1. 1. Policy: “Should the city ban private cars from the central business district on weekdays?” Identify the weakest argument.  
   (A) No; the ban could hurt small retailers who rely on spontaneous visits by car-driving customers.  
   (B) Yes; public transit has spare peak capacity that can absorb diverted commuters.  
   (C) Yes; reduced congestion and emissions will likely improve air quality and commute reliability.  
   (D) No; drivers will ignore the ban because people always reject any traffic rule.
2. 2. Policy: “Should a developing country mandate open data sharing for publicly funded research?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; public funding justifies public access, accelerating replication and innovation.  
   (B) No; immediate release could undermine patenting where commercialization is essential.  
   (C) Yes; standardized open formats enable interoperability and lower discovery costs.  
   (D) No; researchers dislike uploading files, so open data will never be used.
3. 3. Policy: “Should the national health system subsidize preventive genetic screening for high-risk populations?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; early detection can reduce downstream treatment costs and morbidity.  
   (B) No; without adequate counseling infrastructure, screenings may produce harm via misinterpretation.  
   (C) Yes; targeted subsidies can improve equity for groups with higher disease prevalence.  
   (D) No; genetics is too complicated for citizens, so any screening program is pointless.
4. 4. Policy: “Should a university require first-year students to take a data literacy course?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; baseline skills in data reasoning are foundational across majors and careers.  
   (B) No; curricula are already overloaded, and the requirement crowds out discipline needs.  
   (C) Yes; shared literacy reduces misinformation susceptibility in student communities.  
   (D) No; students can learn data skills on YouTube, so institutional courses are redundant.
5. 5. Policy: “Should the government phase out single-use plastics within five years?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; alternatives and extended producer responsibility can lower ocean pollution.  
   (B) No; transition costs for small manufacturers require phased support and exemptions.  
   (C) Yes; public procurement can create demand for biodegradable substitutes.  
   (D) No; litter happens anyway, so regulation can never reduce plastic waste.
6. 6. Policy: “Should a central bank launch a retail CBDC (digital currency)?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; programmable features could enable faster welfare transfers and disaster relief payouts.  
   (B) No; privacy risks and bank disintermediation require careful design and limits.  
   (C) Yes; competition with private payment rails may lower fees and increase resilience.  
   (D) No; people don’t like new apps, so a CBDC would automatically fail.
7. 7. Policy: “Should the nation introduce a universal basic income (UBI) pilot for two years?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; a randomized pilot can generate causal evidence on labor supply and wellbeing.  
   (B) No; poor program targeting may divert funds from high-impact services during the pilot.  
   (C) Yes; simplified transfers can reduce administrative overhead and leakage.  
   (D) No; free money always makes citizens lazy, regardless of program design or evidence.
8. 8. Policy: “Should a regulator require algorithmic impact assessments for high-risk AI systems?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; ex-ante assessments can surface bias and safety risks before deployment.  
   (B) No; compliance burdens on small startups could stifle beneficial innovation.  
   (C) Yes; standardized documentation improves auditability and market trust.  
   (D) No; engineers are already ethical, so formal assessments are unnecessary.
9. 9. Policy: “Should public universities adopt test-optional undergraduate admissions?” Weakest argument:  
   (A) Yes; multi-metric evaluations may reduce test-score disparities and widen access.  
   (B) No; dropping tests could shift undue weight to subjective criteria that embed bias.  
   (C) Yes; longitudinal performance suggests grades plus context predict college success well.  
   (D) No; famous universities keep tests, so others must follow them.

10. Policy: “Should the country impose a carbon border adjustment on imported goods?” Weakest argument:  
(A) Yes; it discourages offshoring to lax jurisdictions and reduces carbon leakage.  
(B) No; measurement challenges and trade retaliation risks require careful pacing.  
(C) Yes; aligning domestic and imported carbon costs levels the competitive field.  
(D) No; climate change is natural, so pricing imports won’t matter.