

L4M1퍼펙트덤프최신데모, L4M1높은통과율시험덤프 자료

● 체가름 시험 결과 (잔골재)

체의 종류	각 체에 남은 양(g)	각 체에 남은 누계량(g)	질량백분율(%)
5mm	30	30	$(30/500) \times 100 \rightarrow 6$
2.5mm	50	80	16
1.2mm	100	180	36
0.6mm	150	330	66
0.3mm	100	430	86
0.15mm	50	480	96
0.08mm	20	500	100
	500		$\Sigma 306 \div 100 = 3.06$

참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 CIPS L4M1 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1G0sbagnpQN1lnA2zVTPTUt8ITdXoaiC4>

DumpTOP는 다른 회사들이 이루지 못한 DumpTOP만의 매우 특별한 이점을 가지고 있습니다. DumpTOP의 CIPS L4M1덤프는 전문적인 엔지니어들의 CIPS L4M1시험을 분석이후에 선택이 된 문제들이고 적지만 매우 가치 있는 질문과 답변들로 되어있는 학습가이드입니다. 고객들은 단지 DumpTOP에서 제공해드리는 CIPS L4M1덤프의 질문과 답변들을 이해하고 마스터하면 첫 시험에서 고득점으로 합격을 할 것입니다.

CIPS인증 L4M1 시험을 패스하기가 어렵다고 하면 학습가이드를 선택하여 간단히 통과하실 수 있습니다. 우리 DumpTOP에서는 무조건 여러분을 위하여 관련 자료덤프 즉 문제와 답을 만들어낼 것입니다. 우리덤프로 CIPS인증 L4M1 시험준비를 잘하시면 100% CIPS인증 L4M1 시험을 패스할 수 있습니다. DumpTOP덤프로 여러분은 CIPS인증 L4M1 시험을 패스는 물론 여러분의 귀중한 간도 절약하실 수 있습니다.

>> L4M1퍼펙트 덤프 최신 데모 <<

100% 유효한 L4M1퍼펙트 덤프 최신 데모 덤프문제

CIPS인증 L4M1 시험취득 의향이 있는 분이 이 글을 보게 될것이라 믿고 DumpTOP에서 출시한 CIPS인증 L4M1덤프를 강추합니다. DumpTOP의 CIPS인증 L4M1덤프는 최강 적응율을 자랑하고 있어 시험패스율이 가장 높은 덤프자료로서 뜨거운 인기를 누리고 있습니다. IT인증 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하려는 분은 DumpTOP제품에 주목해주세요.

CIPS L4M1 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public, private, charity, not-for-profit, manufacturing, retail, construction, financial, agriculture, and service sectors. It also covers analyzing the impact of the public sector on procurement and supply chain activities public sector objectives, regulations, competition, accountability, and value for money. It finally covers the impact of the private sector on procurement or supply chain activities.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures, strategies, manuals, and internal function involvement.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and analyse aspects of organisational infrastructure that shape the scope of procurement and supply chain functions: This section measures that skill of supply chain strategists and organizational analysts in understanding corporate governance, documented policies, accountability, and ethics. It also covers the impact of organisational policies and procedures on procurement and supply

최신 CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply L4M1 무료샘플문제 (Q33-Q38):

질문 # 33

Explain, with examples, the advantages of a Procurement Department using electronic systems (25 marks)

정답 :

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

- Mention of some of the following benefits with at least one example provided against each; cost savings, time savings, more efficient, higher levels of transparency, easier to access historical records to inform upon decision making, mitigates risks such as fraudulent spending, easier to track spend against budgets, ensures compliance with regulations, provides 'real-time' information, paperless communications (so more environmentally friendly), assists in Supply Chain Management and integration with supply partners.

- I'd suggest 5 is a good amount to aim for

Example Essay

Procurement stands to gain numerous benefits from the adoption of electronic systems. These electronic tools and systems bring efficiency, accuracy, transparency, and cost-effectiveness to the procurement process. Here are several compelling reasons why procurement should leverage electronic systems:

Cost savings - the use of electronic tools saves organisations money. Although there is an initial cost outlay, over time the systems will save the organisation money. For example the use of e-procurement tools can save money by accessing a wider pool of suppliers. For example, when using an e-sourcing portal, a tender may reach a larger number of suppliers- this makes the tender more competitive thus driving down prices.

Compared to traditional methods such as phoning suppliers for prices, the use of electronic portals encourages suppliers to 'sharpen their pencils' and provide the best prices in order to win work. Money is also saved as communication is digital (so there is no costs for paper and postage).

Time savings - electronic tools automate a lot of processes which saves time. An example of this is e-requisitioning tools where orders can be placed automatically by a piece of technology when quantities of a material reach a certain level. For example, in a cake manufacturing organisation they may use an MRP system which calculates how many eggs are required per day. The machine knows that when the company only have 50 eggs left, a new order needs to be issued to the supplier. The MRP system (e-requisitioning system) therefore saves time as the Procurement department doesn't have to manually pick up the phone to place the order with the supplier- it is done automatically.

Access to higher levels of information - e-Procurement gives you centralised access to all your data. You can access the system to look at historical purchases with ease compared to having to dig through folders and filing cabinets. For example, an electronic PO system will hold details of all historical POs, this means if someone has a question about a PO that was raised 4 months ago, finding the information is much easier and quicker. Some systems may also be able to provide analytical data such as changes to spend over time, or which suppliers a buyer spends the most money with. This higher level of information can help inform upon future decision making. For example, if the organisation wishes to consolidate its supplier base it would look through historical data provided by the electronic system to find out which suppliers are used the least and remove these from the 'pre-approved supplier list'. This level of data might not be available in manual systems.

Better budget tracking - using electronic systems allows for real-time information to be collected which allows Procurement Managers to see where spend is compared to forecasts and budgets. An example of this is in the use of Pre-Payment Cards - rather than giving staff members petty cash to make transactions and having to chase this up and collect receipts and change, a pre-payment card usually comes with an online portal where a manager can see what has been purchased and the remaining budget on that card for the month.

A manager may be able to see for example that a member of staff has spend £300 of their allotted £500 monthly allowance.

Higher levels of transparency and control - using E-procurement tools allows an organisation to track who is ordering what. For example, an e-requisitioning tool may allow Procurement Assistants to make purchases up to £500 but set an automatic escalation if they try to buy something of higher value. This allows for Management to have greater levels of visibility and more control over spending. Another example of transparency and control is in the use of e-sourcing tools to run a competitive tender exercise. All communication between the buyer and suppliers is tracked on the system and award letters can be sent via the system too. This reduces the risk of information being lost.

Environmental benefits- the use of e-procurement tools means that there is less paperwork involved. For example, rather than creating a physical PO which needs to be signed by a manager, an electronic system can allow a manager to sign-off the purchase by clicking a button. This means there is no requirement for the document to be printed. This saves paper and thus has a positive on the environment. Using electronic systems may help an organisation achieve their environmental targets.

In conclusion there are numerous benefits for procurement to adopt e-procurement tools. Depending on the sector and requirements of each individualised company, some advantages may be more pertinent than others, but it is undeniable that technology is helping

to shape the industry into a value adding function of organisations.

Tutor Notes

- With an essay like this you could use subheadings and number the advantages if you like. It's a good idea to do one advantage per paragraph and using formatting really helps the examiner to read your essay.
- study guide p.108

질문 # 34

Explain FIVE differences between capital expenditure and operational expenditure categories of spend for an organisation. (25 marks)

정답 :

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

When discussing capital expenditure (CapEx) and operational expenditure (OpEx) in the context of procurement and supply, it is essential to understand how they impact an organization's financial planning, decision-making, and procurement strategy. Below are five key differences between CapEx and OpEx:

1. Definition and Nature of Spend

* Capital Expenditure (CapEx): Refers to investments made by a company to acquire, upgrade, or maintain physical assets such as property, machinery, or equipment. These are typically large, one-time purchases that provide long-term benefits.

* Operational Expenditure (OpEx): Involves day-to-day expenses required to run the business, such as salaries, rent, utilities, and consumables. These costs are necessary for ongoing operations.

2. Accounting Treatment

* CapEx: Considered a long-term investment, it is capitalized and recorded as an asset on the balance sheet. Depreciation or amortization is applied over the useful life of the asset.

* OpEx: Fully expensed in the profit and loss statement in the accounting period in which it is incurred. It directly impacts the organization's profitability in the short term.

3. Budgeting and Approval Process

* CapEx: Requires substantial financial planning, detailed justification, and approval from senior management due to its high-cost implications. It often involves long-term financial commitment.

* OpEx: Generally included in the organization's operating budget and does not require extensive approval processes, as it consists of routine expenses necessary for daily business functions.

4. Impact on Cash Flow and Financial Planning

* CapEx: Affects cash flow significantly as it requires large upfront payments. Organizations often finance CapEx through loans, leasing, or long-term financial strategies.

* OpEx: Represents smaller, recurring costs that are easier to manage and predict within the financial year, allowing for more flexibility in cash flow management.

5. Examples of Procurement and Supply Considerations

* CapEx Examples: Purchasing manufacturing equipment, acquiring new office buildings, upgrading IT infrastructure (e.g., servers, data centers).

* OpEx Examples: Office supplies, utility bills, employee salaries, maintenance and repair costs, software subscriptions.

Conclusion

Understanding the distinction between capital expenditure and operational expenditure is essential for procurement and supply professionals to make informed financial decisions, align with corporate strategy, and ensure efficient resource allocation.

Procurement teams must consider factors such as cost-benefit analysis, funding sources, and long-term value when determining the best approach for an organization's spending strategy.

질문 # 35

Sarah has recently been hired as the new Head of Procurement at Alpha Ltd, a manufacturer of small electronics such as hairdryers and alarm clocks. Alpha Ltd has a large factory based in Birmingham where many of the products are manufactured. One of the large pieces of machinery in the factory has recently broken and Sarah has been charged with replacing it as quickly as possible. Sarah is considering using the Whole Life Costing approach to this procurement. What is meant by Whole Life Costing? (5 points).

Discuss

5 factors that Sarah should consider when buying new machinery (20 points).

정답 :

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- I'd use clear headings with numbers for this one. It asks you for a definition and 5 factors. Number them.

Makes it easy for you to write and easy for the examiner to mark.

- Don't go over 5 - you won't get any extra points for this. So spend your time giving examples and explaining the 5 well, rather than naming more than 5.

Example Essay

As the new Head of Procurement at Alpha Ltd, Sarah faces the urgent task of replacing a critical piece of machinery in the company's Birmingham factory. Recognizing the complexity of the decision, Sarah contemplates utilizing the Whole Life Costing approach to ensure a comprehensive evaluation that goes beyond initial expenses. This essay explores the concept of Whole Life Costing and delves into five essential factors Sarah should consider when procuring new machinery.

Definition:

Whole Life Costing (WLC) is a procurement approach that considers the total cost associated with an asset throughout its entire lifecycle. Unlike traditional procurement methods that focus primarily on the initial purchase price, WLC evaluates all costs incurred from acquisition to disposal. This includes operational, maintenance, and disposal costs, providing a holistic perspective on the true financial impact of an asset over time.

Factors to Consider in Machinery Procurement

1) Initial Purchase Price:

While WLC looks beyond the initial cost, the purchase price remains a critical factor. Sarah should balance the upfront expense with the long-term costs to ensure the initial investment aligns with the overall financial strategy.

2) Operational Costs:

Sarah needs to analyze the ongoing operational costs associated with the new machinery. This includes energy consumption, routine maintenance, and potential repair expenses. Opting for energy-efficient and reliable equipment can contribute to substantial operational savings over the machine's lifespan, even though this may result in a higher up-front purchase price.

3) Training and Integration:

The cost of training employees to operate and maintain the new machinery is a significant consideration.

Sarah should assess how easily the equipment integrates into existing workflows and whether additional training programs are required, impacting both immediate and long-term costs.

4) Downtime and Productivity:

Evaluating the potential downtime and its impact on productivity is crucial. Sarah should assess the reliability and historical performance of the machinery to gauge its potential contribution to sustained production levels and minimized disruptions, impacting the overall operational efficiency.

5) Technology Upgrades and Adaptability:

Sarah should consider the machinery's adaptability to technological advancements and potential upgrades.

Investing in equipment that allows for seamless integration with future technologies ensures that Alpha Ltd remains competitive and resilient in a rapidly evolving industry landscape.

In conclusion, adopting a Whole Life Costing approach empowers Sarah to make informed decisions that align with Alpha Ltd's strategic goals. By considering factors beyond the initial purchase price, such as operational costs, training, downtime, and technology adaptability, Sarah ensures that the replacement machinery not only meets immediate production needs but proves to be a cost-effective and efficient asset throughout its entire lifecycle. The WLC approach safeguards against unforeseen financial burdens, fostering sustainable and informed procurement practices in the dynamic manufacturing environment.

Tutor Notes

- Whole Life Costing is on p.28

- Total Life Cycle Costs, Total Cost of Ownership and Life Cycle Costs are all practically the same thing. The book says they're slightly different, but don't get yourself bogged down in trying to remember the differences.

Honestly, in the real world, people use this language interchangeably.

- Other factors you could have chosen to talk about include commissioning costs and disposal costs

- Don't worry if you feel CIPS breezed through this as a topic, they did. It's explained much better in L4M7.

You can read more about it here: [Whole Life Costing - What is Whole Life Costing | CIPS](#) and here [Whole- Life Cost: What it Means, How it Works](#) (investopedia.com)

질문 # 36

Explain each of the following FIVE electronic systems and how they can contribute to an effective procurement process. (25 marks)

(i) e-requisitioning

(ii) e-catalogues

- (iii) e.ordering
- (iv) e-sourcing
- (v) e-payment

정답 :

설명 :

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

Electronic procurement systems leverage technology to improve efficiency, transparency, and control in procurement processes. Each system has distinct functionalities that contribute to effective procurement.

Below is an explanation of each system and its contribution:

(i) E-Requisitioning

* **Explanation:**E-requisitioning is the electronic process of submitting purchase requests within an organization, replacing traditional paper-based requisition forms. Users can raise requisitions online, detailing the goods or services needed.

* **Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness:**E-requisitioning accelerates the request process, reduces errors, and ensures standardization of data. It enables automatic routing for approvals, enforcing procurement policies and budget controls. This reduces processing time and improves transparency, allowing better tracking and auditability of requests.

* **Example:**An employee submits an electronic requisition which is automatically routed to managers for approval, ensuring compliance and faster processing.

(ii) E-Catalogues

* **Explanation:**E-catalogues are digital product listings maintained by suppliers or procurement departments. They provide a searchable and standardized database of goods and services available for purchase, often with pricing and technical details.

* **Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness:**E-catalogues simplify ordering by giving users easy access to approved products, reducing the need for manual sourcing. They help control spending by limiting choices to pre-approved items and negotiated prices, supporting compliance and reducing maverick spending. The electronic format improves accuracy in ordering and reduces processing time.

* **Example:**Procurement users select products directly from a supplier's e-catalogue integrated into the procurement system, ensuring correct specifications and pricing.

(iii) E-Ordering

* **Explanation:**E-ordering refers to the electronic placement of purchase orders via procurement software or online platforms. It replaces manual order creation and transmission methods.

* **Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness:**E-ordering increases speed and accuracy of orders, reduces administrative costs, and provides real-time order status tracking. It minimizes errors caused by manual entry, improves communication with suppliers, and supports automatic matching of orders with invoices for smoother payment processes.

* **Example:**Once a requisition is approved, the system generates an electronic purchase order sent directly to the supplier, reducing lead times.

(iv) E-Sourcing

* **Explanation:**E-sourcing is the electronic process of identifying, evaluating, and selecting suppliers using online tools such as auctions, tendering portals, and supplier databases.

* **Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness:**E-sourcing enhances transparency, widens supplier competition, and accelerates the tendering process. It reduces paperwork and streamlines supplier evaluation through standardized online submissions. Electronic auctions can drive competitive pricing and better contract terms. It also enables better documentation and audit trails.

* **Example:**An organization uses an e-sourcing platform to conduct a reverse auction, encouraging suppliers to offer their best prices in real time.

(v) E-Payment

* **Explanation:**E-payment systems facilitate electronic transfer of funds to suppliers, including methods such as electronic funds transfer (EFT), automated clearing house (ACH) payments, or procurement card payments.

* **Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness:**E-payment increases the efficiency and security of supplier payments, reduces errors, and speeds up transaction processing. It strengthens supplier relationships through timely payments and reduces administrative overhead and costs associated with manual cheque processing. Automated payments also support better cash flow management and financial control.

* **Example:**Invoices matched and approved in the procurement system are paid automatically through an integrated e-payment platform, ensuring prompt settlement.

Conclusion:

The integration of these five electronic procurement systems - e-requisitioning, e-catalogues, e-ordering, e-sourcing, and e-payment - delivers significant improvements in procurement efficiency, control, and transparency. Together, they streamline processes, reduce costs, enhance compliance, and improve supplier collaboration, making the procurement function more strategic and value-driven.

Sarah is thinking of setting up a charity in the UK which will look after animals that have been abandoned. What regulations and governing bodies should Sarah be aware of when setting up her charity? (25 Points)

정답 :

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- Your essay should mention at least one regulation and one governing body particular to the charity section and I would recommend these be the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities Commission.

- If you don't know a lot about the sector you can bring up more generalised regulations and governing bodies, such as financial conduct and the Equalities Act, but make sure it's relevant to Sarah. Her charity is a small, local one, so things like Modern Slavery Act will not be appropriate to talk about.

Example Essay

When setting up a charity in the UK, particularly one focused on animal welfare, there are several regulations and governing bodies that Sarah should be aware of. These ensure that the charity operates legally, ethically, and effectively.

A charity's purpose involves raising awareness and helping someone or something, in Sarah's case this will be local animals and potentially their owners. A charity has to satisfy two aspects: The benefit aspect and The public aspect. In the UK, both aspects are regulated by the Charities Act 2011.

To satisfy a benefit aspect, a charity must have a purpose that must be beneficial to the community it works in

- this must be in a way that is identifiable and capable of being proved by evidence. For Sarah this would be showing that her charity helps animals, potentially by taking them in off the street or removing them from dangerous homes and caring for them.

To satisfy a public aspect, a charity must benefit the public in general, or a sufficient section of the public. In Sarah's case the public benefit may be in removing stray dogs and cats from the streets where they can transport diseases and potentially attack people.

Most charities strive to satisfy both aspects but in some cases this is not possible.

All charities are regulated. Because charities are funded by donations from the public, businesses and sometimes from government, their conduct is regulated closely. Key regulatory bodies that Sarah will have to engage with include:

1. Charity Commission for England and Wales:

As the primary regulator for charities in England and Wales, the Charity Commission oversees the registration and regulation of charities. Sarah's organization must meet the legal definition of a charity and apply for registration if its income is over £5,000 per year.

The Commission ensures compliance with the Charities Act, offering guidance on charity governance, financial management, and reporting.

2. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC):

Charities can apply to HMRC for recognition as a charity for tax purposes. This status allows for tax reliefs and exemptions, including Gift Aid on donations.

HMRC ensures compliance with tax obligations and scrutinizes the use of charity funds.

3. Data Protection:

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018, any charity handling personal data must ensure its protection and comply with data privacy laws.

4. Health and Safety Executive (HSE):

The HSE provides guidelines for workplace safety, which are important if the charity has employees or volunteers.

In conclusion there are many regulations and bodies that Sarah should be aware of when setting up her charity.

Sarah should consider seeking legal advice or consulting with charity advisory services to ensure full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. Additionally, staying informed about changes in charity law and animal welfare legislation would be beneficial to the smooth operation of her charity.

Tutor Notes

- With case study questions you're not expected to know anything about the specific topic, in this case Animal Charities. If it happens to be something you know about, you can bring in some of your own knowledge, but this isn't a requirement to get a good score. You're not expected to know, for example about the Animal Welfare Act 2006, but if you happen to do so, it could be a nice little thing to add in. Just don't focus your essay on it. However you can make some sensible guesses on what Sarah will be doing, for example I talked about removing stray animals from the street.

- Charities comes up in LO 4.4 p.232

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Top of Form

질문 # 38

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IT업계에서 자신만의 위치를 찾으려면 자격증을 많이 취득하는것이 큰 도움이 될것입니다. CIPS 인증 L4M1 시험은 아주 유용한 시험입니다. CIPS 인증 L4M1 시험출제경향을 퍼펙트하게 연구하여 DumpTOP에서는 CIPS 인증 L4M1 시험대비덤프를 출시하였습니다. DumpTOP에서 제공해드리는 CIPS 인증 L4M1 시험덤프는 시장에서 판매하고 있는 CIPS 인증 L4M1 덤프중 가장 최신버전덤프로서 덤프에 있는 문제만 공부하시면 시험통과가 쉬워집니다.

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www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, editoraelaborar.com.br, www.notebook.ai, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable
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참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 CIPS L4M1 시험 문제집이 있습니다:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GOSbagnpQN1lnA2zVTPTU8ITdXoaiC4>