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2024학년도 9월 모평 37번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are ① limiting. Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer. But if a plant does not have a caretaker ② to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory ③ to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability. Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. Plants that ④ having experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk-taking behaviors, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production. In contrast, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while ⑤ limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 식물은 영양 상태와 과거의 경험을 기억해 에너지를 효율적으로 쓰도록 정교하게 반응한다.
② 식물은 영양분이 부족하면 언제나 잎을 더 많이 만든다.
③ 영양이 풍부했던 식물일수록 위험한 행동을 한다.
④ 식물은 공간과 시간을 인식하지 못한다.
⑤ 식물의 성장은 정원사의 비료에 전적으로 달려 있다.

2024학년도 6월 모평 39번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be ① optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are ② bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great ③ differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly ④ long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been ⑤ abandoned by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 성장이 빠른 나무만 남기고 나머지는 베어 내야 한다.
② 나무는 홀로 자랄 때 더 오래 산다.
③ 병든 나무는 숲 전체를 위해 즉시 제거해야 한다.
④ 나무는 숲과 함께할 때 가장 잘 자라므로 경쟁 나무를 없애는 것은 오히려 해롭다.
⑤ 광합성 능력은 나무의 수명과 비례한다.

2027학년도 수능 23번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The environment in which a plant lives is inseparable from the plant itself. The environment informs what kind of plant the offspring will become; the kind that survives and thrives in a challenging scenario or doesn't. (①) It changes plants' body plan and possibly directs their development. (②) And those changes can be passed down to their offspring, whose body will develop differently from the start, and be better able to handle the harsh conditions its parents experienced. (③) In some cases this involves whole new body parts and coats of armor. (④) For example, wild radishes that have lived through an attack of destructive caterpillars will make baby radishes with extra-scratchy leaves, and they'll be preloaded with defensive chemicals to better keep away threats. (⑤) If these plant-children end up facing the same challenges their parents did, they'll be much better prepared to handle them.

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

In other words, parent plants can pass on skills for surviving in a tough world.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Radishes Fear Caterpillars
② Plants That Ignore Their Environment
③ Lessons from Parents: How Plants Inherit Survival Skills
④ Chemical Weapons in Human History
⑤ Choosing the Best Soil for Your Garden

2027학년도 6월 모평 36번

2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Plants have evolved defenses almost as diverse as the number of genera. Some load their tissues with harsh compounds that either are unpleasant to insects or intoxicate them, encouraging the insects to go bother another plant or at least slowing down their eating. Structural defenses like thick coats of wax on leaves may prevent some insect species from damaging the plant tissues altogether. Nor are individual plants entirely on their own while under attack. Plants can release chemical compounds that let their same-species neighbors know that an attack is likely coming, pushing those nearby plants to start building up defensive compounds in their tissues. Some of these cues even attract insect predators, a call for an assist that benefits both the plant and its bug-eating collaborators. The back-and-forth is not a matter of natural balance, but more like _____. New plant defenses unintentionally select for insects with ways to get around them, which in turn help bring about more resilient and resistant plant species. New variations, shading into entire new forms and adaptations, maintain the stalemate.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a final victory for plants
② a sudden collapse of species
③ a natural balance that never changes
④ a drawn-out evolutionary conversation
⑤ a one-sided attack by insects

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 식물은 곤충의 공격에 홀로 대응할 수밖에 없다.
② 식물은 다양한 방어 수단을 진화시켜 왔고, 곤충과의 상호 작용은 끝없는 진화적 주고받기로 이어진다.
③ 곤충을 잡아먹는 포식자는 식물에 해를 끼친다.
④ 식물과 곤충의 관계는 자연적인 균형 상태에 있다.
⑤ 왁스층은 모든 곤충을 막아 낸다.

2026학년도 9월 모평 38번

2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

It is worth pointing out that leaves don't drop to the ground because they are ① dying—rather, the tree initiates an active process of clever recycling called senescence. A tree, like an oak for example, would struggle to survive through a harsh winter if it ② retained its canopy of leaves. It would risk damage from strong winter winds and would lose more water from its leaves than it could draw up from the frozen ground. If it didn't ③ blew over, it would die of thirst. As winter approaches, the length of the day shortens, the temperature drops, and plants, including trees, can ④ detect this change. It signals to them that it is time to lose their leaves. First, however, trees carefully suck all of the useful nutrients out of the leaves and then, with surgical precision, block up that pathway into the leaves. That blocked pathway at the base of the leaf stem ⑤ creates a weakness and, in the wind, the leaves snap off and fall to the ground.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Not Dying but Recycling: Why Trees Drop Their Leaves
② How Wind Kills Trees in Winter
③ Keeping Leaves Green All Year
④ Why Oaks Drink More Water in Winter
⑤ The Strength of a Leaf Stem

정답 및 해설

5-12 **1.**④ **2.**① · 5-13 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 5-14 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 5-15 **1.**④ **2.**② · 5-16 **1.**③ **2.**①

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1. ④ Plants that ~ in the past에서 관계사절의 동사가 필요하므로 have experienced가 알맞다. ④ having experienced → have experienced.

2. ① 식물은 뿌리를 늘리거나 위험을 감수하는 등 영양 환경과 그 이력에 맞추어 에너지를 쓰는 적응적 반응을 보인다는 것이 요지다. ③은 글과 반대다.

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1. ⑤ 약한 나무는 예전에는 강한 나무의 '지원을 받았을' 것이나 이제는 뒤처진다. ⑤ abandoned → supported.

2. ④ 나무는 자신을 둘러싼 숲만큼만 강하므로, 경쟁을 없애 '돕는' 것은 나무들을 고립시켜 약하게 만든다는 주장이다.

5-14 · 2027학년도 수능 23번

1. ③ '변화가 자손에게 전해져 가혹한 조건을 더 잘 견딘다'는 문장을 In other words로 다시 말하고, 뒤의 In some cases가 그 생존 기술의 구체적 형태를 설명한다.

2. ③ 환경이 식물의 몸을 바꾸고 그 변화가 자손에게 전해져, 부모 식물이 생존 기술을 물려준다는 글이다.

5-15 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 36번

1. ④ 식물의 새 방어는 그것을 피하는 곤충을 선택하고, 이는 다시 더 강한 식물을 낳는다. 이 주고받기는 정적인 균형이 아니라 길게 이어지는 진화적 대화다.

2. ② 화학적·구조적 방어, 이웃에게 보내는 신호 등 식물의 방어와 곤충의 대응이 서로를 진화시킨다는 것이 요지다. ①·④는 글과 반대다.

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1. ③ 가정법 과거(If it didn't ~, it would ~)의 if절이며 didn't 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 한다. ③ blew → blow.

2. ① 잎은 죽어서 떨어지는 것이 아니라, 나무가 겨울을 나기 위해 양분을 회수하고 통로를 막는 능동적 재활용(노화) 과정이라는 글이다.