### 2006학년도 대학수학능력시험 문제지(최강난이도) BigJohn

[제 3 교시]

# 외국어(영어) 영역

성명	수	험 버호					홀수	형
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.
- ◎ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? ( / 10 문제)
- ◎ 끊어 읽기로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!
- ◎ 요지전략: 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순접, 역접), 의도어(의 문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리) 순서 전략: 대명사, 관사(정관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순접, 역접)
- ◎ 주어진 **시간은 15분**. 자 그럼 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하시고 사랑하는 사람을 생각하세요.
- ◎ 자! 시작.

### 20. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?(29%)

On most subway trains, the doors open automatically at each station. But when you are on the Metro, the subway in Paris, things are different. I watched a man on the Metro (A) try/tried to get off the train and fail. When the train came to his station, he got up and stood patiently in front of the door, waiting for it (B) opened/to open. It never opened. The train simply started up again and went on to the next station. In the Metro, you have to open the doors yourself by pushing a button, depressing a lever or (C) slide/sliding them.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
1	try	 opened	 sliding
2	try	 opened	 slide
3	try	 to open	 sliding
4	tried	 to open	 slide
(5)	tried	 opened	 sliding

#### 21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은? (29%)

I wonder how many people give up just when success is almost within reach. They endure day after day, and just when they're about ① to make it, decide they can't take any more. The difference between success and failure is not ② that great. Successful people have simply learned the value of staying in the game until it ③ is won. Those who never make it ④ are the ones who quit too

soon. When things are darkest, successful people refuse to give up because they know they're almost there. Things often seem at ⑤ its worst just before they get better. The mountain is steepest at the summit, but that's no reason to turn back.

## 25. 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(52%)

The United States remains an underdeveloped country when it comes to language skills. Immigrants are importing their mother tongues at record rates. Yet the vast majority of Americans remain stubbornly monolingual. Ignorance of other languages and cultures handicaps the United States in dealing with the rest of the world. Today the language policies in the United States address this problem primarily with efforts to teach "foreign" languages to monolingual Americans. Meanwhile, the United States seeks to eliminate these same skills among ethnic minorities by reducing existing bilingual programs, out of misplaced fears of or haste to force their assimilation. Instead of focusing on immigrants' disabilities in English, why not encourage them to maintain their abilities in their mother tongues while they learn English?

- ① diversity② difficulty③ similarity④ humanity⑤ curiosity
- ① were teaching other people how to ski
- 2 didn't know how to offend others
- 3 had already learned to ski

fool.(57%)

- 4 perfectly understood how to walk
- 5 had to learn to walk all over again

28. 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The common mistake made photographers is that they are not physically close enough to their subjects. This means that the center of interest the subject — is just a spot, too small to have any impact. Even when it is big enough to be recognized, it usually carries little meaning. Viewers may think that a subject is small because it is supposed to be. When you look at other photographers' work, pay attention to how they fill the frame. Everything in it should serve the message of the image. If you see things through your camera lens that distract from what you are trying to ). So when you photograph people, remember to get closer to them to exclude unwanted objects. [3점](21%)

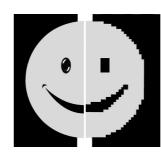
- 1 leave them as they are
- 2 make them larger
- 3 put them in focus
- 4 get rid of them
- ⑤ change them slightly

**29.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것 은?(58%)

Darwin was the first to propose that long necks evolved in giraffes because they enabled the animals to eat the treetop leaves.

- (A) So Simmons became convinced that this competition for mates, not stretching for treetop food, was what drove the evolution of the neck.
- (B) This seemingly reasonable explanation has held up for over a century, but it is probably wrong, says Robert Simmons, a behavioral ecologist. Simmons was studying eagles in Africa when he came across a pair of male giraffes locked in combat.
- (C) He saw the male giraffes battling for mates by swinging their powerful necks, which were over six feet long and weighed more than 200 pounds. He observed that in contests of this type, males with the longest, thickest necks usually won.
- ① (A) (B) (C)
- ② (A) (C) (B)
- ③ (B) (C) (A)
- 4 (C) (A) (B)
- (C) (B) (A)

30. 다음 그림을 바탕으로 한 글의 흐름으로 보아, 밑줄 친 단어의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점](31%)



If you connect a primitive digital camera to your PC and aim it at a happy face, your computer might perceive the image as it appears on the right-hand side of the given drawing. The digitized image of the face is 1 rough

because the computer thinks in terms of ones and zeros and makes all-or-nothing approximations. This will, in some cases, @ enhance subtle information about light versus dark differences, hence the @ lack of detail in the eyes and mouth, and in other cases @ exaggerate such differences, as shown in the edges of what should be a @ smooth, gradually curving face.

45. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?(44%)

There are many everyday misunderstandings which are classified as "folk" understandings. And not just plain folk hold these misconceptions. Aristotle developed an entire theory of physics that physicists today find odd and amusing. For example, Aristotle thought that moving objects kept moving only if something kept pushing them. Today's physicists say, "This is nonsense. A moving object continues to move unless some force is used to stop it." Yet anyone who has ever pushed a heavy box along a street knows that Aristotle was right: If you don't keep on pushing, the movement stops. Aristotle's theory may be bad physics, but it describes reasonably well what we can see in the real world.



"Folk" understandings, such as Aristotle's explanation about moving objects, often sound (A) to many people, even though they are (B).

(A) (B)

- ① realistic ---- valid
- ② sensible ---- incorrect
- 3 unscientific ---- ridiculous
- 4 optimistic ---- familiar
- (5) conventional ---- true

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Not everyone is in favor of using (a) the big ball, however. Some players, such as hard hitting, six-time Wimbledon champ Pete Sampras, call the change "simply ridiculous." Also, aside from modifying the current game, there is some concern that players may suffer arm and ligament injuries as they swing harder trying to draw more speed out of the ball.

\* ligament: 인대

(B)

In short, the game has (b) <u>little action</u>. Top male players play for an average of only four minutes per hour on grass, according to recent studies. The hope is that the introduction of the new, bigger ball will cause first-class games to be dominated again by play involving (c) <u>skill and artistry</u> remindful of players like Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe.

(C)

Tennis is in some trouble. People seem to be losing interest in the game. One major reason for this is that the men's professional game has lost **some of its appeal**. The pro game has become a contest of (d) strength, where powerful hitters with their high-tech rackets dominate. At Wimbledon, for example, Britain's Greg Rusedski hit the ball at 138 mph, the fastest recorded serve for the tournament. As a result of (e) this speed, very few points last more than three shots—serve, return and winning point.

49. 위의 (A), (B), (C)를 이어 하나의 글로 구성할 때 가장 적절한 순서는?(45%)

- ① (A) (B) (C)
- ② (A) (C) (B)
- (B) (A) (C)
- (C) (A) (B)

50. (a)~(e) 중, 밑줄 친 **some of its appeal**에 해당하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?(49%)

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

#### ※ 확인사항

- 만점이 확실합니까? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습확신해서 맞은 문제 ○, 애매한 문항 △, 불확신하거나 틀린 문제는 X 구분하세요.
- ◎ 자! 그럼 답을 맞춰보겠습니다.
- ◎ 점수 ( / 개)
- ◎ 틀린 문제 :
- 0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
- ◎ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.