

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

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 great ①strides in women's rights have been made and now everyone accepts women in these roles as natural. Most people would be surprised to know, however, that as recently as the 1960s, women were severely ②restrained in their working lives due to irrational discrimination against them. Even in America, where equality has long been considered one of the noblest human values, women were once not able to enjoy ③the same rights and privileges as men for no reason except that they were women. Women also were not ④disqualified for admissions to Ivy League universities. Yale and Princeton did not accept women students. 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 the case ⑤being sued. Banks could refuse to issue a credit card to an unmarried woman.

* 다음 글을 읽고 질문에 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. Having 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. 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 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 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. ①Boston had always been a mecca for marathon runners. Now Switzer, too, was one of the pilgrims. 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 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. Having 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, 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.

2. 윗글에서 밑줄 친 부분 ㉠에 담긴 은유 (methphor)를 바르게 해석한 것은?

①Boston had always been a mecca for marathon runners. Now Switzer, too, was one of the pilgrims.

- ① Boston was likened to Mecca, a religious place, to show that marathon runners considered it as important; the pilgrims were referred to as the race organizers who prepared the big event.
- ② Mecca is a sacred place for Muslim believers, so Boston was revered as one of the holy sites for Muslim runners.
- ③ For marathon runners, the Boston Marathon was something in which they aspired to run: As pilgrims should visit their religiously holy places like Mecca, marathon runners were compared to them, who were eager to join the famous race.
- ④ To enhance what the author was meant to say, the two metaphoric words were used: a mecca, for all the famous marathon races including Boston, and, pilgrims, for those who worshiped the holy places as a non-Muslim believer.
- ⑤ In the given sentence, 'a mecca' was an obvious metaphor for a place relevant people really wanted to visit, but 'pilgrims' were used in a literal sense, say, ardent believers of the sect.

3. 윗글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Switzer joined a women's running team in her university where she practiced for a marathon race.
- ② At first, Briggs didn't support Switzer's idea of running in the Boston Marathon.
- ③ The reason that Switzer used her initials like K.V. Switzer was to ensure that her identity was obvious.
- ④ Before entering the race, Switzer was committed to becoming a historic figure for future generations.
- ⑤ With Semple trying to snatch her bib number, Switzer had no choice but to quit the race.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

During the 1960s revolutionary changes emerged in American society. Initially, the demands for change (A)was triggered by sustained racial discrimination against African-Americans. Led by the Civil Rights Movement, (B)that called for all people to receive equal treatment, people who had been treated unfairly in American society began to organize collective movements (C)to regain their suppressed rights. They demanded equality for all people regardless of race, sex, age, disability, national origin, religion, or other characteristics. It was this social environment of the 1960s (D)that made American women begin to challenge both the visible and the invisible restrictions (E)putting upon them by outdated cultural and societal stereotypes, (F)struggled to gain their due rights as equals to men. The following story shows you how a brave female athlete, Kathrine Switzer, was able to overcome one barrier in the male dominated athletic culture.

4. 밑줄 친 (A)~(F) 중, 어법상 틀린 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

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

5. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how the Civil Rights Movement led to success
- ② types of discriminations put upon American people
- ③ influences of the demand for equality on American Society
- ④ causes of revolutionary changes in the U.S. during the 1960s
- ⑤ change in perspectives on African-Americans in American Society

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In 1967, the Boston Marathon was an 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.

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. 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 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. Having 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, people will say women can't do it." ----(A)---- 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.

To the male runners it was a one-off event. ----(B)----, 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. 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.

6. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① There were more than 700 people listed on the Boston Marathon on April 19 in 1967.
- ② The race director of the marathon, Jock Semple encouraged Switzer to finish her marathon course.
- ③ Switzer crossed the finish line, showing a woman could run a 26-plus mile race.
- ④ Not until in 1972 were women officially allowed to run in the Boston Marathon.
- ⑤ Thanks to Switzer's continuous efforts, women were allowed to run the 1984 Olympic Games marathon.

7. 다음은 윗글의 내용을 요약한 글이다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kathrine Switzer overcame a(n)----(A)---- against women by completing the Boston Marathon, proving that women are able to run long distances. Since then she has made a constant effort to ----(B)---- women's rights in athletics.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| ① bias | prohibit |
| ② prejudice | promote |
| ③ inequality | suppress |
| ④ equality | improve |
| ⑤ difficulties | suppress |

8. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① Finally | To her regret |
| ② For example | To her surprise |
| ③ To sum up | Without a doubt |
| ④ Initially | To her regret |
| ⑤ At last | Undoubtedly |

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The African-American Civil Rights Movement was a long fight for racial equality that went on for over 100 years, beginning after the American Civil War ended in the 1860s. The Civil Rights Movement has its background in the anti-slavery system thought slavery was morally wrong and wanted it to end. During the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. After the Civil War, however, many southern states continued to treat African-Americans as second class citizens. They ①implemented laws that kept black people separate from white people. For example, public facilities such as restaurants, restrooms, and buses had separate spaces for white people and for black people.

The Civil Rights Movement gained ②momentum in the 1950s. Leaders such as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks paved the way for non-violent protests that led to changes in the law. In 1955, Rosa Parks, an African-American woman living in Montgomery, Alabama, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. This sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott to protest the racial ③segregation, which lasted for more than a year and brought Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the ④forefront of the movement. King led a number of non-violent protests, including the famous "March on Washington" in 1963, a landmark in the African-American Civil Rights Movement.

In 1964, the Civil Rights Act was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. This ⑤act outlawed the segregation of black people in America. It also outlawed discrimination based on race, national background, and gender.

9. Which question cannot be answered?

- ① Why was Rosa Park arrested?
- ② When did the Civil Right movement begin?
- ③ What was women's role in Montgomery bus boycott?
- ④ What is the basis for people's insistence on the abolition of slavery?
- ⑤ What did the Civil Rights Act signed by Lyndon Johnson outlaw?

10. 밑줄 친 ① ~ ⑤의 영영 풀이로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① implement: to bring a law or policy into effect
- ② momentum: power that keeps an event developing after it has started
- ③ segregation: the official separation of people based on race, gender or religion
- ④ forefront: a leading position in a movement or campaign
- ⑤ act: a formal statement of a proposed new law that is discussed and then voted on

* 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The assessment of inequality between women and men in the cultural field is cause for serious concern. The evidence is still fairly recent, and for many people, unexpected because they believe that the world of art, and more generally the world of culture, is fundamentally based on a spirit of freedom, an opposition to prejudices and even by a certain taste for contravention. Yet women who work in this field encounter the same obstacles as in other professions, such as the glass ceiling, also a form of 'invisibility'. They also encountered other barriers more specific to the world of culture that call for an anthropological reflection on the symbolic weight of creation - and of knowledge - and its link to domination and power. In the field of culture and communication our objective is twofold. We must fight against stereotypes and, at the same time, give women their rightful place in the various forms of creation and expression as well as in positions of responsibility. We must challenge accepted notions, unequal stereotypes. And we must, without further delay, work to give women free and full access to the means to create, to produce, and to act.

(B)

Today, ①women 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 ②everyone accepts women in these roles as natural. Most people would be surprised to know, however, that as recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted in their working lives due to ___③___ discrimination against them. Even in America, where ③equality 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. ④Yale 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 ___⑤___ about those accused

of offenses. Banks could refuse to ___⑥___ a credit card to an unmarried woman. Even if she was married, her husband was required to sign for it. During the 1960s revolutionary changes emerged in American society. Initially, the demands for change were triggered by sustained. Initially, the demands for change were triggered by ___⑦___ racial discrimination against African-Americans. 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 ___⑧___ rights. They demanded equality for all people regardless of race, sex, age, disability, national origin, religion, or other characteristics. It was this social environment of the 1960s that made ⑤ 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 rights as equals to men.

11. 글의 내용상 ㉠~㉤에 들어갈 말에 대한 뜻풀이로 틀린 것은? (단, 뜻풀이는 어휘의 기본형에 대한 것임)

- ① not based on logical reasons or understanding
- ② deficient in or devoid of flexibility
- ③ to put forth or distribute usually officially
- ④ maintained at length without interruption or weakening
- ⑤ satisfying a need, obligation, or duty

12. 글 (A)의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미상 상응하는 것을 글 (B)에 있는 ①~⑤ 중에서 고르시오.

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

* 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Kathrine Switzer was born in Germany, daughter of a major who ①stationed there in the United States Army. She graduated from high school in Virginia and entered Syracuse University in the mid-1960s. Having 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. 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 only men could enter the race. To avoid the controversy ②that would come with her registration as a woman, she entered as "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. There were 741 people ③listed on the program. Boston had always been a mecca for marathon runners. Now Switzer, too, was one of the pilgrims. At about the four-mile mark in the race, there was a man in the middle of the road ④shook 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 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. ⑤Having never felt such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should step off the course. That thought, however, was only a flicker.

(B)

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, 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.

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. 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.

In 2017, at the age of 70, Kathrine Switzer once again ran in the marathon, getting the media's attention globally with the same bib number - 261 - that was assigned to her in 1967. That marked the 50th anniversary of her historic marathon in Boston. At her advanced age, she finished in 4:44:31, a remarkable achievement. She had told the media that she decided to run in the Boston Marathon again to prove that even people at her age could successfully complete a marathon. Now she dreams of another revolution in athletics by securing acceptance of the notion that elderly runners should be able to compete with younger ones.

In honor of Switzer's accomplishment, the Boston Athletic Association announced it would retire bib number 261, and not assign it to any future runner.

13. 글 (A)의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오.

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

14. 글 (A)의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 2개 고르시오.

- ① Switzer was in the track and field team from an early age.
- ② Switzer disguised as a man to participate in a marathon.
- ③ Switzer's coach told her she was too weak to finalize a marathon.
- ④ Switzer trained in a cross-country team when she was in college.
- ⑤ Semple's interruption forced Switzer to stop the marathon.

15. 글 (B)의 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Switzer supported the social revolution by helping women.
- ② Switzer fought for the preferential rights of women in the workplace.
- ③ Switzer tried to show that older women can run like younger women through running.
- ④ Switzer sought to allow female athletes to participate in various events at the Olympics.
- ⑤ Switzer tried to change her social consciousness towards women through the marathon.

정답 및 해설

1) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

단어 뜻에 유의하여 쓰임이 어색한 것을 판단해야 한다.

바로 잡기

과거에 여성들이 비합리적인 차별로 인해 겪은 제약에 대한 글이다. 따라서 '여성들은 또한 아이비리그 대학들에 입학할 자격이 없지 않았다.'는 어색하다. (disqualified: 자격을 잃은)

2) 정답 ③

1등급 공략 Tip

밑줄 친 부분을 직역할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라 앞뒤 맥락상 의미하는 바를 파악할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

'마라톤 주자들에게 보스턴은 언제나 메카와 같은 성지였다. 이제 스쿼터도 순례자들 중 한 사람이었다.'는 것은 '많은 마라톤 주자들에게, 보스턴 마라톤은 그들이 달리기를 열망하는 곳(메카와 같은 중심지)이다. 순례자들이 메카와 같은 종교적으로 성스러운 장소를 방문해야 하기 때문에, 그 유명한 레이스에 참여하기를 열망하는 마라톤 주자들은 그들(순례자들)에게 비유되었다.'는 의미이다.

3) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

본문에서 언급되지 않았거나 언급된 세부 내용과 다르게/반대로 서술하고 있는 선지를 소거하며 문제를 풀도록 한다.

바로 잡기

- ① 그녀의 대학뿐만 아니라 어디에도 여성을 위한 달리기 팀은 없었다.
- ③ 그 당시에는 오직 남성만이 레이스에 참여할 수 있는 것이 당연시되었기 때문에, 그녀가 보스턴 마라톤에서 K.V. Switzer라는 이름을 사용한 것은 여자인 그녀의 정체를 숨기기 위해서였다.
- ④ 그녀는 레이스를 뛰기 전에, 자신이 레이스 역사의 일부가 될 것이라는 것을 알지 못했다고 하였다. 따라서 레이스를 참여하기 전에, 그녀가 미래 세대를 위한 역사적 인물이 되는 것에 헌신했다는 설명은 적절하지 않다.
- ⑤ Semple이 그녀의 마라톤을 방해했지만, 그녀는 포기하지 않았다.

4) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

계속적 용법의 관계대명사는 선행사에 대한 부연 설명 기능을 하며 which, who 등을 사용할 수 있지만 what, that은 사용할 수 없다는 점에 유의한다.

바로 잡기

- (A)문장의 주어가 demands라는 복수명사이므로 동사도 복수형인 were를 사용한다.
- (B)관계대명사의 계속적 용법에서는 that을 사용할 수 없다. 문맥상 관계대명사 which로 고쳐야 한다.

- (E)제약이 '가해진(놓인)' 것이므로, 수동의 의미를 가지는 과거분사 put을 사용해 restrictions를 수식해야 한다.
- (F)앞 문장과 뒤 문장을 한 문장으로 접속사 없이 연결하기 위해서 분사구문이 와야 하며, 여성들이 노력을 하는 것이기 때문에 능동의 의미를 가지는 현재분사 struggling을 사용해야 한다.

5) 정답 ④

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 전체 맥락을 적절하게 파악하여 글의 주제를 추론할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

이 글은 1960년대 미국에서 일어난 혁명적 변화에 대해 설명하고 있다. 처음에 혁명적 변화는 아프리카계 미국인들에 대한 지속적인 인종 차별로 촉발되었다. 이 후 이 혁명적 변화(아프리카계 미국인들의 민권 운동)에 고무되어, 미국 사회에서 불공정하게 대우를 받았던 사람들이 모든 사람을 위한 평등을 요구하는 집단 운동을 조직하기 시작했다. 따라서 이 글의 주제는 '1960년대 미국에서 일어난 혁명적인 변화들의 원인'이 적절하다.

6) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

글의 내용과 보기의 내용을 대조하며 틀린 선지를 빠르게 고치며 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기

② Jack Sample은 "레이스에서 빠지고 내게 당신 참가번호를 줘"라고 소리를 질렀고 그는 Kathrine Switzer의 가슴을 치며 그녀의 참가번호를 떼려고 했다. 그녀의 마라톤 과정을 끝내도록 독려했다는 서술은 옳지 않다.

7) 정답 ②

1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 중심 내용을 명확히 파악하고, 빈칸 앞뒤 내용을 근거로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 찾아야 한다.

바로 잡기

Kathrine Switzer는 여성들이 장거리를 뛸 수 있다는 것을 증명하면서 보스턴 마라톤을 완주함으로써 여성에 대한 (A) '편견'을 극복했다. 그 이후 그녀는 운동 경기에서 여성의 권리를 (B) '증진하기' 위한 끊임없는 노력을 해오고 있다.

8) 정답 ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

순접, 역접, 대등, 첨가, 보충 등을 의미하는 다양한 연결어를 미리 숙지하여 빈칸에 적절한 것을 찾을 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

- (A) 마침내(Finally, At last) 그녀는 결승선을 통과했고 이전과는 다른 삶에 발을 내디디었다.
- (B) 의심의 여지없이(Without a doubt, Undoubtedly) 스쿼터에게 마라톤 완주는 일회성 이벤트를 훨씬 뛰어넘는 것이었다.

9) 정답 ③



1등급 공략 Tip

질문을 명확히 해석하고, 질문의 대답이 될 수 있는 문장을 알맞게 연결 지어야 한다.

바로 잡기

- ① 버스에서 백인에게 자리를 양보하지 않았다는 이유로 체포되었다.
 ② 인권운동은 1860년대 끝난 미국 남북전쟁 후부터 시작되었다.
 ④ 노예 제도를 반대하는 사람들은 노예 제도가 도덕적으로 잘못되었다고 생각했고 그것을 종식시키기 원했다.
 ⑤ 이 법은 미국에서 흑인의 차별을 금지하고 있다. 이것을 또한 인종, 국적, 성별에 기초한 차별도 금지하고 있다.

10) **정답** ⑤

1등급 공략 Tip

영영몰이를 정확히 해석하여 단어를 유추하고, 맥락상 어색한 것을 찾아야 한다.

바로 잡기

act는 '법률'이라는 의미로 사용되었다. 주어진 풀이는 '이미 토의되고 투표한 새로운 법의 공식적인 선언'이라는 의미이므로 맞지 않는다.

11) **정답** ②

1등급 공략 Tip

영영몰이를 정확히 해석하고, 본문에 언급된 단어를 연결지며 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기

- ⑥에 들어갈 단어는 objective(객관적인)이고, 그 영영몰이로 '용통성이 없거나 부족한'은 적절하지 않다.
 ① irrational - 논리적인 이유나 이해에 근거하지 않은
 ③ issue - 보통 공식적으로 발표하거나 배포하다
 ④ sustain - 중단되거나 약화되지 않고 길게 유지되다
 ⑤ due - 필요, 의무, 임무를 충족시키는

12) **정답** ④

1등급 공략 Tip

밑줄 친 부분을 직역할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라 앞뒤 맥락상 의미하는 바를 파악할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

밑줄 친 (A)는 '보이지 않는 형태인 유리천장'을 의미한다. 이에 상응하는 것은 '예일 대학교와 프린스턴 대학교는 1969년까지 여학생들을 입학시키지 않았다.'인 ④이다.

13) **정답** ①, ④

1등급 공략 Tip

주어가 행위자의 동작에 영향을 받는 대상일 때 수동태로 표현한다. 수동태의 부정문은 'be+not+p.p', 수동태의 의문문은 '의문사+be+주어+p.p'형태로 쓴다.

바로 잡기

- ①: station이 '~을 주둔시키다'라는 의미이고, 선행사인 major(소령)은 주둔된 것이므로 수동태를 사용하여 was stationed로 고쳐야 한다.

- ④: 현재분사구인 shaking his finger at Switzer가 a man을 수식한다.

14) **정답** ①, ②

1등급 공략 Tip

글의 세부 내용에 주목하여 틀린 선지를 옳게 고치며 풀어야 한다.

바로 잡기

- ①: 스위치가 어린 시절부터 달리기에 열정을 가지고 있었다는 내용은 있지만, 스위치가 어린 시절부터 트랙에 있었고, 육상 팀에 있었다는 언급은 없다.
 ②: 스위치는 여성으로서 등록하는 것에 따라올 논란을 피하기 위해 'K. V. Switzer'로 등록을 했지만, 남성으로 변장을 했다는 내용은 없다.

15) **정답** ①

1등급 공략 Tip

밑줄 친 부분을 직역할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라 앞뒤 맥락상 의미하는 바를 파악할 수 있어야 한다.

바로 잡기

밑줄 친 부분은 '달리기를 통해 전 세계 여성들에게 권능을 부여함으로써 사회적 혁명을 창출하는 것'을 의미하다. 따라서 이것의 의미로는 ① '스위치가 여성을 도움으로써 사회적 혁명을 지지했다.'가 적절하다.