KISS Logic ('16 6 순서, 삽입)

1.

Cultural characteristics are not only passed from parents to children, but may be passed on from any one individual to another by word of mouth or by writing.

(A) Like those infectious diseases, cultural habits such as pop music preferences and clothing fashions may spread very quickly nowadays, especially through the media of radio and television.

(B) So some cultural changes may be adopted quite quickly by a whole population. Transmission of culture is rather like transmission of an infection. Flu and colds spread very quickly, especially with the large amount of contact that people now have with each other.

(C) However, other deep-rooted cultural characteristics of races and racial subgroups are much more difficult to change. These are the cultural patterns that are so resistant to alteration that they have the appearance of being inherent.

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

2.

The timing of positive versus negative behavior seems to influence attraction. Several studies have identified what has been called the loss-gain effect.

(A) Studies suggest that you would not. In fact, people are more attracted to individuals who are consistently negative than to people who initially behave positively and then switch to negative behavior.

(B) The reason is this: people who start out being nice get our hopes up, so the letdown we experience when we discover that they are not nice makes it worse than if they had acted badly from the start.

(C) This effect reflects what happens to attraction when a person's behavior moves from positive to negative or from negative to positive. For example, if someone seemed very nice to you early in the interaction, but then began to act like a fool, would you be more attracted to that person than if that person were a fool from the start?

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

3.

The spoonful of 95°C soup hitting your foot hurts, but not as badly as it would if you accidentally spilled the entire pot of 95°C soup on your foot.

Heat and temperature are two quantities that can be easily confused. Imagine cooking a very large pot of chicken soup on the stove. Let's suppose you heat the soup until it is 95°C, quite hot. (①) You grab a spoon and take out a spoonful of soup to taste. (②) As you remove the spoonful of soup from the pot, it has the same temperature as the larger sample. (③) Unfortunately, as you bring the soup towards your mouth to taste it, the spoon slips from your hand, pouring its contents on your bare foot. (④) If both the spoonful and the pot full of soup have the same temperature, why would the larger sample cause more damage if it came in contact with your skin? (⑤) The answer to the question lies in the difference between temperature and heat.

4.

They quickly pick out a whole series of items of the same type, making a handful of, say, small screws.

People make extensive use of searching images. One unexpected context is sorting. Suppose you have a bag of small hardware — screws, nails, and so on — and you decide to organize them into little jars. You dump the stuff out on a table and begin separating the items into coherent groups. (①) It is possible to do this by randomly picking up individual objects, one by one, identifying each one, and then moving it to the appropriate jar. (②) But what most people do is very different. (③) They put them in the jar and then go back and do the same for a different kind of item. (④) So the sorting sequence is nonrandom, producing runs of items of a single type. (⑤) It is a faster, more efficient technique, and much of the increased efficiency is due to the use of searching images. [3]