

→ No other man is faster than Bolt in the whole world.

→ People are less tolerant of smokers in public places.

④ perpetuity

※ 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [문 17 ~ 문 18]

문 17.

In the 1920s, there were many ingenious machines in the world such as locomotives, assembly lines, telephones, airplanes, and so on. But each did only one thing. Everyone accepted the idea that to get a different task done, you needed to build a different machine. Everyone was wrong. Alan Turing was the man who first showed in persuasive detail how it would be possible to change that. His life ended in tragedy, for although he conceived a perfect, clearly describable computer, and although the new insights about how electrons can leap or seemingly stop might have allowed him to construct it, the technology remained elusive. New ideas in science don't automatically produce new machines. He would be lauded in death, but not while he lived.

- ① In the 1920s, it was generally believed that a machine could only perform one task.
- ② Alan Turing was the first to manufacture a multipurpose computer.
- ③ The technology Turing conceived was difficult to understand at that time.
- ④ Scientific ideas do not necessarily lead to the production of new machines.

문 18.

All propaganda is a systematic effort to persuade. Thus the issue is not the truth or falsehood of what is said. The propagandist gives a one-sided message, emphasizing the good points of one position and the bad points of another position. One of the most widely used forms of propaganda in the 20th century is the political speech. Politicians running for office try to project the best possible image of themselves while pointing out all the flaws of their opponents. Propaganda uses the media of mass communication – radio, television, newspapers, and magazines – to reach a mass audience. Such an audience cannot argue back; it can simply show approval or disapproval. The propagandist is not interested in a reasoned response but only in making converts to a point of view. Propaganda can be compared to other attempts to persuade large audiences. Among them are advertising, public relations, and teaching. Advertising is designed to sell products, services, and entertainments. The task of public relations is to create for the public an image of an individual or institution. The image is not necessarily false, but one that omits all flaws and faults. Teaching may become propaganda if it turns into indoctrination. Religious schools often teach doctrines and traditions.

- ① The ideas that propagandists try to deliver are mostly biased.
- ② The image created by public relations is expected not to contain flaws.
- ③ Propagandists usually aim to receive logical responses from the public.
- ④ Teaching might become propaganda if it tries to make converts to a point of view.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Harry Truman, from Missouri, was a different kind of President. A measure of his greatness may rest on what he did after he left the White House. Historians have written the only asset he had when he died was the house he lived in, which was in Missouri. When he retired from office in 1952, his income was a US Army pension reported to have been \$13,507.72 a year. Congress, noting that he was paying for his stamps and personally licking them, granted him an 'allowance' and, later, a retroactive pension of \$25,000 per year. When offered corporate positions at large salaries, he declined, stating, "You don't want me. You want the office of the President, and that doesn't belong to me. It belongs to the American people and it's not for sale."

문 19. Why did Truman turn down the offers of corporate positions?

- ① Because he was legally not allowed to accept them as a former president.
- ② Because the American people did not want him to work for private companies.
- ③ Because he thought the companies wanted his influence as a former president.
- ④ Because he believed his pension would suffice for his life after retirement.

문 20. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

The Renaissance painter Giotto imitated nature so accurately that his teacher swatted at a painted fly on one of Giotto's works. Is this not an insuperable artistic achievement? If so, the artist's object was mimesis. Beginning during the Renaissance, mimesis was considered the pinnacle of artistic achievement. However, modern art focuses not only on depicting the world of surfaces, but also the inner world of abstract thoughts and feelings. Modern art focuses on the way the elements in the work of art interact and what feelings these elements evoke. A quick glance at art produced over the past century reveals that \_\_\_\_\_

- ① artistic achievement in modern art depends solely on the imitative description of objects.
- ② abstract thoughts and feelings are ignored in modern art.
- ③ mimetic skills allow artists to interact with inner feelings.
- ④ the importance of mimesis has decreased in modern art.