

문 17. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Everything sprouts, grows, withers, and disappears. This is the cycle of life—and the same process also applies to money and the way you obtain it. Our perception of money is undergoing a major change. You open your wallet and see a dime. The coin is physical, you can hold it in your hand, and you are confident that it has a value of 10 cents. In a few years, you will most likely be holding a small plastic, or you might not even have a wallet and only have access to a virtual currency. You have to be prepared for this financial revolution in the next 10 to 15 years. Money as we know it has only existed for a relatively few years—the first banknote was printed in France in the 17th Century. However, currencies have started to disappear; more than 600 in the last 30 years, and the trend continues.

- ① What Makes Money Hold Its Value?
- ② What Causes a Financial Reform?
- ③ Why Do Currencies Disappear?
- ④ What Is the Future of Money?

문 18. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the essay, ‘normal science’ means research firmly based upon one or more past scientific achievements, achievements that some particular scientific community acknowledges for a time as supplying the foundation for the further practice.

- (A) These textbooks expound the body of accepted theory, illustrate many or all of its successful applications, and compare these applications with exemplary observations and experiments.
- (B) Today such achievements are recounted, though seldom in their original form, by science textbooks, elementary and advanced.
- (C) Before such books became popular early in the nineteenth century (and until even more recently in the newly matured sciences), many of the famous classics of science fulfilled a similar function.

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

문 19. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Some modern historians think that the episode of the Trojan horse in Greek mythology was based on the Egyptian tale of General Djehuty and his use of trickery to capture the city of Joppa. These scholars point out that the early inhabitants of mainland Greece had conducted long-distance trade with the Egyptians, so at least some Greeks were familiar with common Egyptian myths, of which Djehuty’s tale was widely popular. The Greek myth of the Trojan War, including the part about the horse, developed bit by bit between about 1200 and 800 B.C. Homer, the Greek poet who described this war in his epic poem *the Iliad* in the 700s B.C., did not depict the horse in that work. But it appears that earlier Greek poets added the horse episode to the myth, perhaps basing it on the Egyptian story. And he mentioned it only very briefly in his other epic, *the Odyssey*. If they did indeed model the horse-shaped vessel containing hidden soldiers on Djehuty’s baskets, then Odysseus, the Greek king credited with conceiving the idea of the Trojan horse, was the Greek version of General Djehuty.

- ① 트로이 목마 이야기는 이집트 이야기에 근거하여 지어졌다.
- ② 호머의 『일리아드』에는 트로이 목마와 관련된 묘사가 없다.
- ③ 트로이 목마 전투 이야기는 그리스 시인들이 나중에 추가한 것으로 보인다.
- ④ 작품 『오디세이』에는 트로이 전쟁 이야기가 자세히 언급되어 있다.

문 20. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

And working offers more than financial security.

Why do workaholics enjoy their jobs so much? Mostly because working offers some important advantages. It provides people with paychecks—a way to earn a living. (①) It provides people with self-confidence; they have a feeling of satisfaction when they’ve produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say, “I made that.” (②) Psychologists claim that work also gives people an identity; they work so that they can get a sense of self and individualism. (③) In addition, most jobs provide people with a socially acceptable way to meet others. (④) It could be said that working is a positive addiction; maybe workaholics are compulsive about their work, but their addiction seems to be a safe—even an advantageous—one.