

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 어휘들과 문맥상 보기와 같이 다른 단어로 바꿔쓸 수 없는 경우를 고르면?

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 ① marked the 50th anniversary of her historic marathon in Boston. At her advanced age, she finished in 4:44:31, a ② remarkable achievement. She had told the media that she had decided to run in the Boston Marathon again to prove that even people at her age could successfully ③ complete a marathon. Now she dreams of another revolution in athletics by securing acceptance of the ④ 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 ⑤ retire bib number 261, and not assign it to any future runner.

- ① marked → celebrated
- ② remarkable → outstanding
- ③ complete → finish
- ④ notion → idea
- ⑤ retire → revive

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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 recently as the 1960s, women were severely (A) restrained / indulgent 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 the same rights and privileges as men for no reason except that they were women. For example, women also were not (B) eligible / ineligible 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 (C) consent / reject the request for a credit card to an unmarried woman. Even if she was married, her husband was required to sign for it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------------|---------|
| ① | restrained | eligible | reject |
| ② | restrained | ineligible | consent |
| ③ | indulgent | eligible | reject |
| ④ | indulgent | ineligible | reject |
| ⑤ | indulgent | eligible | consent |

5. Universal Children's Day에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Do you remember the lecture on Human Rights Day? Today, I am going to tell you about another international day, Universal Children's Day. Universal Children's Day is celebrated each year on November 20th. The day was established in 1954 to promote international togetherness among children worldwide and improve children's welfare. UNICEF holds events to draw attention to children's rights. By the way, many countries, including Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, hold events on November 20th, but other countries celebrate the day on different dates. As you know, South Korea celebrates Children's Day on May 5th. Anyway, all the countries are against injustice toward children and try to protect children by observing Children's Day.

- ① It is held on November 20 every year.
- ② It was created to promote the welfare of children.
- ③ UNICEF hosts events to arouse interest in children's rights.
- ④ New Zealand celebrates Children's Day on a day different from it.
- ⑤ Unlike it, Children's Day of South Korea is commemorated on the fifth of May.

6. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법이 알맞지 않은 것은?

①Having 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. ②If 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 ③which 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 ④to 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 ⑤was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 2011 for creating a social revolution by empowering women around the world through running.

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

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. 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 and 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.

- ① The origin of Boston Marathon
- ② Woman's capability of running long distance
- ③ Why Boston became the mecca of marathon
- ④ Why Kathrine Switzer became a marathon runner
- ⑤ Historic achievement of Kathrine Switzer in Boston Marathon

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 것은?

As recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted in their working lives due to irrational discrimination against them. Even in America, women were once not able to enjoy the same rights and privileges as men for no reason except that they were women. For instance, women were not eligible for admissions to Ivy League universities. ①Yale and Princeton did not accept women students until 1969. ②In 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. ③In 1963, women earned 59 cents for every dollar that men earned and were kept out of the professional positions that offer higher wages and greater stability. ④Banks could refuse to issue a credit card to an unmarried woman and even if she was married, her husband was required to sign for it. ⑤Those racial discrimination might occur because of prejudice, hostility or negative feelings held by someone about a racialized person or group.

9. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지어진 것은?

Kate : I have an assignment to write about a famous human rights activist. Do you have any (A)_____ for me?

Andy : What about Martin Luther King Jr.?

Kate : Uhm, I've heard of him, but I don't remember where I heard his name.

Andy : Do you remember the speech "I have a dream" that we studied in English class?

Kate : Oh, now I remember. He was the one who gave the speech.

Andy : Yes. Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the most famous human rights activists in the world.

Kate : I think he is perfect for the assignment. Can you tell me more about him?

Andy : Sure. He was an American civil rights leader in the 1950s and 60s. In those days, black people were unfairly treated and buses even had separate sections for white people and for black people.

Kate : So, King fought to end racial discrimination?

Andy : Yes. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 but was killed a few years later.

Kate : That's awful. I am (B)_____ racial discrimination and I wish we could live without it.

- ① (A) accusations (B) for
 ② (A) suggestions (B) for
 ③ (A) accusations (B) against
 ④ (A) suggestions (B) against
 ⑤ (A) allegations (B) with

10. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 쓰임이 같은 것끼리만 짝지어진 것은?

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 (a)that was assigned to her in 1967. (b)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 (c)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 (d)that elderly runners should be able to compete with younger ones. In honor of Switzer's accomplishment, the Boston Athletic Association announced (e)that it would retire bib number 261, and not assign it to any future runner.

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

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Today, women are displaying their talents and abilities in almost every domain of human effort.

(A) 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.

(B) Most people would be surprised to know, however, that as recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted 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 the same rights and privileges as men-for no reason except that they were women.

(C) 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.

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

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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 been passionate about 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. ----- as a woman, she entered as "K.V. Switzer."

- ① To ask for equality for men
- ② To become a marathon winner
- ③ In order to become the first female marathon coach
- ④ To challenge revolutionary change in American society
- ⑤ In order to avoid any controversy following the registration

13. 다음 대화의 흐름으로 보아 ㉠~㉥중 적절하지 않은 것은?

F: I have to write about a famous human rights activist for an assignment. ㉠Do you have any suggestions for me?

M: Well, how about Martin Luther King Jr.?

F: Uhm... I've heard of him, but I don't remember where I heard his name.

M: ㉡Do you remember the speech "I have a dream" that we studied in English class?

F: Oh, now I remember. He was the one who gave the speech.

M: Yes. Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the most famous human rights activists in the world.

F: I think he is ㉢perfect for the assignment. Can you tell me more about him?

M: Sure. He was an American civil rights leader in the 1950s and 60s. In those days, black people were ㉣unfairly treated and buses even had separate sections for white people and for black people.

F: So, King fought to end racial discrimination?

M: Yes. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, but was killed a few year later.

F: That's awful. ㉤I am in favor of racial discrimination and I wish I could live without it.

M: So do I.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 다음 <보기>에 있는 단어들을 사용하여 <조건>에 맞게 완성하시오.

During the 1960s revolutionary changes emerged in American society. Initially, the demands for change were triggered by sustained racial discrimination against African-Americans. Led by the Civil Rights Movement, which called for all people to receive equal treatment, people _____(A)_____ to regain their suppressed right. They demanded equality for all people regardless of race, sex, age, disability, national origin, religion, or other characteristics. _____(B)_____ 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.

<조건>

- 문맥상 의미와 어법에 맞게 쓸 것
 - <보기>의 (A), (B)에서 주어진 단어만을 모두 한 번씩만 사용하되, (A), (B)에서 각각 한 단어를 추가하고, 한 단어를 변형할 것
 - 답안지에 (A), (B)를 명시해 작성할 것
 - 해석:
- (A) 모든 사람들이 동등한 대우를 받을 수 있도록 요구한 인권운동에 고무되어, 불공정하게 대우받았던 사람들이 억압받았던 자신의 권리를 되찾기 위해 집단운동을 조직하기 시작하였다.
- (B) 미국 여성들이 남성들과 동등한 인격체로서 자신의 마땅한 권리를 찾기 위해 투쟁하면서 구식의 문화적, 사회적 고정관념들로 가해지는 가시적, 비가시적 제약들에 도전하기 시작했던 것은 바로 이러한 사회환경에 기인한 것이었다.

<보기>

- (A) treated unfairly / to / collective / begin / who / organize / had / movements
- (B) it / environment / made / American women / this social / was / beginning / to challenge

(A) _____

 (B) _____

15. 다음 밑줄 친 부분에 해당하는 사실이 아닌 것은?

Most people would be surprised to know, however, that as recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted 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 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.

- ① It was not until 1969 that woman could get admission to Yale and Princeton.
- ② Women were excluded from the jury selection because they were thought to be too vulnerable.
- ③ People thought women were too sympathetic to decide if the accused person is guilty.
- ④ Women couldn't get a credit card no matter whether they were married or not.
- ⑤ Only when required by spouses, women were eligible for credit cards.

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고난도

16. 다음 글을 요약할 때 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 offered to her in 1967. Her historic marathon in Boston was held exactly 50 years ago. At her advanced age, she finished in 4:44:31, a remarkable achievement. She told the media that she had 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 acquiring 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 making it belong to her exclusively.



Kathrine Switzer ran in the 2017 Boston Marathon to (A)_____ the 50th anniversary of her historic race (B)_____ approval of elderly runners' capability in running and her number won't be (C)_____ to any future runner in honor of her achievement.

(A)

(B)

(C)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| ① mark | obtaining | allocated |
| ② defame | blocking | assigned |
| ③ devalue | acquiring | given |
| ④ celebrate | securing | retrieved |
| ⑤ commemorate | obstructing | offered |

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서술형

17. 밑줄 친 a no-eating-in-the-classroom policy에 관한 찬성 및 반대 의견을 찾아 영어로 작성하시오.

B: Do you support a no-eating-in-the-classroom policy?

G: I think I do. Do you remember I got irritated the other day because of the awful smell of food in the classroom?

B: Yes, you hated the smell and so did the teachers. Well, I get why you agree with the policy, but I am against it.

G: Why are you opposed to it?

B: We don't have enough time to eat breakfast, so we are allowed to eat in the classroom before class starts. We cannot concentrate on class while feeling hungry.

G: I get your point. It seems difficult to reach an agreement on the policy.

Pros: I am for it because 1) _____

Cons: I am against it because 2) _____

18. 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Civil Rights Movement gained (A)[moment / momentum] 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, (B)[was arrested / were 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 segregation, which lasted for more than a year and brought Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the forefront 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 (C)[signed / was signed] into law by President Lyndon Johnson. This act outlawed the segregation of black people in America. It also outlawed discrimination based on race, national background, and gender.

(A) (B) (C)

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| ① moment | was arrested | was signed |
| ② moment | were arrested | signed |
| ③ momentum | was arrested | was signed |
| ④ momentum | was arrested | signed |
| ⑤ momentum | were arrested | was signed |

19. 다음 주어진 글에 드러난 Katherine Switzer의 심경 변화를 볼 때 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?

In 1967, the Boston Marathon was on April 19. She had no idea she was going to become a part of the races 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 (A) to (B). "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) (B)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① fear | anger |
| ② sorrow | embarrassment |
| ③ surprise | regret |
| ④ indifference | confidence |
| ⑤ fury | disappointment |

20. Kathrine Switzer에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Kathrine Switzer 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.

- ① 1960년대 후반에 Syracuse 대학교에 입학했다.
- ② 청소년 시절부터 달리기에 열정을 가지고 있었다.
- ③ 어느 곳에도 그녀가 들어갈 여성 육상 팀은 거의 없었다.
- ④ 공식적으로 남성 크로스컨트리 팀과 훈련했다.
- ⑤ 남성 크로스컨트리 팀에서 코치의 주목을 받았다.

21. 다음 글을 읽고 답을 찾을 수 없는 질문은?

Most people would be surprised to know, however, that as recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted 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 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.

During the 1960s revolutionary changes emerged in American society. Initially, the demands for change was triggered by sustained 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 suppressed right. 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 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.

- ① When did some Ivy League universities begin to accept women?
- ② What was required for a married woman to get a credit card in the 1960s?
- ③ What triggered the demands for change in American society?
- ④ What did the people who had been treated unfairly start doing?
- ⑤ When did discrimination against women disappear completely in America?

22. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 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 women's rights have progressed a lot and now everyone accepts women in these roles as natural. Most people would be surprised to know, ___(A)___, that as recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted 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 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. ___(B)___ she was married, her husband was required to sign for it.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| ① likewise | Unless |
| ② however | Even if |
| ③ in addition | Whereas |
| ④ for example | While |
| ⑤ on the other hand | Because |

23. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

They implemented laws that kept black people separate from white people.

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. (①) The Civil Rights Movement has its background in the anti-slavery movement before the Civil War. (②) People opposing the slavery system thought slavery was morally wrong and wanted it to end. (③) During the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. (④) After the Civil War, however, many southern states continued to treat African-Americans as second class citizens. (⑤) For example, public facilities such as restaurants, restrooms, and buses had separate spaces for white people and for black people.

24. 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Civil Rights Movement gained (A) acceleration / deceleration 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 (B) consenting / rejecting to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. This (C) frustrated / provoked the Montgomery Bus Boycott to protest the racial segregation, which lasted for more than a year and brought Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the forefront 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.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| ① acceleration | consenting | frustrated |
| ② acceleration | rejecting | provoked |
| ③ acceleration | consenting | provoked |
| ④ deceleration | rejecting | frustrated |
| ⑤ deceleration | consenting | frustrated |

25. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

After the historic race in Boston, Switzer, along with other women runners, ①trying 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 ②lead the 1984 Olympic Games to introduce the women's marathon for the first time in its history. 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 ③assigned 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 told the media that she had decided to run in the Boston Marathon again ④to show 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 ⑤which elderly runners should be able to compete with younger ones.

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉔: 무언가가 계속 되도록 하거나 시간이 지남에 따라 더 강하고 빨라지게 하는 힘 - momentum(탄력, 가속도) ㉕: 특히 폭력이나 분노를 포함하여, 무언가가 일어나게 하는 것 - spark(촉발시키다) ㉖: 종종 형식적인 성명을 만들거나 대중적인 행동을 취함으로써 무언가에 강하게 반대하는 것 - protest(항의하다) ㉗: 과정에서 중요한 단계를 나타내고, 진보를 가능하게 하는 중요한 사건이나 성취 - landmark(기념비적인 사건) ㉘: 사람이나 집단을 다른 사람이나 집단과 다르게 대우하는 불공평한 관습 - discrimination(차별)

2) [정답] ④

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

3) [정답] ⑤

[해설] retire는 '영구 사용중지하다'라는 뜻으로 사용되었으므로 '부활시키다, 소생시키다'라는 뜻의 revive와는 바뀌어 쓸 수 없다.

4) [정답] ①

[해설] (A)이어지는 내용에서, 미국 여성들이 여성에 대한 비합리적 차별로 인해 생활에서 제한을 받았음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 여성은 그들의 삶에서 심하게 '제한을 받았다(restrained).' indulgent는 '멋대로 하게 하는, 관대한'이라는 뜻이다. (B)여성들은 또한 아이비리그 대학에 입학할 '자격이 주어지지(eligible)' 않았다. ineligible은 '자격이 없는, 부적격의'라는 뜻이다. (C)은 행동은 비혼 여성에게 신용카드 발급 요청을 '거절할' 수 있었다. consent는 '동의하다'라는 뜻이다.

5) [정답] ④

[해설] 캐나다, 뉴질랜드, 영국을 포함해 많은 나라들이 11월 20일에 행사를 열지만, 다른 나라들은 다른 날짜에 이날을 기념한다고 했으므로 ④번 '뉴질랜드는 세계 어린이날과 다른 날에 어린이날을 기념한다.'는 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

6) [정답] ③

[해설] proving(증명하다)의 목적어 자리에 들어가는 명사절을 이끌어야 하므로 접속사 that을 사용해야 한다. with an official bib number and time은 삽입구이다. 또한 이어지는 절이 문법상 완전하므로 관계대명사 which는 적절하지 않다.

7) [정답] ⑤

[해설] Kathrine Switzer가 심한 여성 차별에도 불구하고 보스턴 마라톤에 참가해 경주를 하는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 이 글의 주제는 'Katherine Switzer가 보스턴 마라톤에서 이룬 역사적인 업적'이다.

8) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 1960년대 여성들이 겪었던 성차별에 관해 설명하고 있으며, ⑤은 '인종 차별(racial discrimination)'에 관

해 말하고 있으므로 문맥상 어색하다.

9) [정답] ④

[해설] 이 대화의 맥락상 (A)에는 suggestions가 들어가서 나에게 '제안'해 줄 것 있다고 해야 그 다음에 Andy가 Martin Luther King Jr.에 대해 이야기할 수 있으며, (B)에는 '반대하는'이라는 뜻의 전치사 against가 들어가는 것이 맥락상 올바르다.

10) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (c),(e)는 목적어 자리에 사용된 명사절을 이끄는 접속사이다. (a)는 주격 관계대명사이다. (b)앞 문장 전체를 나타내는 대명사이다. (d)notions를 보충 설명하는 동격절을 이끄는 접속사이다.

11) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 글은 오늘날 다양한 영역에서 여성들이 재능과 능력을 보여주고 있다는 것이고 그 다음으로 (C)가 나와서 예전에는 남성의 영역으로 여겨지던 곳에서 남성과 경쟁하고 있으며 여성의 권리가 많이 신장되었다는 얘기가 나오는 것이 옳다. 그 다음으로는 (B)가 나와서 여성의 권리가 1960년대에만 해도 많이 제한이 되었으며 미국에서도 여성에 대한 많은 차별이 이루어졌다고 한 후에 (A)가 나와서 미국 대학, 배심원 명단에서도 여성이 어떻게 차별이 되었는지 설명하는 것이 흐름상 올바르다.

12) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 앞에서 '그 당시에는 오직 남성만이 레이스에 참여할 수 있는 것이 당연시되었다.'라는 내용이 있고, 캐서린 스위처가 'K. V. Switzer'라는 가명으로 등록을 했다고 되어 있으므로, 빈칸에는 '등록에 따른 논란을 피하기 위해서'를 의미하는 ⑤가 들어가는 것이 자연스럽다.

13) [정답] ⑤

[해설] in favor of '~를 지지하는, 찬성하는'의 의미이므로 대화에서는 인종차별에 반대한다는 논지가 되어야하므로 I'm against로 쓰는 것이 옳다.

14) [정답] (A) who had been treated unfairly began to organize collective movements (B) It was this social environment that made American women begin to challenge

[해설] (A): people를 수식하는 주격관계대명사 who를 사용한다. 불평등한 대우를 받은 것이 집단 운동을 조직하기 시작한 것 보다 이전에 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 시제를 사용한다. '대우 받은' 상황이므로 수동태를 사용하여 been을 추가한다. 과거 시제를 사용하여 begin을 began으로 변형하여 나타낸다. (B): [It was ~ that] 강조구문을 사용한다. 사역동사 made를 사용하여 목적격 보어 자리에 동사원형인 begin을 쓴다.

15) [정답] ④

[해설] 은행들은 비혼 여성에게 신용카드를 발급하는 것을 거부할 수 있었고 비록 여성이 결혼하였더라도 남편의 서명을 해야 했다.

16) [정답] ①

[해설] 캐서린 스위처는 노령의 달리기 선수의 달리기에 대한 능력을 인정 (B)받으면서(obtaining) 그녀의 역사적인 레이스의 50주년을 (A)기념하기(mark) 위해 2017년

에 보스턴 마라톤에서 달렸고, 그녀의 번호는 그녀의 업적에 경의를 표하며 미래의 어떤 선수에게도 (C)할당되지(allocated) 않을 것이다.

- 17) [정답] 1) I hate the awful smell of food in the classroom. 2) We don't have enough time to eat breakfast and cannot concentrate on class while feeling hungry.

[해설] 1) G는 교실에서 음식 먹기 금지 방침을 지지하며, 그 이유는 교실에서 나는 끔찍한 음식 냄새를 싫어하기 때문이다. 2) B는 교실에서 음식 먹기 금지 방침에 반대하며, 그 이유는 아침을 먹을 시간이 충분하지 않고 배가 고프면 수업에 집중을 할 수 없기 때문이다.

- 18) [정답] ③

[해설] (A): '민권운동은 1950년대에 가속도를 얻었다.'를 의미하도록 momentum(가속도, 탄력)이 적절하다. (moment: 순간) (B): 주어가 Rosa Parks로 한 사람이기 때문에 was arrested가 적절하다. (C): '1964년 민권운동법은 린든 존슨 대통령에 의해서 서명되었다.'를 의미하도록 수동태를 사용하여 was signed가 적절하다.

- 19) [정답] ①

[해설] 이전에 그러한 당혹스러움과 공포를 느껴본 적이 없었기 때문에 그녀는 코스에서 이탈해야 하는지 고민했다. 그녀의 감정은 곧 (A) '공포'에서 (B) '분노'로 바뀌었다.

- 20) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ①1960년대 중반에 Syracuse 대학교에 입학했다. ②어린 시절부터 달리기에 열정을 가지고 있었다. ③어느 곳에도 그녀가 들어갈 여성 육상 팀은 전혀 없었다. ④비공식적으로 남성 크로스컨트리 팀과 훈련했다.

- 21) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ①: 1969년이다. ②: 남편의 서명이 필요했다. ③: 지속적인 인종차별이 변화에 대한 요구를 촉발했다. ④: 집단운동을 조직하기 시작했다.

- 22) [정답] ②

[해설] (A)세월이 흐르면서 여성들의 권리는 크게 향상되어 왔고, 이제 누구나 이러한 역할을 하는 여성들을 당연한 것으로 받아들인다. '그러나' 대부분의 사람들은, 불과 1960년대만 해도 여성들에 대한 비합리적 차별로 인해 여성들이 자신의 삶에서 심하게 제약을 받았다는 것을 알고 놀랄 것이다. (B)은행들은 비혼 여성에게 신용카드를 발급하는 것을 거부할 수 있었다. '비록' 여성이 결혼하였더라도 남편이 서명을 해야 했다.

- 23) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 글은 '그들은 흑인들을 백인들로부터 분리시키는 법률들을 시행했다.'이다. 주어진 글의 They는 ⑤ 앞 문장의 many southern states를 가리킨다. 또한 ⑤ 뒤 문장에서 흑인들을 백인들로부터 어떻게 분리시켰는지에 대한 예가 언급되고 있다. 따라서 주어진 글은 ⑤에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

- 24) [정답] ②

[해설] (A): '민권운동은 1950년대에 가속도를 얻었다.'를 의미하도록 acceleration(가속, 가속도)이 적절하다.

(deceleration: 감속) (B): '1955년, 앨라배마주 몽고메리 시에 살던 아프리카계 미국인 로사 파크가 버스에서 백인 승객에게 자신의 자리를 양보하는 것을 거부했다는 이유로 구속되었다.'가 되도록 rejecting(reject: 거부하다)이 적절하다. (consent: 동의하다) (C): '이것이 인종 차별에 항의하는 몽고메리 버스 보이콧을 유발했다.'를 의미하도록 provoked(provoke: 유발하다)가 적절하다. (frustrate: 좌절감을 주다)

- 25) [정답] ④

[해설] ①문장의 동사가 와야 할 위치이므로 문맥에 맞게 과거동사 tried를 사용해야 한다. ②문장의 동사 자리이며 과거에 일어난 일이므로 과거 시제 led를 사용해야 한다. ③참가번호가 부여된 것이므로 수동태인 was assigned를 사용해야 한다. ⑤notion(생각, 개념)을 보충 설명하는 동격 절을 이끄는 접속사 that을 사용해야 한다. 관계대명사 which는 이끄는 절이 불완전해야 하는데 이 절은 문법상 완전하므로 적절하지 않다.