

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 1

Research discussed in class suggests that when it comes to evaluating the evidence of eyewitnesses to crimes, jurors tend to

- A. be quite accurate in telling which eyewitnesses are correct and which are wrong.
- B. tend to uncritically accept most eyewitness evidence, regardless of how correct it actually is.
- C. tend to uncritically reject most eyewitness evidence, regardless of how accurate it is.
- D. only believe an eyewitness when there is a second eyewitness who gives the same evidence.
- E. believe eyewitnesses who are similar to them (in age, race, etc.), but not eyewitnesses who are dissimilar.

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 2

In class we discussed several possible ways to improve jurors' evaluation of eyewitness testimony. Which of the following is **NOT** possible?

- A. improve police lineup procedures to reduce the number of false eyewitness identifications
- B. have police and prosecutors be more careful about which eyewitnesses they allow to testify
- C. allow attorneys to challenge eyewitnesses more during cross-examination
- D. restrict jury service to people who are highly educated
- E. educate jurors more about the unreliability of eyewitnesses

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 3

Joe reads Dennis Adams' website and says, "Hey, this is terrific. See here, this guy can raise folks from the dead and cure lots of diseases, and can teach me how to heal myself." In terms of the labels we used in class, Joe is best described as

- A. a skeptic
- B. a skeptic
- C. a Candide
- D. a Fallicist
- E. a Whoist

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 4

In our class this semester we will identify dozens of ways in which people routinely mislead and are misled by other people. We will also discuss some (but many fewer) of the ways in which people communicate evidence accurately. The *negativity effect* suggests that this would tend to make you \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the course.

- A. a smart consumer of research
- B. a Skeptic
- C. a skeptic
- D. a Candide

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 5

Which of the following is the best illustration of an *argument*?

- A. The Spartans are the best basketball team in the Big 10.
- B. The Spartans are the best basketball team in the Big 10; they're better than all the rest.
- C. The Spartans are the best basketball team in the Big 10 because they have defeated every other team this season.
- D. The Spartans are the best basketball team in the Big 10 because they rock.

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 6

You hear someone say that "All Spartan fans like to wear green and Beth is a big Spartan fan, so I know that Beth likes to wear green." This is an example of....

- A. an invalid argument
- B. a deductive argument
- C. an achromatic argument
- D. a reductive argument

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 7

Suppose I make a deductive argument. Suppose the argument's logic is ok (the argument is *valid*), and that all the arguments' premises/evidence are all true. This means that the conclusion of my argument....

- A. must be true.
- B. might be true, but could also be false.
- C. must be false.
- D. is probably true.

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 8

What's the *antecedent* in the following conditional statement: "if you walk under a ladder then you will have bad luck"?

- A. you
- B. if
- C. you will have bad luck
- D. you walk under a ladder
- E. then

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 9

An invalid deductive argument is one that

- A. has only true premises.
- B. must have a false conclusion if it has any false premises.
- C. may have a false conclusion even if its premises are true.
- D. has a false conclusion.

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 10

“Affirming the consequent” is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ deductive argument, and “Affirming the antecedent” is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ deductive argument.

- A. valid; invalid
- B. valid; valid
- C. invalid; invalid
- D. invalid; valid

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 11

In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ argument, the premises are more specific than the conclusion.

- A. valid
- B. deductive
- C. strong
- D. inductive.

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 12

We are more likely to rely on heuristics when we are....

- A. well rested
- B. deciding on something very important
- C. rushed
- D. unconcerned with looking cool (e.g., we don't care if people think we're too obsessive or too concerned about our choices)

### ISS 305: Mini-quiz Question 13

The best argument against relying on a heuristics is that....

- A. they always lead to bad outcomes
- B. they take too much time to apply
- C. it isn't cool
- D. they sometimes lead to very bad outcomes