

### Part 3

For questions **17 – 24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 S U R V I V A L

#### The Psychology of Decision-Making

Decision-making is an essential part of human life, and our ability to make choices has been a key factor in our (**0**) \_\_\_\_\_ as a species. However, the process is not as (**17**) \_\_\_\_\_ as it appears. Cognitive biases, such as the (**18**) \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid loss rather than seek gain, often lead to irrational conclusions. One particularly common bias is (**19**) \_\_\_\_\_, where we overestimate how much others agree with us. Additionally, the fear of making a wrong decision can lead to (**20**) \_\_\_\_\_, a state where no choice is made at all. Even experts are not free from such biases. The illusion of (**21**) \_\_\_\_\_ can affect doctors, pilots, and financial analysts alike. Recent studies in behavioural economics suggest that greater (**22**) \_\_\_\_\_ of these biases can help individuals make more rational choices. Training programs designed to improve critical thinking and emotional regulation have shown (**23**) \_\_\_\_\_ results. In the end, while we may never be entirely free of cognitive errors, a better realisation of our own limitations is the first step toward making more (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.

SURVIVE  
SIMPLE  
TEND  
CONSENT  
  
ACTION  
  
VULNERABLE  
APPRECIATE  
  
PROMISE  
  
LIGHT

## Answers

17. simplistic 18. tendency 19. consensus 20. inaction 21. invulnerability  
22. appreciation 23. promising 24. enlightened