

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Today, women are displaying their talents and abilities in ①almost every domain of human effort. They compete with men in once male-dominated sectors, such as politics, business, science and technology, and sports. In the course of time women's rights have progressed a lot and now everyone accepts women in these roles as natural. Most people would be surprised to know, however, that as ②recent as the 1960s, women were severely restricted in their working lives due to irrational discrimination against them. Even in America, ③which equality has long been considered one of the noblest human values, women were once not able to enjoy the same rights and privileges ④as men for no reason except that they were women. Women also were not eligible for admissions to Ivy League universities. Yale and Princeton did not accept women students until 1969. In some states in America women were kept out of jury pools because they were thought to be (A)too fragile to hear the horrible details of crimes and too sympathetic by nature to be able to remain objective about ⑤that accused of offenses. Banks could refuse to issue a credit card to an unmarried woman. Even if she was married, her husband ⑥was required to sign for it.

1. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것만을 있는 대로 고르면?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| ① a d f | ② a b d |
| ③ b c e | ④ d f |
| ⑤ c e | |

2. (A)의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① fragile enough to hear
- ② too fragile not to hear
- ③ so fragile as a criminal
- ④ so fragile that they could not hear
- ⑤ so fragile that they could eventually hear

※ 다음 발표문을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(1) Today, women are displaying their talents and abilities in almost every domain of human effort. They compete with men in once male-dominated sectors, such as politics, business, science and technology, and sports. In the course of time women's rights have progressed a lot and now everyone accepts women in these roles as natural. Most people would be surprised to know however, that (A)as recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted in their working lives due to irrational discrimination against them.

(2) During the 1960s revolutionary changes emerged in American society. Initially, sustained racial discrimination against African Americans (A) triggered the demands for change. (B) Led by the Civil Rights Movement, which called for all people to receive equal treatment, people who had been treated unfairly in American society began to organize collective movements to regain their suppressed rights. They demanded equality for all people (C) based on race, sex, age, disability, national origin, religion, or other characteristics. (D) This social environment of the 1960s made American women begin to challenge both the visible and the invisible restrictions put upon them by outdated cultural and societal stereotypes, struggling to gain their due rights as equals to men.

3. 위 발표문 (2) 단락을 준비하며 검토한 내용이다. 검토한 내용 중 문맥, 어법상 적절한 의견을 모두 고르면?

- ㄱ. (A)의 triggered는 문맥상 수동태인 was triggered로 고치는 것이 적절해.
- ㄴ. 분사구문으로 작성된 (B)의 생략된 주어는 문맥상 “미국 사회에서 불평등한 대우를 받은 사람들”로 봐주면 이해가 가능할 거야.
- ㄷ. 종교, 성별, 나이 등과 무관하게 동등한 대우를 받기를 요구하는 거니까 (C)는 regardless of로 수정해야 해.
- ㄹ. 조금 더 강조의 의미를 부여하기 위해 (D)를 It was this social environment of the 1960s which made American women begin으로 고쳐줘도 어법상으로 괜찮지 않을까?

- ① ㄱ, ㄴ ② ㄴ, ㄷ
③ ㄷ, ㄹ ④ ㄱ, ㄷ, ㄹ
⑤ ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ

4. 위 발표문 (1) 단락의 (A)에 다음 내용을 보충하고자 한다. 아래 글을 작성하며 토론한 내용 중 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 모두 고르면?

Even in America, where equality has long been considered one of the noblest human values, women were once not able to enjoy the same rights and privileges as men for no reason except that they were women. Women also were not eligible for admissions to Ivy League universities. Yale and Princeton did not accept women students until 1969. In some states in America women were kept out of jury pools because they were thought to be too fragile to hear the horrible details of crimes and too sympathetic by nature to be able to remain objective about those accused of offenses. Banks could refuse to issue a credit card to an unmarried woman. Even if she was married, her husband was required to sign for it.

- ㄱ. (A)의 내용을 뒷받침하기 위해 미국처럼 평등에 대한 개념과 의식이 많이 부족한 국가를 예시로 들면 좋을 것 같아.
- ㄴ. 미국 여성이 그 당시 사회에서 어떤 차별을 겪었는지 그 실제 사례 세 가지를 찾아서 제시하면 어떨까?
- ㄷ. 여성을 감정적으로 취약한 존재로 판단하여 법정 배심원단에서 배제했던 사례도 추가하자.
- ㄹ. 결혼하지 않은 여자한테는 보호자가 있어야만 신용카드를 발급해줬었다니, 이것도 사례로 제시할 수 있겠다.

- ① ㄱ, ㄴ ② ㄴ, ㄷ
③ ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ ④ ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄹ
⑤ ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ

※ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Kathrine Switzer was born in Germany, the daughter of a major (a)which was stationed there in the United States Army. She graduated from high school in Virginia and entered Syracuse University in the mid-1960s.

(B)

There she caught the eye of 50-year-old volunteer coach, Arnie Briggs. She wanted to run in the famous Boston Marathon, but Briggs intensely discouraged her, (b)said women could not run in the marathon because they were too fragile to complete the long distance race. Upon her insistence, Briggs finally agreed to let her (c)to sign up for the race.

(C)

Switzer and her coach checked the rule book and entry form. At that time, it was taken for granted that only men could enter the race. To avoid the ----- that would come with her registration as a woman, she entered as "K.V. Switzer."

(D)

(d)Had a passion for running since childhood, she looked for a women's running team in the university. To her regret, there was none, neither there (e)or anywhere. She trained unofficially with the men's cross-country team.

5. 위글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 바르게 수정한 것은?

- ① (a) : where ② (b) : says
③ (c) : signing ④ (d) : Having had
⑤ (e) : and

6. 위글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① competition ② compliment
③ contribution ④ controversy
⑤ compensation

7. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Kathrine Switzer graduated from high school in Virginia and entered Syracuse University in the mid-1960s. (A)As she had had a passion for running since childhood, she looked for a women's running team in the university. To her regret, there was none, neither there nor anywhere. She trained unofficially with the men's cross-country team. There she caught the eye of 50-year-old volunteer coach, Arnie Briggs. She wanted to run in the famous Boston Marathon, but Briggs intensely discouraged her, saying women could not run in the marathon because they were too fragile to complete the long distance race. (B)Upon her insistence, Briggs finally agreed to let her to sign up for the race. Switzer and her coach checked the rule book and entry form. At that time, it was taken for granted that only men could enter the race. To avoid the controversy that would come with her registration as a woman, she entered as "K.V. Switzer."

In 1967, the Boston Marathon was on April 19. She was given the bib number 261. There were 741 people listed on the program. (C)At about the four-mile mark in the race, there was a man in the middle of the road shaking his finger at Switzer. He was Jock Semple, the race director of the marathon. He screamed, "Get out of the race and give me your number!" Then he swiped down her front, trying to tear off her bib. Switzer was so surprised and frightened that she turned to run away. Semple continued to swipe at the bib number on her back. (D)Having never experienced such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should step off the course. That thought, however, was only a flicker. She knew if she quit, nobody would ever believe that women could run a 26-plus mile race. "I have to finish this race. I have to, even on my hands and knees. If I don't finish, people will say women can't do it."

At last she crossed the finish line and stepped into a different life. Switzer finished the race in 4 hours, 20 minutes, proving with an official bib number and time that women are capable of running long distances. After the historic race in Boston, Switzer, along with other women runners, tried to convince the Boston Athletic Association to permit women to participate in the marathon. (E) Finally, in 1972, women allowed to run in the Boston Marathon for the first time. Her ceaseless efforts to achieve gender equality in the marathon

finally led the 1984 Olympic Games to introduce the women's marathon for the first time in its history.

8. 읽글을 읽고 다음 <보기>의 질문 중 답할 수 있는 것을 모두 고른 것은?

<보기>

- Which graduate school did Switzer enter?
- Were there women's running teams in Syracuse University in the mid-1960s?
- Why did Arnie Briggs say that women couldn't take part in the Boston Marathon?
- How many race directors were required in the Boston Marathon?
- Why didn't Switzer quit the race although Jock Semple tried to stop her?
- What did Switzer ask the Boston Athletic Association to do after the 1967 Boston Marathon?
- When were women and handicapped people accepted to participate in the Olympic Marathon?
- Who won the women's marathon in the 1984 Olympic Games?

- ① a, c, d, g ② b, c, e, f
- ③ b, d, g, h ④ c, e, f, h
- ⑤ d, f, g, h

9. 읽글의 (A)~(E) 중 어법상 틀린 것이 있는 문장을 모두 고른 것은?

- ① (A), (C) ② (A), (D)
- ③ (B), (D) ④ (B), (E)
- ⑤ (C), (E)

※ 다음을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Kathrine Switzer was born in Germany, the daughter of a major who was stationed there in the United States Army. She graduated from high school in Virginia and entered Syracuse University in the mid-1960s. As she had had a passion for running since childhood, she looked for a women's running team in the university. ㉠ Unfortunately, there was none, neither there nor anywhere. She trained unofficially with the men's cross-country team. There she caught the eye of 50-year-old volunteer coach, Arnie Briggs. She wanted to run in the famous Boston Marathon, but Briggs intensely made her ㉢ give up, saying women could not run in the marathon because (1)_____. Upon her insistence, Briggs finally agreed to let her sign up for the race. Switzer and her coach checked the rule book and entry form. At that time, it was taken for granted that (2)_____. To ㉡ spark the controversy that would come with her registration as a woman, she registered for the race using her initials, K.V. Switzer.

In 1967, the Boston Marathon was on April 19. She had no idea she was going to become a part of the race's history. She was given the bib number 261. At about the four-mile mark in the race, there was a man in the middle of the road shaking his finger at Switzer. He was Jock Semple, the race director of the marathon. He screamed, "Get the hell out of the race and give me your number!" Then he swiped down her front, trying to ㉣ rip off her bib. Switzer was so surprised and frightened that she turned to run away. Semple continued to swipe at the bib number on her back. As she never felt such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should step off the course. That thought, however, was only a flicker. She knew if she quit, nobody would ever believe that women could run a 26-plus mile race. Her emotion turned from fear to anger. "I have to finish this race. I have to, even on my hands and knees. If I don't finish, nobody is going to believe women ㉤ deserve to be here." At last she crossed the finish line and stepped into a different life. Switzer finished the race in 4 hours, 20 minutes, proving with an official bib number and time that (3)_____.

10. 윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| ① ㉠ | ② ㉡ |
| ③ ㉢ | ④ ㉣ |
| ⑤ ㉤ | |

11. 윗글의 빈칸 (1)~(3)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 <보기>에서 골라 순서대로 배열한 것은?

<보기>

- (A) only men could participate in the race
 (B) women are capable of running long distances
 (C) women were so fragile that they couldn't finish the long distance race

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

※ 다음 글을 읽고, 주어진 질문에 답하십시오.

In 1967, the Boston Marathon was on April 19. She had no idea she was going to become a part of the race's history. She was given the bib number 261. There were 741 people listed on the program. Boston had always been a @mecca for marathon runners. Now Switzer, too, was one of the @pilgrims. ①At about the four-mile mark in the race, there was a man in the middle of the road shook his finger at Switzer. He was Jock Semple, the race director of the marathon. He screamed, "Get the hell out of the race and give me your number!" ②Then he swiped down her front, trying to tear off her bib. Switzer was so surprised and frightened that she turned to run away. Semple continued to @swipe at the bib number on her back. ③Having never felt such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should step off the course. That thought, however, was only a @flicker. ④She knew if she quit, nobody would ever believe that women could run a 26-plus mile race. Her emotion turned from fear to anger. "I have to finish this race. I have to, even on my hands and knees. If I don't finish, people will say women can't do it." At last she crossed the finish line and stepped into a different life. ⑤Switzer finished the race in 4 hours, 20 minutes, proving with an official bib number and time that women are capable of running long distances. To the male runners it was a @one-off event. Without a doubt, it was a lot more than that to Switzer. After the historic race in Boston, Switzer, along with other women runners, tried to convince the Boston Athletic Association to allow women to participate in the marathon. Finally, in 1972, women were officially allowed to run in the Boston Marathon for the first time.

12. 밑줄에 쓰인 어휘 중 의미가 잘못 설명된 것은?

- ① @mecca: a place that many people like to visit
- ② @pilgrim: people who make a journey to a holy place
- ③ @swipe: to try to hit or make a swinging movement
- ④ @flicker: a thought that does not last long
- ⑤ @one-off event: the opportunity of a lifetime

13. 밑줄에서 문법적으로 오류가 있는 문장을 고르시오.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In 1967, the Boston Marathon was on April 19. Kathrine Switzer had no idea she was going to become a part of the race's history. She was given the bib number 261. Boston had always been a mecca for marathon runners. Now Switzer, too, was one of the pilgrims.

(A) That thought, however, was only a flicker. She knew if she quit, nobody would ever believe that women could run a 26-plus mile race. Her emotion turned from fear to anger. "I have to finish this race, even on my hands and knees. If I don't finish, people will say women can't do it." At last she crossed the finish line and stepped into a different life. Switzer finished the race in 4 hours, 20 minutes, proving with an official bib number and time that women are capable of running long distances.

(B) Her ceaseless efforts to achieve gender equality in the marathon finally led the 1984 Olympic Games to introduce the women's marathon for the first time in its history. For her part, Switzer was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 2011 for creating a social revolution by empowering women around the world through running.

(C) At about the four-mile mark in the race, there was a man in the middle of the road shaking his finger at Switzer. He was the race director, Jock. He swiped down her front, screaming at her and trying to tear off her bib. Switzer was so surprised and frightened that she turned to run away. Having never felt such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should step off the course.

(D) To the male runners it was a one-off event. Without a doubt, it was a lot more than that to Switzer. After the historic race in Boston, Switzer, along with other women runners, tried to convince the Boston Athletic Association to allow women to participate in the marathon. Finally, in 1972, women were officially allowed to run in the Boston Marathon for the first time.

14. 다음 글을 읽고 유추할 수 있는 것은?

- ① Everyone cheered for Kathrine, who was the first woman to participate in the Boston Marathon, and she felt that she would mark a milestone in the competition.
- ② Even in the midst of adversity that the race director interfered with her running during the marathon, Kathrine overcame the hardship with the idea that she would complete the race.
- ③ Kathrine could not prove that she had participated in the marathon despite of having the official bib number because of her gender.
- ④ It was the 1984 Olympics when women were officially allowed to take part in the marathon for the first time thanks to Kathrine's efforts.
- ⑤ Kathrine was inducted to the National Women's Hall of Fame of creating an unprecedented event that led men to challenge the restrictions put upon women.

15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

정답 및 해설

1) 정답 ①

1등급 공략 Tip

관계부사절에는 완전한 절이, 관계대명사절에는 불완전한 절이 쓰인다는 점에 유의한다.

바로 잡기

- ㉑ 1960년대 만큼 '최근에'라는 의미이므로 as recently as가 옳다.
 ㉒ 완전한 문장을 이끌고 있으므로 관계부사 where을 쓰는 것이 옳다.
 ㉓ '~하는 사람들(복수)'라는 의미가 되어야 하므로 those가 옳다.

2) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

밑줄 친 표현의 의미를 파악하고 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 표현을 적절하게 추론해야 한다.

바로 잡기

'too ~ to ...'는 '너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다'의 의미로 too fragile to hear ~는 so fragile that they could not hear ~과 같은 의미이다.

3) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

맥락을 올바르게 파악하여 밑줄 친 부분이 수동태로 쓰여야 하는지 혹은 능동태로 쓰여야 하는지 구분해야 한다.

바로 잡기

(ㄱ)아프리카계 미국인들에 대한 지속적인 인종 차별이 변화에 대한 요구를 '촉발시킨' 것이므로 수동태가 아닌 능동태 문장을 사용해야 한다.

4) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 세부 내용을 파악하고, 내용 일치 여부에 주목하여 바르게 이해한 것을 찾아야 한다.

바로 잡기

- (ㄱ)미국은 오랫동안 평등을 가장 고귀한 인간의 가치로 여겨왔지만 한 때 여성을 차별하였다.
 (ㄴ)결혼하지 않은 여자한테는 신용카드를 발급하는 것을 거부할 수 있었다. 결혼한 여자는 남편이 서명을 해야만 신용카드를 발급 받을 수 있었다.

5) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

사역동사는 '~가 ...하게 하다'라는 의미를 갖는 동사를 말하며, make, have, let이 있으며, 목적어와 목적격 보어와의 관계가 능동일 때 목적격 보어 자리에 동사원형을 취한다.

바로 잡기

- ①선행사가 사람이므로 주격 관계대명사 who를 사용해야

한다.

- ②동시 동작을 나타내는 현재분사 saying을 사용해야 한다.
 ③let은 사역 동사이므로 목적격 보어 자리에 원형 부정사인 sign을 사용해야 한다.
 ⑤neither A nor B는 '둘 다 아니다'라는 의미이므로 or가 아닌 nor를 사용해야 한다.

6) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 전체적인 흐름을 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 찾을 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

빈칸에는 여성으로서 마라톤에 등록하는 것에 따라올 '논란'이라는 단어가 들어가야 한다.

7) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

지문 내 주요 사건/내용을 파악하여 일어난 순서대로 나열할 수 있어야 한다. 특히 지시어, 부사, 접속사 등을 적극적으로 활용하며 문제를 풀도록 한다.

바로 잡기

- 캐서린 스위처는 독일에 주둔하고 있던 미국 육군 소령의 딸로 그곳에서 태어났다. 그녀는 버지니아주의 고등학교를 졸업하고 1960년대 중반에 시라큐스 대학교에 입학했다.
 (D)어린 시절부터 달리기 열정을 가지고 있었던 그녀는 그 대학에서 여성 달리기 팀을 찾고 있었지만 어느 곳에도 여성 달리기 팀은 없었다. 그녀는 비공식적으로 남성 크로스컨트리 팀과 훈련했다.
 (B)그곳에서 그녀는 50세의 자원봉사자 코치인 어니 브릭스의 주목을 받았다. 코치의 만류에도 불구하고 스위처는 마라톤에 참가하겠다고 결심했다.
 (C)그녀가 여성으로서 등록하는 것에 따라올 논란을 피하기 위해 그녀는 K. V. Switzer로 등록했다.

8) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

지문에서 <보기>에서 묻는(언급된) 부분을 정확히 찾아가며 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기

- b. 1960년대 중반 Syracuse 대학에 여성 달리기 팀은 없었다.
 c. 여성은 너무 연약해서 장거리 경주를 완주할 수 없기 때문에 마라톤에서 뛸 수 없다고 했다.
 e. 만약 자신이 레이스를 중단한다면 아무도 여성이 26마일 이상의 레이스를 달릴 수 있다는 것을 믿지 않을 거라고 믿었기 때문이다.
 f. 여성들이 마라톤에 참가하도록 설득했다.
 a. 어느 대학원(graduate school)에 Switzer이 입학했는지는 언급되지 않았다.
 d. 얼마나 많은 레이스 감독관이 요구되는지는 언급되지 않았다.
 g. 장애인들이 올림픽 마라톤에 참가를 허가받은 시기는 본문에 언급되지 않았다.
 h. 1984년 올림픽 여성마라톤에서 누가 우승했는지는 언급되지 않았다.

9) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

사역동사 make, let, have가 쓰였을 경우, 적절한 목적어의 형태 및 목적어와 목적격 보어의 관계(능동/수동)에 따른 적절한 목적격 보어의 형태를 판단할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

- (B) let은 사역동사이므로 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 쓰므로 sign으로 고쳐야 한다.
 (E) 여성들은 보스턴 마라톤에서 달리는 것을 허가받았다는 수동의 의미이므로 수동태(be + p.p.)형태의 were allowed로 고쳐야 한다.

10) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip

단어 뜻에 유의하여 쓰임이 어색한 것을 판단해야 한다.

바로 잡기

캐서린 스위처가 'K. V. Switzer'로 등록한 것으로 보아, 스위처는 논란을 피하고자 했다. '촉발시키다, 유발하다'를 의미하는 spark를 '피하다'를 의미하는 avoid로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

11) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 전체적인 흐름을 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 찾을 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

- (1): 브릭스가 스위처를 포기하게끔 만들면서 한 말로는 (C) 여성은 너무 연약해서 장거리를 완주할 수 없기 때문에 마라톤에서 달릴 수 없다는 내용이 적절하다.
 (2): 캐서린 스위처가 'K. V. Switzer'라는 이름으로 등록한 것으로 보아, 그 당시에는 (A)오직 남성들만이 레이스에 참가하는 것이 당연시되었다는 것이 적절하다.
 (3): 스위처는 4시간 20분에 완주하면서, 자신의 공식 참가 번호와 시간 기록으로, (B)여성들이 장거리를 달릴 수 있다는 것을 증명했다.

12) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

영영몰이를 정확히 해석하고, 일치하지 않은 것을 소거하며 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기

㉞는 '일회성 이벤트'라는 의미를 나타내므로 '일생의 기회'라고 설명한 ㉝이 적절하지 않다.

13) 정답 ①

1등급 공략 Tip

문장 구조를 정확히 분석하고, 행위의 주체를 찾아야 한다.

바로 잡기

a man이 손가락을 가로저은 행위의 주체이므로 과거분사인 ①의 shaked가 현재분사 shaking으로 바뀌어야 한다.

14) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 세부 내용을 파악하고, 내용 일치 여부에 주목하여 빠르게 이해한 것을 찾아야 한다.

바로 잡기

- ① 캐서린을 모두가 응원했다는 내용은 없고, 오히려 조크가 캐서린을 방해했다. 또한 캐서린은 자신이 역사의 일부가 되리라는 것을 몰랐다.
 ③ 캐서린이 성별 때문에 자신이 마라톤에 참여했다는 것을 증명하지 못했다는 내용은 없다. 그녀는 마라톤을 완주하여 여성들도 장거리를 달릴 수 있다는 것을 증명했다.
 ④ 여성들이 최초로 마라톤에서 공식적으로 달릴 수 있었던 것은 1972년의 보스턴 마라톤에서 이다.
 ⑤ 캐서린은 여성에게 권능을 부여해 여성 명예의 전당에 올랐다.

15) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

지문 내 주요 사건/내용을 파악하여 일어난 순서대로 나열할 수 있어야 한다. 특히 지시어, 부사, 접속사 등을 적극적으로 활용하며 문제를 풀도록 한다.

바로 잡기

주어진 글은 1967년 보스턴 마라톤에 캐서린 스위처가 참가 번호 261번을 부여 받고 참가 했다는 내용이다. 이어지는 내용으로는 약 4마일 표시 지점에서 마라톤 레이스 감독 조크가 소리를 지르며 스위처의 참가번호를 떼려고 하고, 스위처는 당혹스러움과 공포를 느끼며 코스에서 이탈해야 하는지 고민했다는 내용의 (C)가 적절하다. 다음 내용으로는 스위처가 완주를 하기로 마음먹고, 마라톤을 완주하여 여성들도 장거리 달리기를 할 수 있다는 걸 증명했다는 내용의 (A)가 적절하다. 다음 내용으로는 마라톤 완주가 스위처에게 1회성 이벤트를 훨씬 뛰어넘는 것이었고, 스위처가 여성들이 마라톤에 참가할 수 있도록 노력했으며, 1972년 최초로 보스턴 마라톤에서 여성들이 달릴 수 있게 되었다는 내용의 (D)가 적절하다. 마지막으로 그녀의 부단한 노력 끝에 1984년 올림픽 경기에 역사상 최초로 여성 마라톤이 도입되었고, 스위처는 미국 여성 명예의 전당에 올랐다는 내용의 (B)가 적절하다.