2023학년도 건국대학교 편입학 필기고사

인문계/예체능계

A형

○ **시험 시간은 10:00 ~ 11:00 (60분)입니다.**

○ 이 문제지는 **총 40문항**으로 구성되어 있습니다. 문제지 하단의 쪽수(현재 쪽/전체 쪽)를 보시고 페이지 누락여부를 확인한 후, 누락된 페이지가 있으면 즉시 감독자에게 말씀하셔서 문제지를 교체하시기 바랍니다.

○ **각 문항별로 배점이 상이**하므로 유의하시기 바랍니다.

○ 답안지에 **성명, 수험생 지원 모집단위, 수험번호, 문제 유형(A형/B형)**을 **정확하게 기재 또는 표기** 하십시오.

(1) OMR 답안지에 수험생이 직접 쓰는 **① 성명, ② 지원모집단위, ③ 수험번호**
- 반드시 **흑색 볼펜 또는 컴퓨터용 사인펜**만 사용하여 기재 (연필, 샤프, 색깔 볼펜 등 사용 불가)

(2) OMR 답안지 상의 **① 수험번호 숫자 표기란, ② 문제유형(A형/B형), ③ 답안 표기란**
- 반드시 **컴퓨터용 사인펜**만 사용하여 표기

(3) 컴퓨터용 사인펜과 흑색 볼펜을 개인 지참하여 사용 가능

(4) 수정테이프(수정액 사용 불가)를 사용하여 답안 수정 가능

○ 답안지 작성 시 **아래의 경우를 유의**하시기 바랍니다.

(1) 답안지 전체 0점 처리
- 문제지 유형(A형/B형)을 표기하지 않은 경우
- 인적사항을 알 수 없는 경우(수험번호와 성명을 동시에 미기재)
- OMR 답안지에 표기하는 것 이외에 불필요한 표시 및 낙서를 하거나 답안과 무관한 서술을 기입한 경우
  (예: 잘 부탁드립니다, 감사합니다, 수고하십시오 등)
- 본인 신분을 나타낼 수 있는 표현 및 표시를 하는 경우

(2) 해당 문항 0점 처리
- 컴퓨터용 사인펜 이외의 필기구로 답안을 표기하거나 바른 방법으로 표기하지 않아 전산에 인식되지 않은 경우
- 답안을 중복하여 표기한 경우

※ 시험이 시작되기 전에는 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

A형

2023학년도 건국대학교 편입학
필기고사 문제지

인문계/
예체능계

편입구분	지원 모집단위	수험번호	성명
일반편입 / 학사편입 / 특성화			

※ [1-20번: 문항 당 3점 / 21-40번: 문항 당 2점]

[1-8] 밑줄 친 어휘와 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

1. Where Marcuse differs from Freud is that he pointed to the possibilities that conscious actions have for eliminating extraneous and unnecessary barriers to gratification.
① wretchedness ② animosity ③ fulfillment
④ compassion ⑤ unawareness

2. He launched a series of course books and handbooks that disseminated the Birmingham approach to a much wider audience.
① recanted ② diffused ③ deteriorated
④ intercepted ⑤ disregarded

3. Her prudence should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.
① enthusiasm ② diffidence ③ frugality
④ intolerance ⑤ interiority

4. Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success; the more his eminence as an artist increased, the more restless his life became.
① tumultuous ② providential ③ passionate
④ placid ⑤ sullen

5. After the doctor from the public health department had enumerated all the dreadful sounding diseases that were rampant in that area, I decided I didn't want to visit it after all.
① allotted ② incarnated ③ validated
④ listed ⑤ presupposed

6. In the modern period (after 1750) the preponderance of chamber music was written for the string quartet, an ensemble composed of two violins, a viola, and a cello.
① overture ② consummation ③ improvisation
④ substitution ⑤ majority

7. It was ludicrous for us to expect that our teenaged children would look after the house while we were gone. We should have known that they would throw a big party.
① sarcastic ② precarious ③ marginal
④ outstanding ⑤ ridiculous

8. A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought; the more convoluted the structure, the more complicated the ideas.
① essential ② obtuse ③ intricate
④ redundant ⑤ inconsequential

[9-10] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

9. The women in fur coats were _____ to the members of the animal-rights group.
① genesis ② elation ③ anathema
④ continuum ⑤ stupor

10. Whether to let children go out alone after dark is a _____ question for the parents of urban teenagers. Is it more important to keep them safe at home or to allow them to develop a sense of independence?
① commodious ② thorny ③ tepid
④ capricious ⑤ quaint

[11-16] 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 어법 상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

11. The extent (A) to which member skill influences group performance (B) varying across different group tasks. On an automobile assembly line, (C) performing the task requires only relatively minimal skills, and there is not a lot of coordination (D) among the individuals involved. In this case it is primarily the number of individuals (E) who are working on the task that influences the group outcome.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

12. Autism is a brain development disorder that (A) impairs social interaction and communication and causes restricted and repetitive behavior, all (B) starting before a child is three years old. The genetics of autism (C) are complex and it is generally unclear (D) which genes are responsible (E) for it.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

13. Maldives (A) consists of approximately 1,190 coral islands in the Indian Ocean, with an average natural ground level of only 1.5 meters above sea level. The rising sea level (B) combined with the apparent apathy (C) displayed by the world's largest greenhouse gas-emitting nations (D) spell catastrophe for the country and other (E) low-lying areas like Bangladesh.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

14. There are three periods of Ireland's history of peculiar (A) interest to the students (B) of political or social science. The first is (C) that of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, when the English colonists in Ireland adopted the reformed faith, (D) thus infusing a new elements of discord and (E) made what was a war of races also a war of religion.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

15. When feelings are addressed in schools it is done (A) using the verbal languages of cognitive literacy. These languages are inadequate for the task as (B) evidenced by the increasing number of feelings that manifest into (C) challenged behaviors that need psychological referral or psychiatric drug intervention in primary school children. If we introduce emotional literacy and use the languages of (D) feeling life, which are primarily non-verbal, (E) to help children to identify and process their basic human feeling states, then many of today's school behavioral problems will not emerge.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

16. The human compulsion toward the community and communal life is (A) revealing in institutions of religion, for example, where group worship creates a bond between members of the congregations. (B) Just as the conditions of our lives are determined in the first place by the facts of the universe, further conditions arise through the social and communal life of human beings and the laws and regulations (C) springing from it. The needs of the community (D) govern all human relationship. Communal life (E) predates the individual life of humanity.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

17. 문맥상 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말로 짝지어진 것은?
Studies of the ability of animals to alter perceptions of social desirability and to increase positive social interactions between strangers have been uniformly (A) negative/positive. When considered alongside the large numbers of anecdotal statements attesting to the power of animals to hasten the building of rapport between patient and therapist, as well as to (B) facilitate/inhibit meaningful interaction between the two, these findings have important healthcare implications. If the presence of an animal can make the therapist appear happier, friendlier, less threatening, and more relaxed, it seems (C) reasonable/unreasonable to believe that some patients would achieve a greater sense of comfort more quickly.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	positive	–	inhibit	–	reasonable
②	positive	–	facilitate	–	reasonable
③	negative	–	inhibit	–	unreasonable
④	negative	–	facilitate	–	unreasonable
⑤	negative	–	inhibit	–	reasonable

[18-20] 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것을 고르시오.

18. As our actual knowledge is always limited or fragmentary the desire for coherency and order in our ideas leads to the (A) extension of our knowledge by way of observation and experiment in order to provide more adequate material for the testing of our ideas. In this process there is a constant give-and-take between what we regard as (B) ascertained fact and possible hypotheses. We not only eliminate hypotheses found (C) inconsistent with the facts, but we also employ theoretic arguments to correct the readings of observation or experimental results. When facts do not fit in with our idea or hypothesis, we re-examine the process by which the facts are obtained, and try to correct them by other observations. It is only as a (D) first resort that we modify (as little as possible) the old ideas. If we did not hold on to our old ideas tenaciously, we could never develop any strong ideas and our science would have no (E) continuity of development.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

19. Whether we're dancing at a club or playing ball in the park, there are certain looks and personality (A) traits that make the heart go "pit-a-pat." The characteristics that appeal to us in a dog are often the exact ones we seek in a mate. Our choice of (B) significant others and dogs goes paw in hand and it (C) reveals how we view ourselves and the world around us. We often search for another who makes us complete, and what we feel we are lacking, we (D) seek from our significant others—qualities that make us (E) independent.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

20. One of the more subtle positions on the relationship between the conscious mind and the material world is property dualism. Property dualists accept that materialists are (A) correct in supposing there is only one sort of substance—physical substance. But they (B) suppose that material substances can have both physical and mental properties. And they suppose the mental properties are distinct from, and cannot be (C) reduced to, physical properties. Some suppose, for example, that human brains possess two quite (D) different sorts of properties: purely physical properties, such as weighing 1.8 kg, having two hemispheres, containing neurons; and mental properties, such as experiencing pain, thinking about cheese, remembering Vienna. The (E) former properties, says the property dualist, are extra properties that exist in addition to all the various physical properties possessed by that brain.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[21-27] 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

21. Traditionally, many linguists stressed _____ while teaching English. In recent years, the majority of educators have become more aware of the fallacy of this approach and other approaches, promoting vocabulary development have gained popularity. It has been found out, without vocabulary to put on top of the grammar system, the learners can actually say very little despite being able to manipulate complex grammatical structures in exercise drills. It is obvious that to learn English, one needs to learn many words. Native speakers have a vocabulary of about 20,000 words but foreign learners of English need far fewer. They need only about 5,000 words to be quite competent in speaking and listening. The reason for this seemingly small number is the nature of words and the frequency with which they appear in a language.

① the value of exercise drills
② the effect of word frequency
③ the process of language acquisition
④ the significance of speaking and listening
⑤ the importance of mastering grammar first

22. Strong and resilient, polyurethane foam is now the most widely used filling for lift-out seat and back cushions. Because it is quite firm, it is most comfortable when wrapped with another material, such as down or polyester batting. To test the quality of a polyurethane-foam cushion, pick one up. If it is very light, it may be made of poor-quality material. As a rule of thumb, an 8-inch cushion that measures 2x3 feet _____.

① can surely be called polyurethane foam
② is likely to be more comfortable
③ is considered the most typical
④ should not weigh less than 3 pounds
⑤ is not qualified for down batting

23. Many have claimed that, with billions of Earth-like planets, civilizations like ours must be common in our galaxy. However, the more we learn, the more _____ that appears. SETI—the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence program—has been scanning the sky for radio signals over more than forty years, and they have failed to intercept a single coherent message. More fundamentally, complex biological beings did not evolve to traverse the vastness of interstellar space; if interstellar travelers exist, they will be robots capable of "sleeping" over many thousands of years. Remember that stars are separated in distances measured by "light years" and, with light speed at 186,000 miles (300,000 km) in a single second, interstellar travel by living things remains a fantasy.

① mysterious ② unlikely ③ enormous
④ complicated ⑤ tortuous

24. Mardi Gras, which means "Fat Tuesday" in French, was introduced to America by French colonists in the early eighteenth century. From that time it has grown in _____, particularly in New Orleans, and today it is actually a legal holiday in several southern states. The Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans begins well before the actual Mardi Gras Day. Parades, parties, balls, and numerous festivities take place throughout the week before Mardi Gras Day. Tourists from various countries throughout the world flock to New Orleans for the celebration, where they take part in a week of nonstop activities before returning home for much-needed rest.

① place ② notoriety ③ dilution
④ popularity ⑤ anonymity

25. Researchers looked at mothers' response to "primitive" and to "well-formed" constructions uttered by the child and asked whether the response indicated comprehension or failure to comprehend the child's meaning. Surprisingly, primitive and well-formed utterances were understood equally well by the mothers. There seemed to be no communication pressure for grammatical utterances. A mother is apparently too engaged in interacting with a child to pay attention to the linguistic form of their utterances. Parents pay attention to the _____ of child speech, approving true utterances and criticizing false ones, without regard to grammaticality.

① solution ② clarity ③ content ④ grammar ⑤ fluency

26. Language is often _____ specific, and historians must be extremely cautious not to read modern definitions into past times and thereby corrupt meaning. Words may have had a specific meaning or use in the past that is far different from current usage. For example, the past use of the word *icon* would have religious connotations, while in the twenty-first century the word would often be associated with a clickable image on a computer screen.

① dictionary ② corruption ③ currency ④ usage ⑤ period

27. The state of awareness which involves concentrating on a particular aspect of the environment while ignoring other aspects is known as selective attention. An experiment was carried out to demonstrate how selective attention operates. In the experiment, participants looked at a video of two ball-passing games. One team of players wore white uniforms; the other wore black. The participants in the experiment had to determine the number of passes occurring between members wearing black uniforms. During the games, a woman with an umbrella suddenly walked across the basketball court where the players were competing. The woman could clearly be seen for four seconds. When asked about the video, only 21% of the participants said they saw the woman with the umbrella. This is because of selective attention _____ part of the stimulus. This process does not only occur in visual stimulus but generally happens across perception.

① adapting to ② filtering out ③ substituting for
④ weighing down ⑤ dissimilating from

28. 다음 중 문맥에 맞지 <u>않는</u> 문장은?

A nightmare is an elaborate dream sequence that produces a high level of anxiety or fear for the dreamer. <u>(A) The dreamer may experience a sense of physical danger to himself or his loved ones, or a strong sense of embarrassment about doing something unacceptable.</u> <u>(B) When a danger threatens we experience fear response.</u> <u>(C) These dreams are vivid and can often be elaborately described by the dreamer upon awakening; they generally occur during the last stage of sleep.</u> <u>(D) In contrast, night terrors occur in much deeper sleep states as they involve behaviors such as screaming, jerking movements, and crying.</u> <u>(E) A person suffering from a night terror may also be quite mobile, going through all the motions of being attacked by some horror, and yet be fully asleep.</u>

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

29. 글의 흐름상 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently.

Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to perform studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. (A) This is a much more challenging task than studying snails or sound waves. (B) It often requires compromises, such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those readily available to participate rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. (C) It often requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without altering their thinking, called reactivity. (D) People may give answers that they feel are more socially desirable than their true feelings. But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be very likely to get the same results. (E)

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

30. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

> According to the rules of Monopoly, the game is supposed to be played until any properties acquired by others earlier in the game are mortgaged and eventually lost to the winner. Only when the winner has everything is the game officially over. In the real world, there is no "Chance" card for gaining the patent on a new technology with wide consumer appeal. If there was such a card, it would do for the lucky player what cars did for Henry Ford and personal computers did for Bill Gates. It would be a rare opportunity. The normal play of the board game differs from the real-life situation in two important ways. Losing everything hurts more in real life than in the board game, and the rich winners are not interested in ending the game. While it makes sense to wrap up the game when the conclusion becomes obvious, the winners of the real-world Monopoly game do not see it that way. Standard doctrine asserts that acquiring as much as possible is the purpose of life, and winning feels good. Coupled with the justification of the invisible hand, we can count on the winners maneuvering to keep the game going for as long as possible.

① Your Monopoly game may be endless in real life
② How to decide who wins Monopoly if you end early
③ Why is Monopoly so popular among board games?
④ Rich people tend to think they deserve their money
⑤ Diversification: Don't put all your eggs in one basket

31. Mason-Dixon Line에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

> The Mason-Dixon Line is often considered by Americans to be the demarcation between the North and the South. It is in reality the boundary that separates the state of Pennsylvania from Maryland and parts of West Virginia. Prior to the Civil War, this southern boundary of Pennsylvania separated the nonslave states to the north from the slave states to the south. The Mason-Dixon Line was established well before the Civil War, as a result of a boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were called in to survey the area and officially mark the boundary between the two states. The survey was completed in 1767, and the boundary was marked with stones, many of which remain to this day.

① 미국의 Civil War가 끝난 뒤 형성되었다.
② Pennsylvania와 Maryland 주 사이에 있다.
③ 노예가 있는 주와 그렇지 않은 주를 구분했다.
④ 18세기에 만들어졌으나 오늘날까지도 남아있다.
⑤ 두 명의 영국인들에 의해 조사되고 설치되었다.

[32-33] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

For the US Armed Forces, communications had become a bewildering problem during World War II. Japanese cryptographers were proving themselves amazingly adept at breaking top-secret military codes almost as rapidly as these could be devised. Many of the Japanese code breakers had been educated in the United States, where they had learned to speak English and had become familiar with American colloquialisms, including slang terms and profanity. (**(A)**), American battle plans became known to the enemy almost immediately, often before they had become operational, and there appeared to be no workable solution.

In 1942, Phillip Johnston, a World War I veteran, formulated a plan to create a secret military code based on the Navajo language. Johnston, who was fluent in this language, chose it because it includes many words that change in meaning depending on the inflection used. (**(B)**), the language is virtually incomprehensible to most people who were not raised speaking it. The use of native Navajo speakers, known as code talkers, proved to be a great success. By basing codes on Navajo words, the US army could be confident that exchanges between military personnel would not be understood by the enemy. The effectiveness of the code talkers is demonstrated by their role in the Battle of Iwo Jima, which was a major turning point in the Pacific campaign. It is generally accepted that without the six Navajo code talkers who put themselves at great personal risk to provide secure communications during the battle, the US forces would have faced defeat.

32. 위 글의 내용으로 알 수 있는 것은?

① 나바호어가 영어보다 음성 기호가 단순하다.
② 미군의 영어 암호에 비속어가 포함되었을 수 있다.
③ Johnston은 위험을 무릅쓰고 전쟁을 승리로 이끌었다.
④ 일본인 암호 해독자들은 영어 암호를 쉽게 풀지 못했다.
⑤ 수십 명의 나바호어 암호 해독자들이 태평양전쟁에서 전사했다.

33. (A)와 (B)에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Namely ② For instance ③ As a result
④ Nevertheless ⑤ On the contrary

34. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

During the nineteenth century, breakthroughs were made concerning the correlation between the left hemisphere of the brain and language. Neurologists Paul Broca and Carl Wernicke undertook research in this area and found that people who had damage to a certain region in the left hemisphere of the brain had difficulties with speech and language. They observed that people who suffered injuries to the same area in the right hemisphere did not, however, experience any difficulty with language. This led them to conclude that _____.

In 1861, Broca worked with a patient who could understand everything said to him but could only articulate one word: "tan." Subsequently, the man was given the same nickname. When Broca carried out an autopsy on Tan's brain after his death, he found a large lesion in the left frontal cortex of his brain. After studying eight other patients who presented the same speech problem, he was led to conclude that this part of the brain is responsible for creating speech.

① brain injuries cause speech impairment
② the right hemisphere is responsible for speech
③ the left hemisphere controls language function
④ both hemispheres are related to word memorization
⑤ speech production and comprehension are interdependent

[35-36] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Using recent research, psychologists argue that dreams are not just a stage of sleep. They are connected to a person's (A) waking hours, thoughts, and behavior. Also, there is a connection between dreams and (B) age, gender, and culture. Dreaming is a mental skill that needs time to develop in humans. Children do not dream as much as adults. Until they reach age five, they cannot express very well what their dreams are about. Once people become adults, there is little or no change in their dream content. In addition, the dreams of men and women (C) differ. For instance, the characters that appear in the dreams of men are often other men, and often involve physical aggression. This same (D) feature was found in the dreams of people from 11 different societies, with notable (E) similarities in their dreams. For instance, animals often show up in the dreams of people from traditional societies.

35. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 꿈은 개인의 생각이나 행동과 관련이 있다.
② 성인들이 아동보다 꿈을 꾸는 빈도가 높다.
③ 남성들의 꿈에는 다른 남성들이 등장하는 일이 많다.
④ 현대 사회일수록 사람들이 동물 꿈을 자주 꾼다.
⑤ 꿈꾸는 능력을 발달시키는 데는 시간이 필요하다.

36. (A)~(E) 가운데 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

If finding the whole truth about what happened in the past is nearly impossible and if interpretations of the past are constantly being changed or revised, then how can we make any definitive statements about what really happened in the past? In other words, is historical knowledge possible? For several decades, postmodernists have harshly criticized the narratives that historians tell about the past. A narrative, they argue, is ultimately shaped by a narrator who brings his or her biases to the story, exercises power over the story, and chooses which voices to include in the story and which voices to exclude. Take, for example, a college history textbook. Many undergraduates assume that the textbook they have been assigned for World Civilization survey course simply provides them with a narrative of "what happened" in the past, without realizing that the authors of that textbook have made interpretive choices—either consciously or subconsciously—in how they have chosen the story. Thus postmodernists assert that narratives will be forever contested and do not offer us any _____ guide to what happened in the past.

37. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① historical ② reliable ③ interesting
④ preferable ⑤ academic

38. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 과거에 대한 해석과 시각은 바뀔 수 있다.
② 역사 기록자들은 나름의 편견을 가지고 있다.
③ 포스트모더니스트들은 역사가 객관적이라고 생각한다.
④ 역사적 기록에는 기록자의 주관적 견해가 반영되기 쉽다.
⑤ 대학생들은 대개 역사 교재가 사실의 기록이라고 생각한다.

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We have already known how our emotions often take someone else's experiences as their object. It also seems that we take into account their evaluations and interpretations when making our own appraisals of other emotional objects. For example, we may enjoy a comedy film less when our companions are evidently _____ by its content, or become more anxious partly because those sharing our fate seem to find the situation worrying. In effect, we calibrate perceptions of emotional meaning against the apparent perspective of key others. Because these processes of social appraisal work in both directions, others are also affected by our own apparent evaluations. Indeed, sometimes we may only arrive at emotional conclusions as a consequence of discussion with each other, or by otherwise registering mutual reactions (in smiles, frowns, or diverted gazes). In either of these cases, the appraisals shaping emotions are influenced by a fundamentally interpersonal process.

* calibrate 조정하다

39. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① exhilarated ② convinced ③ attracted
④ offended ⑤ excited

40. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The benefit of interpreting emotions
② The role that emotions play in society
③ Social appraisal and interpretation of emotions
④ The significance of mutual reactions in relationship
⑤ The importance of interpersonal process in emotions

※ 시험이 시작되기 전에는 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

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