

## 2018-1 Text 0

1- Trust is a tricky business.

On the one hand, it's a necessary condition \_\_\_\_\_ many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc.

On the other hand, putting your \_\_\_\_\_, in the wrong place often carries a high \_\_\_\_\_.

2- \_\_\_\_\_, why do we trust at all?

Well, because it feels good.

\_\_\_\_\_ people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that \_\_\_\_\_ pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to \_\_\_\_\_ with one another.

Scientists have found that exposure \_\_\_\_\_ this hormone puts us in a trusting \_\_\_\_\_: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their \_\_\_\_\_ who inhaled something else.

3- \_\_\_\_\_ for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may \_\_\_\_\_ us.

A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate \_\_\_\_\_ a credible person and a dishonest one.

Sixty toddlers were each \_\_\_\_\_ to an adult tester holding a plastic container.

The tester would ask, “What’s in here?” before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, “Wow!”

Each subject was then invited to look \_\_\_\_\_.

Half of them found a toy; the other half \_\_\_\_\_ the container was empty - and realized the tester had \_\_\_\_\_ them.

4- Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were \_\_\_\_\_ to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership.

\_\_\_\_\_, only five of the 30 children paired with the “\_\_\_\_\_” tester participated in a follow-up activity.