

2013-1 Text 0

1- People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions.

At first glance this might seem like a strength that _____ the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by _____ factors.

But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big _____ was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with.

_____, he theorised that a judge _____ of appearing too soft _____ crime might be more likely to send someone to prison _____ he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

2- To _____ this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process.

In theory, the _____ of an applicant should not depend on the few others _____ randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was _____.

3- He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews, _____ by 31 admissions officers.

The interviewers had _____ applicants on a scale of one to five.

This scale _____ numerous factors into consideration.

The scores were _____ used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is _____ out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

4- Dr Simonsonh found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one _____ that, then the score for the next applicant would _____ by an average of 0.075 points.

This might sound small, but to _____ the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been _____.