



4.Equality for All_YBM(박준언)



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
1) 제작연월일 : 2020-10-08
2) 제작자 : 교육지대(주)
3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초
제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호
되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무
단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법
외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.



핵심문법

독립부사구와 완료분사구문

• 독립부사구

→ 독립부사구는 추가나 강조를 위해, 관용적으로 쓰이는 전치사구나 부사구가 문장 제일 앞에 나와 독립적으로 쓰인 경우
를 말한다. 보통 뒤에 쉼표를 붙여 나타낸다. Ex) To be honest(솔직히), To make matters worse(실상가상으로), To
begin with(우선, 먼저)

→ [To+소유격+감정을 나타내는 명사]도 독립부사구로, 화자의 감정을 나타낸다. Ex) To her surprise(그녀가 놀랍게도)

• 완료분사구문

→ [Having+p.p.~]의 형태로, 주절의 시제보다 먼저 일어난 일을 나타낸다.

→ 완료분사구문의 부정은 분사 having 앞에 not을 붙인다.



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★① [문법] 본문에 사용된 어법의 옳고 그름 구분하기
- ★② [독해] 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ③ [독해] 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기
- ★④ [독해] 글의 순서를 올바르게 배열하기
- ⑤ [독해] 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기
- ⑥ [독해] 본문에 사용된 어휘의 문맥상 의미로 적절하지 않은 것 고르기
- ⑦ [독해] 본문에 나오는 등장인물의 심경 파악하기

문법유형 본문에 사용된 어법의 옳고 그름 구분하기

★★★

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 두
개 고르시오.

①During the 1960s revolutionary changes emerged in American society. Initially, the demands for change ②were 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 ③had treated unfairly in American society began to organize collective movements 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1960s that made American women ④to begin to challenge both the visible and the invisible restrictions put upon them by outdated cultural and societal stereotypes, ⑤struggling to gain their due rights as equals to men.

문법유형 본문에 사용된 어법의 옳고 그름 구분하기

★★★

2. 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.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Today, women are displaying their talents and abilities in almost every domain of human effort. (a) They compete with men in once male-dominated sectors, such as politics, business, science and technology, and sports. (b) In the course of time women's rights have progressed a lot and now everyone accepts women in these roles as natural. (c) 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. (d) Women also were not eligible for admissions to Ivy League universities. Yale and Princeton did not accept women students until 1969. (e) 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.

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

3. 밑줄의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① The role of women isn't much different today than it was in the past.
- ② Women used to compete with men in male-dominated sectors.
- ③ It was not until 1969 that Yale and Princeton accepted women students.
- ④ In some states only faint-hearted women were excluded from serving as jurors.
- ⑤ Women could apply for a credit card regardless of their marital status.

독해유형 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기

★★★

4. 밑줄의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

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.

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

독해유형 글의 순서를 올바르게 배열하기

★★★

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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.

(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. I have to, even on my hands and knees. If I don't finish, people will say women can't do it."

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

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

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기

★★★

6. 다음 빈칸에 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 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 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 securing acceptance of the notion that _____. 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.

- ① the physical abilities should be taken into account in the marathon
 ② elderly runners should be able to compete with younger ones
 ③ women can run long distances as long as they have energy
 ④ different races must be allowed to run if they want to
 ⑤ anyone can run a marathon regardless of religion

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

7. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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, Amie 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 women, she entered as "K.V. Switzer."

- ① Kathrine's father was a major who was stationed in the U.S.
 ② Kathrine's enthusiasm for running made her try to find women's running team in the university.
 ③ While training with men's cross country team, Kathrine met a coach named Amie Briggs.
 ④ Arnie Briggs, though he hadn't supported her at first, helped Kathrine's registration for the Boston Marathon.
 ⑤ "K.V. Switzer" was the name that Kathrine chose to use in the Boston Marathon.

독해유형 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기

★★★

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

After the Civil War, however, many southern states continued to treat African-Americans as second class citizens.

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) They implemented laws that kept black people separate from white people. (⑤) For

example, public facilities such as restaurants, restrooms, and buses had separate spaces for white people and for black people.

독해유형 글의 순서를 올바르게 배열하기

★★★

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 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.

(A) In the course of time women's rights have progressed a lot and now everyone accepts women in these roles as natural.

(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.

(C) 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.

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

독해유형 본문에 사용된 어휘의 문맥상 의미로 적절하지 않은 것 고르기

★★★

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 문맥상 의미로 적절하지 않은 것은?

The Civil Rights Movement gained @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, 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 @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 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.

- ① @momentum : being quicker and becoming less likely to stop
 ② @segregation : keeping people together, usually people of same sexes, races, or religions
 ③ @landmark : a historical event which had great effects on its country or people
 ④ @outlaw : to stop something from happening by regulating it illegal by authorities
 ⑤ @discrimination : treating one person or group of people less fairly or less well than other people or groups

독해유형 본문에 나오는 등장인물의 심경 파악하기

★★★

11. 다음 글에서 Switzer의 심경의 변화로 가장 알맞은 것은?

In 1967, the Boston Marathon was on April 19. 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 turned to run away, Semple continued to swipe at the bib number on her back. Having never experienced such a case 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."

- ① glad → grateful
- ② embarrassed → determined
- ③ gloomy → pleased
- ④ shocked → sorrowful
- ⑤ fearful → joyful

독해유형 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기

★★★

12. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That thought, however, was only a flicker.

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. (a) Switzer was so surprised and frightened that she turned to run away. (b) Semple continued to swipe at the bib number on her back. (c) Having never felt such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should step off the course. (d) 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. (e) "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."

- ① (a) ② (b)
- ③ (c) ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기

★★★

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 movement before the Civil War. People opposing the 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 implemented laws that ----- . For example, public facilities such as restaurants, restrooms, and buses had separate spaces for white people and for black people.

- ① paved the way for anti-slavery movement
- ② set black people apart from white people
- ③ inhibited black people from using public facilities
- ④ are not only for the slaves and for the black people
- ⑤ kept black people from being disconnected with white people

독해유형

본문에 사용된 어휘의 문맥상 의미로 적절하지 않은 것 고르기

★★★

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 문맥상 의미로 적절하지 않은 것은?

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 ①**bib** number 261. There were 741 people listed on the program, Boston had always been a ②**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 ③**tear off** her bib. Switzer was so surprised and frightened that she turned to run away. Semple continued to ④**swipe** at the bib number on her back. Having never felt such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should ⑤**step off** the course.

- ① ①**bib** : a piece of cloth or plastic with a number on it that people wear on their chests and backs when they are taking part in a sport
- ② ②**mecca** : a place that many people like to visit, especially for a particular reason
- ③ ③**tear off** : to remove something by being torn off, especially part of a sheet of paper
- ④ ④**swipe** : to hit or try to hit somebody/something with one's hand or an object by swinging one's

arm

- ⑤ step off : to do somebody's job or work though someone is suddenly or unexpectedly unable to do it

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

15. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

The Civil Rights Movement gained 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, 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 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 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.

- ① what Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. contributed to the Civil Rights movement
- ② how Rosa Parks paved the way for non-violent protest
- ③ a land mark in the American Civil War
- ④ general history of the Civil Rights Movement
- ⑤ the main idea of Civil Rights Act

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ③④

[해설] ③불공정하게 ‘대우를 받았던’ 사람들이 억압 받았던 자신들의 권리를 되찾기 위해 집단운동을 조직하기 시작한 것이다. treat는 ‘대우하다’라는 뜻이므로, 수동의 의미인 과거완료 수동태로 고쳐야 한다. 따라서 had been treated가 적절하다. ④made가 사역동사이므로 목적격 보어 자리에는 동사원형인 begin을 사용해야 한다.

2) [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.

3) [정답] ③

[해설] ①오늘날 여성의 삶과 과거 여성의 삶은 많이 다르다. ②과거 여성들은 한때 남성이 지배하던 영역에서 남성들과 경쟁 할 수 없었다. 현재 한때 남성이 지배하던 영역에서 남성들과 경쟁하고 있다. ④미국의 일부 주에서, 여성들은 범죄의 끔찍한 세부 내용들을 듣기에 너무 연약하다고 생각되었기 때문에 배심원단에서 제외되었다. 오직 겁이 많은(심약한) 여성들만 배심원단에서 제외되었던 것이 아니라 모든 여성들이 배심원단에서 제외되었다. ⑤은행들은 비혼 여성에게 신용카드를 발급하는 것을 거부할 수 있었다.

4) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 ‘그러나 대부분의 사람들은 불과 1960년대만 해도 여성들에 대한 비합리적 차별로 인해 여성들이 자신의 삶에서 심하게 제약을 받았다는 것을 알고 놀랄 것이다.’이다. 주어진 글에서 ‘그러나’라고 했으므로, 주어진 글 앞에는 이와 반대되는 내용이 나와야 한다. ㉠ 앞에서는 오늘날 여성들의 권리가 크게 향상되었음을 말하고 있고, ㉡ 뒤에서는 주어진 글 내용의 예로써 과거 미국 여성들이 어떻게 차별을 받았는지 알려주고 있다. 따라서 주어진 글은 ㉢에 와야 적절하다.

5) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 1967년 보스턴 마라톤은 4월 19일에 열렸다. 그녀(캐서린 스위처)는 참가번호 261번을 부여받았다. (C)프로그램에는 741명이 등록되어 있었다. 레이스의 약 4마일 표시 지점에서 한 남자가 도로 한가운데에서 스위처를 향해 자신의 손가락을 가로졌고 있었다. (B)그(스위처를 향해 손가락을 가로졌고 있는 남자)는 조크 샘플로, 마라톤 레이

스 감독이었다. 그는 “레이스에서 빠지고 내게 당신 참가번호를 줘”라고 소리를 질렀다. 그리고 그녀는 그녀의 가슴을 후려치며 그녀의 참가번호를 떼려고 하였다. 스위처는 너무 놀라고 두려워서 달아나기 위해 등을 돌렸다. 샘플은 계속해서 그녀의 등에 붙어있는 참가번호를 후려쳐 떼어내려고 했다. 이전에 그러한 당혹스러움과 공포를 느껴본 적이 없었기 때문에, 그녀는 코스에서 이탈해야 하는지 고민했다. (A)그러나 그 생각(코스에서 이탈해야겠다는 생각)은 잠시 스쳐가는 생각이었을 뿐이었다. 그녀는 만약 자신이 레이스를 중단한다면 아무도 여성이 26마일 이상의 레이스를 달릴 수 있다고 믿지 않을 것이라는 것을 알았다. 그녀의 감정은 공포에서 분노로 바뀌었다.

6) [정답] ②

[해설] 그녀는 대중 매체에게 그녀 나이의 사람들도 마라톤을 성공적으로 완주할 수 있다는 것을 증명하기 위해서 보스턴 마라톤에 다시 참가하기로 결정했다고 말해왔다. 따라서 이제 그녀는 ‘노령의 주자들도 젊은 선수들과 함께 경주할 수 있어야 한다’는 생각에 대한 인정을 받음으로써 육상에서의 또 다른 혁명을 꿈꾸고 있다.

7) [정답] ①

[해설] Katherine Switzer의 아빠는 독일에 주둔해 있던 미국 육군 소령이었다.

8) [정답] ④

[해설] ‘남북전쟁 동안’ 에이브러햄 링컨 대통령은 ‘노예들을 해방’시켰다. → ‘그러나 남북전쟁 이후 다수의 남부 주들은 계속해서 아프리카계 미국인들을 이등 시민으로 취급했다.’ → ‘그들은 (다수의 남부 주들은) 흑인들을 백인들로부터 분리시키는 법률들을 시행했다.’

9) [정답] ①

[해설] 오늘날 여성들은 거의 모든 인간 노력의 영역에서 자신의 재능과 능력을 발휘하고 있다. 그들은 정치, 비즈니스, 과학 및 기술, 스포츠와 같이 한때 남성이 지배하던 영역에서 남성들과 경쟁하고 있다. (A)세월이 흐르면서 여성들의 권리는 크게 향상되어 왔고, 이제 누구나 이러한 역할을 하는 여성들을 당연한 것으로 받아들인다. (B)‘그러나’ 대부분의 사람들은, 불과 1960년대만 해도 여성들에 대한 비합리적 차별로 인해 여성들이 자신의 삶에서 심하게 제약을 받았다는 것을 알고 놀랄 것이다. (C)평등이 오랫동안 가장 고귀한 인간의 가치로 여겨져 온 ‘미국에서조차’ 여성들은 한때 단지 여성이라는 이유만으로 남성들과 동일한 권리와 특권을 누릴 수 없었다.

10) [정답] ②

[해설] segregation은 ‘(인종)분리, 차별’이라는 뜻이

다. 그러므로 보기의 ‘사람들을 함께 모으는 것, 특히 같은 성별, 인종 또는 종교에 따라 사람을 함께 모으는 것’이라는 풀이와는 맞지 않는다.

11) [정답] ②

[해설] Switzer는 처음에는 그녀의 참가번호를 후려쳐 떼어버리려 했던 마라톤 감독 때문에 당황했지만, 마라톤 레이스를 완주하겠다는 다짐을 하게 되었다.

12) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 ‘그러나 그 생각은 잠시 스쳐가는 생각이었을 뿐이었다.’이다. 주어진 글의 That thought(그 생각)는 ④ 앞 문장에 언급된 ‘코스에서 이탈하려는 생각’을 의미한다. 따라서 주어진 글은 ④에 와서, 그 뒤에 어떻게 다른 생각으로 바뀌었는지 이어지는 흐름이 적절하다.

13) [정답] ②

[해설] 뒤에 이어지는 예시로, 음식점, 화장실, 버스 등의 공공 시설은 백인과 흑인을 위한 분리된 공간을 두고 있었다고 하였으므로, 다수의 남부 주들은 ‘흑인을 백인으로부터 분리시키는’ 법률을 시행했다고 하는 것이 적절하다.

14) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 지문에서 step off는 ‘~에서 이탈하다, 벗어나다’라는 뜻이다. 하지만 보기에 주어진 풀이는 ‘누군가가 갑자기 또는 예기치 못하게 일을 할 수 없게 되어 누군가의 일을 (대신) 하다’이므로 적절하지 않다.

15) [정답] ③

[해설] ③ 이 글은 미국 남북전쟁이 아닌 미국의 (아프리카계 미국인들의) 민권운동에 대해 다룬 글이다. 따라서 민권운동의 기념비적 사건이 언급되어 있다. ①마틴 루터 킹은 법률 변화를 이끈 다수의 비폭력 저항 운동을 이끌었다. ②버스에서 백인 승객에게 자신의 자리를 양보하기를 거부했다는 이유로 구속되었고, 이것은 인종 차별에 항의하는 버스 보이콧을 촉발했다. ④1955년에 인종 차별에 항의하는 몽고메리 버스 보이콧이 1년 이상 지속되었고, 1963년의 워싱턴 행진, 1964년에는 민권운동법이 린든 존슨 대통령에 의해 서명되었다. ⑤이 법은 미국에서 흑인의 차별을 금지하고 인종, 국적, 성별에 기초한 차별도 금지한다.