the world from drinking coffee"라고 명시되어 있어, 전 세계 커피 소비 중단이 실용적 해결

책이라는 ④번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

119) 정답: ③ Algae growth on coffee grounds requires complex nutrient additions.
해설: 본문에서 "they can grow algae on old coffee grounds without adding any other nutrients"라고 명시되어 있어, 복잡한 영양소 첨가가 필요하다는 ③번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

120) 정답: ④ Biofuel production from coffee grounds eliminates all environmental concerns completely.
해설: 본문에서 "it creates only a small amount of emissions"라고 언급되어 있어, 바이오 연료 생산이 모든 환경 문제를 완전히 제거한다는 ④번은 본문과 모순됨.

121) 정답: ③ Nature provides multiple solutions to current environmental challenges we face.
해설: 본문 마지막 부분에서 "These are just a few solutions we can find in nature. There could be many more possible solutions"이라고 명시되어 있어 ③번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

122) 정답: ③ The program benefits both environmental recycling and local farming communities.
해설: 본문에서 "This program encourages people to recycle"와 "this program helps small farmers as well"이라고 언급되어 있어 ③번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

123) 정답: ③ The program supports only large-scale commercial farming operations.
해설: 본문에서 "this program helps small farmers as well"이라고 명시되어 있어, 대규모 상업 농업만 지원한다는 ③번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

124) 정답: ④ Citizens receive equal amounts of recyclables and fresh produce in exchange.
해설: 본문에서 "four kilograms of recyclable items in exchange for one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables"라고 명시되어 있어, 재활용품과 신선 농산물을 동일한 양으로 교환한다는 ④번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

125) 정답: ③ The program exclusively benefits urban recycling companies.
해설: 본문에서 프로그램이 시민들의 재활용을 장려하고 지역 농민들을 돕는다고 언급하고 있어, 도시 재활용 회사만 혜택을 받는다는 ③번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

126) 정답: ④ Small local farmers receive economic support through government produce purchases.
해설: 본문에서 "The city government buys produce from local farms, so this program helps small farmers as well"이라고 명시되어 있어 ④번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

127) 정답: ① Stockholm Central Station serves approximately 250,000 daily travelers.
해설: 본문에서 "around 250,000 people travel through Stockholm Central Station"이라고 명시적으로 언급되어 있어 ①번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

128) 정답: ③ The heating system operates independently without any energy harvesting.
해설: 본문에서 역 방문객들의 체열을 수확하여 난방 시스템에 활용한다고 언급되어 있어, 난방 시스템이 에너지 수확 없이 독립적으로 운영된다는 ③번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

129) 정답: ④ Only the central station building benefits from the heating system.
해설: 본문에서 "This process warms the station itself and another building in the area"라고 명시되어 있어, 중앙역 건물만이 난방 시스템의 혜택을 받는다는 ④번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

130) 정답: ③ Water heating occurs through traditional fossil fuel combustion only.
해설: 본문에서 사람들의 체열을 이용해 물을 가열한다고 설명하고 있어, 전통적인 화석 연료 연소만으로 물을 가열한다는 ③번은 본문과 일치하지 않음.

131) 정답: ③ Thermal energy from human movement is converted into usable heating.
해설: 본문에서 방문객들의 움직임으로 생성된 체열이 수집되어 난방 시스템에 활용된다고 명시되어 있어 ③번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

132) 정답: ④ Solar panels are installed on unused land adjacent to the airport.
해설: 본문에서 "More than 9,000 solar panels are installed on unused land near the airport"라고 명시적으로 언급되어 있어 ④번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

133) 정답: ④ The solar panels are placed on existing airport building rooftops exclusively.
해설: 본문에서 "solar panels are installed on unused land near the airport"라고 명시되어 있어, 태양광 패널이 기존 공항 건물 옥상에만 설치되었다는 ④번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

134) 정답: ③ Less than 8,000 solar panels were sufficient for complete airport power needs.
해설: 본문에서 "More than 9,000 solar panels are installed"이라고 명시되어 있어, 8,000개 미만의 태양광 패널로 충분했다는 ③번은 본문 내용과 일치하지 않음.

135) 정답: ④ The solar farm fails to meet the airport's complete energy demands.
해설: 본문에서 "This solar farm produces enough energy to meet the power needs of the airport"라고 명시되어 있어, 태양광 농장이 공항의 완전한 에너지 요구를 충족하지 못한다는 ④번은 본문과 모순됨.

136) 정답: ④ The solar farm generates adequate energy to power the entire airport facility.
해설: 본문에서 "This solar farm produces enough energy to meet the power needs of the airport"라고 명시되어 있어 ④번이 본문 내용과 정확히 일치함.

137) 정답: ② Nature, however, with its complex biological systems
해설: 빈칸 앞에서는 환경 목표 달성이 어렵다고 언급하고, 빈칸 뒤에서는 이러한 문제들에 대한 해결책을 제공했다고 하며 자연에서 일어나는 변화들을 소개하고 있어 'Nature, however'가 가장 적절함.

138) 정답: ⑤ cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms
해설: 본문에서 "Scientists are now looking for ways to cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms"라고 명시되어 있어, 과학자들이 밀웜 외부에서 박테리아를 배양하는 방법을 찾고 있다는 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

139) 정답: ① some species of willow trees are able to absorb harmful materials better than others
해설: 빈칸 뒤에서 "which trees are the most effective"라고 언급하고 있어, 일부 윌로우 나무 종이 다른 종보다 유해 물질을 더 잘 흡수한다는 ①번이 가장 적절함.

140) 정답: ② they eventually produce high-quality biofuel
해설: 본문에서 조류가 특정 조건에서 고품질 바이오 연료를 생산한다고 언급되고 있어, 빈칸에는 조류가 결국 고품질 바이오 연료를 생산한다는 ②번이 가장 적절함.

141) 정답: ④ encourages people to recycle their household waste materials effectively
해설: 본문에서 "This program encourages people to recycle"라고 명시적으로 언급되어 있어 ④번이 가장 적절함.

142) 정답: ① the body heat is then used to warm water in a tank
해설: 본문에서 "the body heat is then used to warm water in a tank"라고 명시되어 있어, 수집된 체열이 탱크의 물을 데우는 데 사용된다는 ①번이 가장 적절함.

143) 정답: ⑤ produces enough energy to meet the complete power needs of the airport
해설: 본문에서 "This solar farm produces enough energy to meet the power needs of the airport"라고 명시되어 있어, 태양광 농장이 공항의 전력 요구를 충족할 충분한 에너지를 생산한다는 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

144) 정답: ⑤ difficult — promising
해설: 본문에서 "Achieving these goals seems difficult"이라고 환경 목표 달성이 어렵다고 언급하고, "Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions"이라고 자연이 해결책을 제공할 수 있다고 하여 유망한(promising) 해결책을 의미하므로 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

145) 정답: ② insufficient — biological
해설: 본문에서 "less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far"라고 현재 재활용 노력이 불충분하다고 언급하고, 밀웜의 박테리아를 이용한 생물학적(biological) 해결책을 제시하고 있어 ②번이 가장 적절함.

146) 정답: ① expensive — eco-friendly
해설: 본문에서 "this process is expensive"라고 전통적 방법이 비싸다고 언급하고, "there is an eco-friendly and cost-effective way"라고 친환경적(eco-friendly) 방

법을 제시하고 있어 ①번이 가장 적절함.

147) 정답: ② impractical — sustainable
해설: 본문에서 "there's no way to stop everyone in the world from drinking coffee"라고 전 세계 커피 소비 중단이 비실용적이라고 언급하고, "The biofuel is renewable and sustainable"이라고 지속 가능한(sustainable) 바이오 연료를 언급하고 있어 ②번이 가장 적절함.

148) 정답: ② promotes — supporting
해설: 본문에서 "This program encourages people to recycle"라고 재활용을 장려한다고 언급하고, "this program helps small farmers as well"이라고 지역 농민들을 도와준다고 하여 지원한다는 의미이므로 ②번이 가장 적절함.

149) 정답: ⑤ harvests — thermal
해설: 본문에서 "The heat exchangers in the station harvest this body heat"라고 체열을 수확한다고 언급하고, 이를 난방용 열에너지(thermal energy)로 활용한다고 설명하고 있어 ⑤번이 가장 적절함.

150) 정답: ② completely — sufficient
해설: 본문에서 "powered by 100 percent solar energy"라고 완전히(completely) 태양 에너지로 운영된다고 언급하고, "produces enough energy to meet the power needs"라고 충분한(sufficient) 에너지를 생산한다고 하여 ②번이 가장 적절함.

151) 정답: ⑤ easy → difficult
해설: 앞서 언급된 환경 문제들(지구온난화, 해수면 상승, 자연재해 증가, 플라스틱 오염 등)의 심각성을 고려할 때, 이러한 목표들을 달성하는 것은 어렵다(difficult)고 보는 것이 문맥상 적절하다. '쉽다'는 의미의 easy는 문맥에 맞지 않는다.

152) 정답: ③ more than → less than
해설: 본문의 전체적인 맥락은 플라스틱 재활용이 충분하지 않다는 문제점을 제시하고 있다. 따라서 지금까지 재활용된 플라스틱 폐기물이 10퍼센트 미만(less than)이라고 하는 것이 적절하며, '10퍼센트 이상'이라는 의미의 more than은 문맥에 맞지 않는다.

153) 정답: ⑤ decline → development
해설: 본문은 버드나무를 이용한 토양 정화 방법의 긍정적인 효과를 소개하며, 이에 대한 연구가 진행 중이라는 내용이다. 따라서 연구가 발전하고 있다(in development)는 의미가 적절하며, '쇠퇴하고 있다'는 의미의 decline은 문맥에 맞지 않는다.

154) 정답: ④ low-quality → high-quality
해설: 본문은 커피 찌꺼기를 이용한 바이오연료 생산의 긍정적인 면을 강조하고 있으며, 이러한 바이오연료가 재생 가능하고 지속 가능하다고 설명하고 있다. 따라서 고품질(high-quality) 바이오연료를 생산한다는 것이 문맥상 적절하며, '저품질'이라는 의미의 low-quality는 맞지 않는다.

155) 정답: ③ discourages → encourages
해설: 재활용품 4kg과 신선한 과일 및 채소 1kg을 교환해주는 프로그램은 사람들의 재활용을 장려(encourage)하는 긍정적인 프로그램이다. '저해한다'는 의미의 discourage는 문맥에 맞지 않는다.

156) 정답: ⑤ cools → warms
해설: 본문은 스톡홀름 중앙역에서 사람들의 체열을 수집하여 난방에 활용하는 친환경 시스템을 설명하고 있다. 따라서 이 과정이 역과 다른 건물을 따뜻하게 한다(warms)는 것이 문맥상 적절하며, '차갑게 한다'는 의미의 cools는 맞지 않는다.

157) 정답: ③ used → unused
해설: 공항 근처에 9,000개 이상의 태양광 패널을 설치했다는 맥락에서, 사용되지 않는(unused) 땅에 설치했다는 것이 적절하다. 이미 사용 중인 땅에 태양광 발전소를 건설하는 것은 현실적으로 어려우므로, '사용된'이라는 의미의 used는 문맥에 맞지 않는다.

158) 정답: ④ to reach → reaching

159) 정답: ⑤ just dumped → is just dumped

160) 정답: ⑤ explore → explored

161) 정답: ⑤ made → is made

162) 정답: ② recycle → to recycle

163) 정답: ③ used to warming → used to warm

164) 정답: ② installing → installed

165) 본문 1 어법 2 정답: 1) becoming 2) increasing 3) being produced 4) destruction 5) reaching 6) Achieving 7) have provided 8) where

166) 본문 2 어법 2 정답: 1) produced 2) discarded 3) to think 4) reduce 5) has been recycled 6) moved 7) dumped 8) puts 9) live 10) feed 11) looking 12) to speed 13) which 14) keep

167) 본문 3 어법 2 정답: 1) polluted 2) moves 3) to restore 4) amazing 5) well-developed 6) extract 7) grow 8) using 9) better 10) further explored

168) 본문 4 어법 2 정답: 1) drink 2) generates 3) sent 4) to stop 5) drinking 6) turning 7) is made 8) adding 9) exposed 10) high-quality 11) currently 12) given 13) to look

169) 본문 5 어법 2 정답: 1) recyclable 2) encourages 3) buys

170) 본문 6 어법 2 정답: 1) harvest 2) used 3) heated 4) warms

171) 본문 7 어법 2 정답: 1) powered 2) installed 3) to meet

172) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

173) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

174) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

175) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)

176) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

177) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

178) [정답] ⑧

179) [정답] ④

180) [정답] ⑤

181) [정답] ④

182) [정답] ②

183) [정답] ⑤

〈서술형〉

184) With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing.

185) It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature.

186) Will we be able to protect the environment from mountains of plastic?

187) Can we stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels?

188) Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions to these problems.

189) Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

190) About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products.

191) Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away?

192) However, less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled so far.

193) Furthermore, between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year.

194) Special bacteria live inside them, and these bacteria can break down plastic.

195) Scientists are now looking for ways to cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms.

196) Mining and other industries are causing soil pollution across the globe.

197) Although polluted soil can be dug up and transported to a landfill, this process is expensive.

198) Moreover, it only moves the problem to another area and does not really solve it.

199) Fortunately, there is an eco-friendly and cost-effective way to restore polluted soil - planting willow trees.

200) As a result, they naturally extract a wide range of harmful materials from the soil.

201) They can also grow quickly, even in soil with a high acidity level or a lot of heavy metals in it.

202) Statistics show that about thirty to forty percent of people in the world drink coffee each day.

203) The coffee-making process, however, generates used coffee grounds, which are normally sent to landfills.

204) Unfortunately, there's no way to stop everyone in the world from drinking coffee.

205) However, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by turning used coffee grounds into biofuel.

206) Researchers have found that they can grow algae on old coffee grounds without adding any other nutrients.

207) If these algae are exposed to twenty hours of light and four hours of darkness each day, they eventually produce high-quality biofuel.

208) People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables in exchange for four kilograms of recyclable items.

209) This program encourages people to recycle.

210) The city government buys produce from local farms, so this program helps small farmers as well.

211) There could be many more possible solutions to the problems we currently face.

212) It seems that Mother Nature has given us one more chance.

213) Every time these visitors move, they produce body heat.

214) Every day, around 250,000 people travel through Stockholm Central Station.

215) After that, the body heat is then used to warm water in a tank.

216) This process warms the station itself and another building in the area.

217) In 2019, Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport in Tennessee became the first airport in the USA powered by 100 percent solar energy.

218) More than 9,000 solar panels are installed on unused land near the airport.

219) This solar farm produces enough energy to meet the power needs of the airport.

220) In return, we need to look for more ways to keep the environment healthy and clean.

221) If we do, the future of our planet may be bright after all.

222) These are just a few solutions we can find in nature.