

[Section 1] . . . 短冊を並べ替えて、パラグラフを完成する

① Throughout our daily lives,

Correct Number Order ①

⑤ we humans must make choices.

⑦ These range from the simple

⑩ — what clothes to wear, what TV programs to watch —

③ to the life-altering

⑨ — which university to attend, whom to marry, where to buy a house.

⑥ After we make our choices,

⑧ we sometimes feel a sense of satisfaction with our decisions.

② At other times, we regret our decisions,

④ thinking we would have been happier had we taken a different route.

[Section 3][Section 4]の前半・・・ジグソー法で実験内容を伝え合う

[A] Sheena Iyengar, a professor of management at Columbia University Business School, studied choice when she was a graduate student. She sought to prove that an abundance of choice had a positive influence on children. In her study, she presented groups of three-year-old children with a variety of toys --- Legos, crayons, jigsaw puzzles, and so on. In one group, she allowed the children to play with whatever toys they liked. In the other group, she gave the children one toy to play with and told them to refrain from playing with the other toys. Then she allowed each group to play.

[B] Given that these results were contrary to her expectations, Ms. Iyengar decided to explore the subject even further. She tried an experiment that was later called the “jam study.” In her test, she set up two jam sampling booths near the entrance to a California supermarket. At certain times, the booths offered 24 varieties of jam from the same company for sampling. At other times, they offered six varieties of jam. Then the researchers looked at the percentage of customers who sampled the jams at each booth, as well as the percentage of customers who actually purchased the jams.