6-05 · 6-2 인간과 자연
06 환경과 지속가능성 · 교재 p.144

2023학년도 수능 38번

2022년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Parks take the shape demanded by the cultural concerns of their time. Once parks are in place, they are no inert stage— their purposes and meanings are made and remade by planners and by park users. Moments of park creation are particularly telling, however, for they reveal and actualize ideas about nature and its relationship to urban society. Indeed, what distinguishes a park from the broader category of public space is _____ that parks are meant to embody. Public spaces include parks, concrete plazas, sidewalks, even indoor atriums. Parks typically have trees, grass, and other plants as their central features. When entering a city park, people often imagine a sharp separation from streets, cars, and buildings. There's a reason for that: traditionally, park designers attempted to create such a feeling by planting tall trees at park boundaries, building stone walls, and constructing other means of partition. What's behind this idea is not only landscape architects' desire to design aesthetically suggestive park spaces, but a much longer history of Western thought that envisions cities and nature as antithetical spaces and oppositional forces.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the size of the open space
② the number of visitors
③ the cost of maintenance
④ the representation of nature
⑤ the presence of concrete plazas

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Parks as Nature: Mirrors of Urban Culture
② Why Cities Should Replace Parks with Plazas
③ Indoor Atriums: The Future of Public Space
④ Planting Trees for Better Traffic
⑤ The Economics of Stone Walls

2025학년도 6월 모평 36번

2024년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Wildfire is a ① natural phenomenon in many Australian environments. The intentional setting of fire to manage the landscape was practised by Aboriginal people for millennia. However, the pattern of burning that stockmen introduced was ② unlike previous regimes. When conditions allowed, they would set fire to the landscape as they moved their animals out for the winter. This functioned to clear woody vegetation and also ③ stimulated new plant growth in the following spring. The young shoots were a ready food source for their animals when they returned. However, the practice also tended to ④ reduce the scrubby growth it was intended to control. Although grasses were the first kinds of plants to recolonize the burnt areas they were soon succeeded by further woody plants and shrubs. About the only strategy to ⑤ prevent such regrowth was further burning—essentially using fire to control the consequences of using fire.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Ancient Aboriginal Farming Techniques
② Fire to Fight Fire: The Unintended Results of Stockmen’s Burning
③ Why Wildfires Never Occur in Australia
④ Grasses: The Strongest Plants on Earth
⑤ Winter Grazing and Animal Health

2026학년도 9월 모평 30번

2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

What is soft-path river engineering? One way to visualize its spirit is to liken it to a footpath in the forest. Suppose a tree falls across a footpath. A soft-path response would be simply to _____. A more interventionist response would be to remove the tree and restore the original route. A still more interventionist response might be to straighten and pave the path to insert it more permanently in the landscape. The true high-modernist step would, of course, be to create a superhighway that removes the landscape and bulldozes straight through all obstacles in the topography. Soft-path engineering has the unique advantage of intellectual modesty with respect to what we actually know about river movement and its environmental effects. In contrast to hard-path engineering, soft-path engineering accepts variability in the river's movement as significant until proven otherwise. Backwaters, short-lived wetlands, braids and channels, swamps —all undesirable to hard-path engineering—are presumed by soft-path engineers to be ecologically important.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① remove the tree and restore the route
② pave the path permanently
③ build a highway through the forest
④ close the footpath forever
⑤ redirect the trail around the fallen tree

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 하천 공학은 장애물을 제거해 하천을 곧게 만들어야 한다.
② 습지와 배후 습지는 생태적으로 쓸모가 없다.
③ 하드 패스 공학은 지적으로 겸손한 접근이다.
④ 소프트 패스 하천 공학은 하천의 움직임에 대한 지식의 한계를 인정하고 그 변동성과 생태적 가치를 존중한다.
⑤ 고속도로 건설은 하천 생태계를 보호한다.

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2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

To decide whether and how to intervene in ecosystems, protected area managers normally need a reasonably clear idea of what future ecosystems would be like if they did not intervene. Management practices usually involve defining a more desirable future condition and implementing management actions designed to push or guide ecosystems toward that condition. Managers need confidence in the likely outcomes of their interventions. This traditional and inherently logical approach requires a high degree of predictive ability, and predictions must be developed at appropriate spatial and temporal scales, often localized and near-term. Unfortunately, at the scales, accuracy, and precision most useful to protected area management, the future not only promises to be unprecedented, but it also promises to be _____. To illustrate this, consider the uncertainties involved in predicting climatic changes, how ecosystems are likely to respond to climatic changes, and the likely efficacy of actions that might be taken to counter adverse effects of climatic changes. Comparable uncertainties surround the nature and magnitude of future changes in other ecosystem stressors.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① unpredictable
② easy to control
③ similar to the past
④ limited to small areas
⑤ free from climatic change

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to design new national parks
② the benefits of leaving ecosystems alone
③ the difficulty of predicting ecosystems for protected area management
④ why climate predictions are always accurate
⑤ the history of ecosystem management

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Compared to other ecosystems, forests are relatively diverse, but this should not necessarily be a justification for ① converting nonforests into forests. Wetlands, meadows, and grasslands have a unique biota too, even if it is often not as rich as a forest biota. The ecological problems of this process have been ② described from a number of places such as Iceland, South Africa, and Australia, but the classic example of this comes from Scotland and northern England. Here the Forestry Commission has drained, fertilized, and fenced extensive areas of wetlands ③ to facilitate turning them into forests. Increasing the extent of forests in Britain is certainly a desirable goal, and most of the Forestry Commission's efforts are ④ directing toward sites that were forested before sheep and their keepers came to the island. However, ecologists frequently complain about the Commission's work because it is not restricted to former forest sites, because the forests established are usually ⑤ composed of exotic trees, and because the wildlife threatened by this activity includes many uncommon species.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 영국의 숲 면적을 늘리는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
② 숲이 다양하다는 이유만으로 습지·초원 같은 비산림 생태계를 숲으로 바꾸어서는 안 된다.
③ 외래 수종을 심어 숲을 빨리 늘려야 한다.
④ 습지는 숲보다 생물 다양성이 언제나 풍부하다.
⑤ 양을 기르는 것은 숲 보호에 도움이 된다.

정답 및 해설

6-05 **1.**④ **2.**① · 6-06 **1.**④ **2.**② · 6-07 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 6-08 **1.**① **2.**③ · 6-09 **1.**④ **2.**②

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1. ④ 공원을 다른 공공 공간과 구분하는 것은 공원이 구현하려는 자연의 재현이며, 이어서 나무와 풀이 공원의 중심이라고 설명한다.

2. ① 공원은 시대의 문화적 관심을 반영하여 자연을 구현하며, 도시와 자연을 대립적으로 보는 서구 사상이 그 배경에 있다는 글이다.

6-06 · 2025학년도 6월 모평 36번

1. ④ 불태우기는 억제하려던 관목의 성장을 오히려 '강화하는' 경향이 있었다. 뒤에서 목본 식물이 다시 자랐다고 한다. ④ reduce → reinforce.

2. ② 목축업자들의 불태우기는 관목을 없애려 했지만 오히려 그 성장을 강화해, 불의 결과를 불로 통제해야 하는 상황을 낳았다는 글이다.

6-07 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 30번

1. ⑤ 소프트 패스 대응은 장애물을 없애지 않고 길을 돌아가게 하는 것이다. ①~③은 점점 더 개입적인 대응으로 제시된다.

2. ④ 숲길 비유로 개입의 정도를 설명하며, 소프트 패스 공학은 지적 겸손을 바탕으로 하천의 변동성과 습지 등의 생태적 중요성을 인정한다는 것이 요지다.

6-08 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 39번

1. ① 관리에는 높은 예측 능력이 필요하지만, 미래는 전례 없을 뿐 아니라 예측할 수도 없다. 이어지는 기후 변화의 불확실성 예시가 근거다.

2. ③ 보호 구역 관리는 개입의 결과를 예측해야 하지만, 기후 변화 등으로 미래 생태계를 예측하기 어렵다는 문제를 다룬다.

6-09 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 33번

1. ④ 노력이 '향하게 되는' 수동의 의미이므로 are directed toward가 알맞다. ④ directing → directed.

2. ② 비산림 생태계에도 고유한 생물이 있으므로, 숲의 다양성을 이유로 습지를 숲으로 바꾸는 일은 생태적 문제를 낳는다는 주장이다. ①은 글과 반대다(숲을 늘리는 것 자체는 바람직하다).