

1. Psychologists have long noted a seeming paradox in people's attitudes towards
2. the future. In surveys, large majorities of respondents say they expect things to
3. get worse, citing rising crime, a worsening economy and growing social
4. problems.

5. A 2007 poll, for example, found that 70 percent of respondents believed families
6. in general are less successful now than they were in their parents' day. When it
7. comes to their own prospects, this outlook (29). Seventy-six percent of the
8. same respondents reported feeling satisfied with the future facing themselves
9. and their families.

10. Regardless of race, religion, or socioeconomic background, people are
11. steadfastly optimistic about their individual futures, even when the statistics
12. point in another direction. Despite the large percentage of marriages that end
in divorce, for example, people still believe their own marriages will be successful.

完全版テキストはレッスン前に

担当講師から受け取って下さい

講師のスカイプチャットにテキスト名を送って下さい

Your teacher can send you the complete material.

Please ask them to send the complete version of this material before the lesson.

25. Optimism may have developed alongside the evolution of human consciousness
26. as a coping mechanism. Consciousness provides humans with the ability to
27. imagine and plan for the future. However, it also burdens us with (30).
28. Pessimism may seem like the rational response to this, but Tali Sharot, author
29. of *The Optimism Bias*, suggests a slightly irrational optimism may have
30. evolved instead. According to Sharot, the knowledge that one will inevitably
31. cease to exist “had to emerge side by side with the persistent ability to picture a
32. bright future.”

33. (30) 1 a need to focus on the present 2 a constant feeling of failure
34. 3 an awareness of our mortality 4 a desire to know the truth

Further Questions 

35. 4) What does consciousness provide humans with?

36. *Consciousness provides humans with the ability to imagine and plan for the future.*
37. **5) What does Tali Sharot believe was inevitable?**
38. *The knowledge that one will inevitably cease to exist had to emerge side by side*
39. *with the persistent ability to picture a bright future.*

40. Research suggests being optimistic may enable a person to (**31**). In an
41. experiment by neuroscientist Sara Bengtsson at Karolinska Institute in
42. Sweden, students were told they could expect to perform well in a series of
43. cognitive tasks generally did better than the students who were given more
44. discouraging predictions.
45. While this supports the view that positive encouragement can have a powerful
46. effect on performance, scans of the participants' brains as they performed the
47. tasks revealed further clues to the evolutionary advantage of optimism.
48. Compared to the students with negative expectations, those expecting positive
49. results showed greater activity in the area of the brain controlling the act of
50. self-reflection. According to Bengtsson, this indicates that imagining a good

完全版テキストはレッスン前に

担当講師から受け取って下さい

講師のスカイプチャットにテキスト名を送って下さい

Your teacher can send you the complete material.

Please ask them to send the complete version of this material before the lesson.

63. **8) What does Bengtsson say this indicates?**
64. *According to Bengtsson, this indicates that imagining a good result stimulate*
65. *the brain to learn from experience when things fail to go as planned.*

66. 解答: (29) 2 (30) 3 (31) 4



Not for use outside Flex English Community