You are more than welcome to refuse to answer any of these questions, in whole or in part.

1. (Key question) The courses you’ve taught had significant overlap, but algebra-based physics operated under stricter assumptions to allow students who might struggle with heavy math to still be able to have access to a general understanding of physics. Do you think it is in any way deceptive to portray any thought or idea in an incomplete way, even if the cause of greater societal understanding is a noble one?
   1. (Follow Up) Is there any aspect of our lives that you believe should never be “dumbed down” even to make it easier to understand?
2. Is it moral to omit complex details when explaining something to someone who may or may not be able to understand the full concept (complexities included)? Or is it more moral to allow them to first be confused by the explanation and only then to find analogies and otherwise? Why?
3. As a teacher, have you ever intentionally deceived your students? (Including lies of omission)
   1. How have students lied to you? And how did you deal with this?
4. Was teaching your most “deceit filled” period of your life? Or have you encountered more deception elsewhere?
5. Many people would say it’s OK to lie to small children about things they should “know when they get older,” such as where babies come from. Do you think this is OK as well? In a perfect society, would there be any general rule as to what defines when someone is “old” (mature) enough to be told hard truths? If so, what would they be? If not, how should one decide whether to impart uncomfortable truths or easy deception?
6. We can observe many types of deception in nature, and in human history. One might conclude that it is “natural” for us to evolve in such a way that encourages deception. Following that line, we also implicitly understand that deception has a generally negative impact on society. To what extent should we punish deception in small children? Does this change as they get older?
7. (Regardless of whether you believe the following justification to be true) How would you respond to someone justifying deceptive behavior by noting that “The most powerful people in our society lie easily and often”?
   1. (Think politicians campaigning on an issue which is not their focus)
   2. (CEO’s overselling this quarters performance to the board)
   3. (Think emperors and kings lying to the masses, for noble or for naught)
8. How do you view prosocial (white) lies?
9. If you had to choose, would you rather live in a hypothetical society where nobody could lie, or one where nobody \*ever\* told the truth?
   1. Think back to the riddle of two knights on a bridge and one only tells the truth, and one only lies.
10. There is a clear difference between lying about something with objective, observable truth – such as a science – and lying about something subjective – like whether you liked that movie you saw last week. Is it ok to lie if it’s literally impossible for somebody to find out you’re lying? Does the fact that it’s impossible to peer into the mind of another imply that when discussing subjective matters is when we should tell the truth the most often?
    1. Somebody might lie about something, get caught, and brush it off by saying they misremembered. It is impossible to tell if this piece of information is the truth or not. If this was your first interaction with the person (and therefore no prior experience to compare to), would you give them the benefit of the doubt? Why?
11. Is an authority figure lying to someone they have power over more, less, or equally morally dubious when compared that someone lying back to the authority figure?
12. A lot of this interview has focused on children or adults. Would your opinions change on these questions if the subject of the hypotheticals were the elderly?
    1. E.g. Imagine needing to explain cancer to someone. Should we explain the grim reality to a child who will grow up to learn it eventually? Should we explain the same thing to someone with Alzheimer’s who might not remember the explanation, or what cancer is? If these answers are different, why?
13. Has your view on lying and deception changed in any way throughout the course of this interview? If so how/why/what prompted this?
14. (Questions to ask if we didn’t get to it) How has your life taught you to detect deception? What does Deception look like?

P.S. Talk about plane, that stuffs cool

Bernoilli effect: How do planes ability to fly upside down and the Bernoulli effect co-exist?