31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Relatively undeveloped languages have no single word for plants. The lack of a term doesn't mean they don't perceive differences, and it doesn't mean they don't know the difference between spinach and a cactus; they just lack an all-encompassing term with which to refer to plants. We see cases like this in our own language. For example, English lacks a single basic term to refer to edible mushrooms. We also lack a term for all the people you would have to notify if you were going into the hospital for three weeks. These might include close relatives, friends, your employer, the newspaper delivery person, and anyone you had appointments with during that period. The lack of a term doesn't mean you don't understand the concept; it simply means that the _____ isn't reflected in our language. This could be because a need for it hasn't been so pressing that a word needed to be coined. [3점]

① category   ② history   ③ mood   ④ frequency   ⑤ preference

밑줄 친 부분에서 갈 길을 찾아라!

The lack of **_a term_** doesn't mean you don't understand the concept; it simply means that the _____ isn't reflected in our language.

　　　　빈칸은 the lack of a term 과 관련,

　　　　　　→ 직전 문장 내용에서 빈칸 단서를 찾아볼까?

(문제풀이) 직전 문장을 살펴보면,

These might include _close relatives, friends, your employer, the newspaper delivery person, and anyone_ you had appointments with during that period.

　　　　→ These 가 핵심, 한 문장 더 거슬러 올라가보자.

　　　　We also lack _a term_ for _all the people you would have to notify if you were going into the hospital for three weeks_.

　　　　　　a term 은? all the people you would have ~ the hospital 즉, close relatives, friends 등

　　　　　　　→ all the people you would have ~ the hospital 즉, close relatives, friends 등을 의미하는 어휘가 빈칸에 들어가겠구나.

선지 판단 시 기준은?

all the people you would have ~ the hospital 즉, close relatives, friends ~ 와 관련되는 어휘를 찾으면,

　　① category ~ category? Relatives, friends 등 즉, (일정 부류의)사람들과 관련되나? 알듯… 말듯… 일단 보류.

　　② history ~ history 는 일정 부류의 사람들 group 을 나타낸다고 볼 수는 없겠지. 탈락.

③ mood ~ mood 는 사람이 결정된 후, 그 사람의 상태에 관한 문제. 탈락.

④ frequency ~ 이건 쉽게 느껴지네… 사람들을 나타내는 표현이 아니라는 것을.

⑤ preference ~ 사람에 따라 preference 는 다르겠지, 사람들을 나타내는 term 도 업는데…? 탈락.

따라서 정답은 ①

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Psychologists and neuroscientists warn that when we rely on technology to perform tasks such as

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navigation for us, _____ as we become immersed instead in an abstract computerized world. Studies show that we tend to place too much faith in the accuracy of information from computer monitors, and to ignore or discount information from our own eyes and ears, an effect that has caused pilots to crash planes and GPS following tourists to drive into the sea. A team led by the British neuroscientist Hugo Spiers found in 2017 that areas of the brain normally involved in navigation just don't engage when people use GPS. "When we have technology telling us which way to go," said Spiers, "these parts of the brain simply don't respond to the street network. In that sense our brain has switched off its interest in the streets around us." [3점]

① we analyze information too thoroughly

② our awareness of our physical environment fades

③ our knowledge of the real world is not shared with others

④ our ability to emotionally connect to others is lost

⑤ unskilled manual labor is not appreciated

밑줄 친 부분에서 갈 길을 찾아라!

Psychologists and neuroscientists warn that when we rely on technology to perform tasks such as navigation for us, _____ as we become immersed instead in an abstract, computerized world.

　　빈칸은 We 및 technology to perform tasks such as navigation ~ 과 관련,

　　　　→ 직후 문장 내용에서 빈칸 단서를 찾아볼까?

(문제풀이) 직후 문장을 살펴보면,

Studies show that we tend to place too much faith in the accuracy of information from computer monitors, and to ignore or discount information from our own eyes and ears, an effect that has caused pilots to crash planes and GPS following tourists to drive into the sea.

　　문장이 복잡해 보이네… 뭔 뜻인지는 집에 가서 생각하기로 하고…

　　밑줄 친 to place too much faith ~ computer monitors 는 빈칸 문장 rely on technology ~ navigation 이므로, 빈칸에는?

　　　　→ ignore or discount information from our own eyes ~ 와 연결 가능한 표현이 들어가야.

선지 판단 시 기준은?

ignore or discount information from our own eyes ~ 와 연결 가능한 표현을 찾아보면,

① we analyze information too thoroughly ~ our own eyes 와 연결 가능한 어휘 없네. 탈락.

② our awareness of our physical environment fades ~ our awareness ~? our own eye 와 관련될 듯.

③ our knowledge of the real world is not shared with others ~ 여기서 다른 사람이 왜 나와? 탈락.

④ our ability to emotionally connect to others is lost ~ others? 본문 아무리... 너 같은 부류는 없잖아. 탈락.

⑤ unskilled manual labor is not appreciated ~ unskilled ~? 여기서 네가 왜 등장하니? 초대도 안 했는데. 탈락.

따라서 정답은 ②

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The conventional view of what the state should do to foster innovation is simple: it just needs to get out of the way. At best, governments merely facilitate the economic dynamism of the private sector; at worst, their lumbering, heavy-handed, and bureaucratic institutions actively inhibit it. The fast-moving, risk loving, and pioneering private sector, by contrast, is what really drives the type of innovation that creates economic growth. According to this view, the secret behind Silicon Valley lies in its entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. The state can intervene in the economy — but only to fix market failures or level the playing field. It can regulate the private sector in order to account for the external costs companies may impose on the public, such as pollution, and it can invest in public goods, such as basic scientific research or the development of drugs with little market potential. It should not, however, _____. [3점]

* lumbering: 느릿느릿 움직이는

① involve the private sector in shaping economic policies
② directly attempt to create and shape markets
③ regulate companies under any circumstances
④ take market failures into consideration
⑤ let the private sector drive innovation

밑줄 친 부분에서 갈 길을 찾아라!

It should not, *however*, _____.

빈칸은 it 과 관련, 그리고 however 의 의미는? 직전 문장과 반대되는 내용이 빈칸에 들어간다는 의미.
→ it 은 직전 문장에 있으리. 찾아가볼까?

(문제풀이) 직전 문장을 살펴보면,

It can regulate the private sector in order to account for the external costs companies may impose on the public, such as pollution, and it can invest in public goods, such as basic scientific research or the development of drugs with little market potential.

문장이 복잡해 보이네… 단순화 해야겠군… , and 를 기준으로 구분해보면,
→ It can regulate ~, and it can invest ~ 할 수 있다… 할 수 있다… 긍정적. 시간도 있으니 한 문장 더…

The state *can intervene in the economy* — but *only to fix market failures* or level the playing field.

주어진 글 it 은 **The state** 로구나… the economy 개입할 수는… only to fix market failures ~ 에 한해서.
→ 그러니까… market 즉, 시장경제에 함부로 간섭해서는 안 된다는 얘기로군. 핵심은?
→ The state(it) 와 market 의 관계. 전자는 주어로 나와 있으니, 빈칸에는 market 과 관련되는 내용이 들어가야.

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선지 판단 시 기준은?

Market 관련 표현이 있는 선지를 고르고, 필요하면 추가분석.

① involve the private sector in shaping *economic policies* ~ economic policies? 그건 market 아니지. 탈락.

② directly attempt to create and shape markets ~ market 있구나. 일단 서류심사 합격. 자세한 건 나중에.

③ regulate companies under any circumstances ~ companies 는 사기업, market 관련, 그런데…?

　　regulate companies 와 should not(빈칸 앞) ~ 그럼 뭐야? 어떠한 상황에서도 regulate 하면 안 된다…?

　　　→ 직전 문장 It can regulate the private sector ~, such as pollution ~ 과 충돌되잖아? 탈락.

④ take market failures into consideration ~ market failures 를 고려해서는 안 된다(should not 고려)…???

　　　→ 빈칸 전전 문장 **The state** can intervene ~ — but *only to fix market failures* ~ 할 수 있다 했네, 탈락.

⑤ let the private sector drive innovation

　　　→ the private sector 가 innovation 를 하게 해서는 안 된다? 그걸 받아들이는 사람 있을까? 탈락.

따라서 정답은 ②

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The designer in the Age of Algorithms poses a threat to American jurisprudence because the algorithm is only as good as _____. The person designing the algorithm may be an excellent software engineer, but without the knowledge of all the factors that need to go into an algorithmic process, the engineer could unknowingly produce an algorithm whose decisions are at best incomplete and at worst discriminatory and unfair. Compounding the problem, an algorithm design firm might be under contract to design algorithms for a wide range of uses, from determining which patients awaiting transplants are chosen to receive organs, to which criminals facing sentencing should be given probation or the maximum sentence. That firm is not going to be staffed with subject matter experts who know what questions each algorithm needs to address, what databases the algorithm should use to collect its data, and what pitfalls the algorithm needs to avoid in churning out decisions. [3점]

* jurisprudence: 법체계 ** probation: 집행 유예 *** churn out: 잇달아 내다

① the amount of data that the public can access

② its capacity to teach itself to reach the best decisions

③ its potential to create a lasting profit for the algorithm users

④ the functionality of the hardware the designing company operates

⑤ the designer's understanding of the intended use of the algorithm

밑줄 친 부분에서 갈 길을 찾아라!

The designer in the Age of Algorithms poses a threat to American jurisprudence because the algorithm is only as good as _____.

빈칸은 the algorithm 과 관련, 그리고 the designer 와 관련,

→ 직후 문장 내용에서 빈칸 단서를 찾아볼까?

(문제풀이) 직후 문장을 살펴보면,

The person designing the algorithm may be an excellent software engineer, but **without the knowledge of all the factors** that need to go into an algorithmic *process*, *the engineer could unknowingly produce* an algorithm whose decisions are at best incomplete and at worst discriminatory and unfair.

문장이 복잡해 보이네… Lu쌤이 말하길… 호랑이 굴에 들어가도 정신차리면 풀린다고 했지…

Algorithm designer 가 핵심… designer 와 관련된 중요 내용은?

→ **the knowledge of all the factors** that need to go into an algorithmic process, *process*, *the engineer could unknowingly produce* an algorithm

→ 정리하고도 복잡하네… 에이 모르겠다… algorithm designer 가 핵심일 테니 designer 가 나오는 선지를 고르고, 그리고 생각해보는 게 좋겠네.

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생각의 힘

선지 판단 시 기준은?

algorithm designer ~ 관련 표현이 나오는 선지를 고르고, 필요하면 추가분석.

① the amount of data that <u>the public</u> can access ~ the public? 그건 algorithm designer 이 아니지, 탈락.

② its capacity to <u>teach itself</u> to reach the best decisions ~ teach itself? Algorithm 이 스스로를?

→ 누가 만들었는데..? 만든 사람이 문제라니까? Designer 가 없는 것은 확실. 탈락.

③ <u>its potential</u> to create a lasting profit for the algorithm users

→ <u>its potential? Algorithm 얘기, designer 가 필요하다고, 탈락.</u>

④ the functionality of <u>the hardware</u> the designing company operates ~ designing company…?

→ 속기 쉽겠네… the hardware 는 designing company 가 가지고 있는 것, 본문에 내용과 전혀 다르잖아? 어 떻든 algorithm designer 이 없잖아? 탈락.

⑤ <u>the designer's</u> understanding of the intended use of <u>the algorithm</u>

→ designer eh algorithm 도 있네, 합격.

따라서 정답은 ⑤

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Regression fallacy is a mistake of causal reasoning due to the failure to consider how things fluctuate randomly, typically around some average condition. Intense pain, exceptional sports performance, and high stock prices are likely to be followed by more subdued conditions eventually due to natural fluctuation.

(A) During a period of very intense pain, the patient decided to try alternative therapy like putting a magnetic patch on his back. He felt less pain afterward and concluded that the patch worked. But this could just be the result of regression.

(B) Failure to recognize this fact can lead to wrong conclusions about causation. For example, someone might suffer from back pain now and then but nothing seems to solve the problem completely.

(C) If he sought treatment when the pain was very intense, it is quite possible that the pain has already reached its peak and would lessen in any case as part of the natural cycle. Inferring that the patch was effective ignored a relevant alternative explanation.

* subdued: 약화된

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

무엇보다 먼저

주어진 문장 후반부를 이용 이어질 내용의 단서를 생각해보자.

Regression fallacy is a mistake of <u>causal reasoning</u> due to <u>the failure</u> to consider how things fluctuate randomly, typically around some average condition. Intense pain, exceptional sports performance, and high stock prices are likely to be followed by <u>more subdued conditions eventually due to natural fluctuation</u>.

글 전개 판단에 있어서 핵심은? <u>assessing sleep quality</u>, rather than <u>quantity (time)</u>,

→ assessing sleep quality 가 핵심, 따라서 sleep quality 에 관한 내용이, 첫 단락 서두에 나오겠지.

(문제풀이)

assessing sleep quality, rather than quantity (time) ~ 와 연결 가능한 단락을 찾아보면,

(A) During a period of very intense pain, <u>the patient</u> decided to try ~

The patient..? 주어진 글에 patient 없는데..?

→ (A) 는 확실히 첫 번째는 아니구나.

(B) Failure to recognize <u>this fact</u> *can lead* to wrong conclusions about causation. <u>For example,</u> ~

Failure…? this fact can lead… 부드럽긴 한데… for example… 이것도 부드럽고….

> → 하지만 아직 확신은 좀… 그냥 놔두고 다음으로… 저절로 밝혀지겠지… 누가 첫번째인지는..(B)와 (C) 중에서 말이야.

(c) If **_he_** sought treatment when the pain was very intense,

> **_he_**..? 사람이 있어어야… 주어진 글에 사람 없잖아?

> > → 확실히 첫 번째는 아니로군.

일차 결론 ~ 간단히 scan 하며 검토 결과, (B) 가 첫 번째 단락.
다음으로 할 일 ~ 단락 (B) 에서 (A) 로, 또는 (C) 로?

(B) 후반부를 보면,

For example, <u>someone might suffer from back pain</u> now and then but nothing seems to solve the problem completely.

> For example, someone might suffer from back pain ~ 그 의미는? 이제 아프기 시작.

> > → Pain 초기에 취할 행동이 이어지는 단락에 나오겠지. (A) 와 (C) 서두를 보면,

> (A) During a period of very intense pain, the patient <u>decided   to   try</u> ~ 밑줄로 보아 처음 치료 시도…

> > → (B) 에서 (A) 로 그럴 듯… 하지만 (C) 확인 후에 결정해야지… 안전하게^^

> (C) If he sought treatment when the pain was very intense, it is quite possible that the pain has <u>already reached its peak</u>

> > → 밑줄로 보아, 고생 고생 한 후 얘기 같은 데… (A) 보다는 뒤일 듯… (B) → (A) → (C) 가 맞을 듯 한데…

그래도 한번 더 검증을… 그럼… 그래야지, 이번 시험이 내 인생에 얼마나 중요한데 말이야… 어떻게 검증하지??
알았다^^ (C) 뒷부분에서 (A)로 가능한지 보면 되지, 그게 불가능하다면, 앞의 추론이 맞는 거잖아?

> (C) 뒷부분 <u>Inferring</u> that the patch was effective <u>ignored a relevant alternative explanation</u>.

> (A) During a period of very intense pain, the patient <u>decided to try ~</u>

> > 안 맞네, 어울리지가 않아

시간도 여유 있으니 한번 더 검증해볼까?
(A) 와 (C) 중에서 어느 것이 마무리로 보다 적절할까?

(A) 후반부 ~ <u>concluded that the patch worked</u>. But this <u>could just be the result</u> of regression.

(C) 후반부 Inferring that the patch was effective ignored a relevant alternative explanation.

확실하네 (C) 가 마지막에 위치한다는 것이, 확실해.

따라서 정답은 (B) → (A) → (C)

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There was a moment in research history when scientists wondered if the measure of choice — total minutes of sleep — was the wrong way of looking at the question of why sleep varies so considerably across species. Instead, they suspected that assessing sleep quality, rather than quantity (time), would shed some light on the mystery.

(A) When we can, our understanding of the relationship between sleep quantity and quality across the animal kingdom will likely explain what currently appears to be an incomprehensible map of sleep-time differences.

(B) In truth, the way quality is commonly assessed in these investigations (degree of unresponsiveness to the outside world and the continuity of sleep) is probably a poor index of the real biological measure of sleep quality: one that we cannot yet obtain in all these species.

(C) That is, species with superior quality of sleep should be able to accomplish all they need in a shorter time, and vice versa. It was a great idea, with the exception that, if anything, we've discovered the opposite relationship: those that sleep more have deeper, "higher"-quality sleep.

[3점]

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

무엇보다 먼저

주어진 문장 후반부를 이용 이어질 내용의 단서를 생각해보자.

There was a moment ~. Instead, they suspected that <u>assessing sleep quality</u>, rather than <u>quantity (time)</u>, would shed some light on the mystery.

　　글 전개 판단에 있어서 핵심은? <u>assessing sleep quality</u>, rather than <u>quantity (time)</u>,

　　　→ assessing sleep quality 가 핵심, 따라서 sleep quality 에 관한 내용이, 첫 단락 서두에 나오겠지.

(문제풀이)

assessing sleep quality, rather than quantity (time) ~ 와 연결 가능한 단락을 찾아보면,

(A) *When we can*, our understanding of the <u>relationship between sleep quantity and quality</u> across the animal kingdom <u>will likely explain</u>

　　relationship between sleep quantity and quality ~ 주어진 글 후반 <u>assessing sleep quality</u>, rather than quantity 과 연결이 될 듯도… 그런데 밑줄 <u>when we can</u> 이 마음에 걸리네, 그리고 will like explain 도 마음에 걸려… 마치 마지막에 얘기하는 표현…"언젠가 설명할 수 있는 날이…'

　　　→ 그런데 확신이 좀… 필요하면 나중에 다시 올 께^^

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(B) <u>In truth</u>, the way quality is commonly assessed in <u>these investigations</u> ~

> In truth? 그런 게 벌써 나와…? 거리감이… 그리고 these 로 보아, investigations 관련 내용이 직전 문장에 있어야.
>
> → 주어진 글에는 investigations 관련 표현이 없잖아? 확실히 첫 번째는 아니로군.

(c) That is, species with superior <u>quality of sleep</u> should be able to accomplish all they need in a shorter time, and vice versa.

> Quality of sleep… ? 주어진 글 후반부 **sleep quality 와 자연스럽게 연결되네^^**
>
> → 주어진 글 cost effective 가 이에 해당, however ~ not easy 는? This is a fundamental ~ 과 연결.

일차 결론 ~ 간단히 scan 하며 검토 결과, (C) 가 첫 번째 단락.
다음으로 할 일 ~ 단락 (C) 에서 (A) 로, 또는 (B) 로?

(C) 후반부를 보면,

It was a great idea, with the exception that, if anything, we've discovered the opposite relationship: those that sleep more have deeper, "higher"-quality sleep.

> 내용 파악이 힘들고(하더라도 시간이 걸리겠지…), 그냥 (A), (B) 서두를 보면,
>
>> (A) <u>When we can</u>, (C) In truth, the way quality is ~
>>
>>> When we can 으로는 좀 이상하네… In truth, ~ 는 잘 모르겠지만…
>
> 알았다^^
>
>> (b) <u>뒷부분 we cannot yet obtain</u> in all these species. ~ 그리고 (ㅁ) 앞부분 When we can, ~ 말되네^^

따라서 정답은 (C) → (B) → (A)

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Actually, it does, but there is more room for the moisture to be absorbed in these less densely packed areas before it shows.

Why does the skin on the extremities wrinkle after a bath? And why only the extremities? Despite its appearance, your skin isn't shrinking after your bath. Actually, it is expanding. (①) The skin on the fingers, palms, toes, and soles wrinkles only after it is soaked with water. (②) The stratum corneum — the thick, dead, rough layer of the skin that protects us from the environment and that makes the skin on our hands and feet tougher and thicker than that on our stomachs or faces — expands when it soaks up water. (③) This expansion causes the wrinkling effect. (④) So why doesn't the skin on other parts of the body also wrinkle when soaked? (⑤) One doctor we contacted said that soldiers whose feet are submerged in wet boots for a long period will exhibit wrinkling all over the covered area.

* extremities: 손발 ** submerge: (물에) 잠그다

(문제풀이)

주어진 문장에서 단서를 찾아볼까?

Actually, it does, but there is more room for the moisture to be absorbed in these less densely packed areas before it shows.

　　밑줄 고딕은 어쩐지… 의문문에 대한 대답 같아 보이는데… 혹시 의문문이 어디에… 찾아볼까?

　　　→ 대충 살펴보니, (④) ***So why doesn't the skin on other parts of ~ when soaked?***

문장 (④) 와 (⑤) 그리고 주어진 글 내용을 연결해보니 확실하군.

그래도 한번 더 검증을 해볼까?

(④) So ***why doesn't the skin*** on other parts of the body also wrinkle when soaked?

 (⑤) One doctor we contacted said that soldiers whose feet are submerged in wet boots for a long period ***will exhibit wrinkling*** all over the covered area.

　　질문(④)은 현재형… why doesn't ~?, (⑤) 가 답이라고 잠정 인정하더라도,

　　　→ 미래형 ***will exhibit wrinkling*** 은 부자연, Aha! 확실하네, (④) 와 (⑤) 사이에 단절이 있다는 것이 말야

따라서 답은 (⑤)

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

This doesn't happen when you encounter this action in isolation ('The man threw the ball').

Whenever you perform a specific action (say, throwing a ball) your brain fires off in a very specific pattern. (①) Interestingly, whenever you imagine yourself performing this same action, your brain fires off in almost the same pattern. (②) This is why mental rehearsal is such a prominent technique in sports training: the brain doesn't draw a strict distinction between the real and the imagined. (③) Here's the best bit: whenever you hear a story about a person performing this same action (throwing a ball) your brain will fire off in almost the same pattern. (④) But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative your brain will respond largely as though you were performing the action. (⑤) This means we do not simply listen to stories — we experience stories.

(문제풀이)

주어진 문장에서 단서를 찾아볼까?

This doesn't happen when you encounter ***this action*** in isolation (***'The man threw the ball'***).

> 밑줄 고딕은 This 는 찾기가 어려울 듯(가능하다 하더라도 시간이 좀…), this action 은? 'The man threw the ball' 이건 쉽겠는데.. 한번 찾아볼까?
>
> > → 첫 문장 (say, throwing a ball), (③) this same action (throwing a ball) ~ 그렇다면 (①) 보다는 (④) 에 주어진 글이 들어가지 않을까? 확인해 보면 알겠지…

문장 (③) 과 (④) 그리고 주어진 글 내용을 연결해보니 확실히 (④) 가 답.

그래도 한번 더 검증을 해볼까? 워낙 중요한 시험이니.

(③) Here's the best bit: ***whenever you hear a story*** about a person performing this same action (throwing a ball) your brain *will fire off in almost the same pattern*.

(④) ***But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative*** your brain *will respond largely as though you were performing the action*.

> → 고딕 whenever you hear a story 와 as soon as it's embedded within ~ 뭐가 달라…? 같아 보이는데. 그런데 But 은 뭐야? 안 맞네.

한번 더 검증을 해볼까?

주어진 글 ***This doesn't happen*** when you encounter this action ***in isolation*** ~

(④) ***But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative*** your brain ***will respond largely*** *as though you were performing the action*.

> → doesn't happen 그리고 will respond largely ~ 반대네… 그러니까 But, 말 되는군. 그리고,
>
> → 밑줄 고딕 *in isolation* 과 *as soon as it's embedded* ~ *이것도 반대네… 그러니까 But, 말 되는군.*

따라서 정답은 (④)

<div align="center">Lu쌤⊙잭쌤
생각의 힘</div>