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2. *There will be a **bar on the screen** that you can move with your mouse from numbers from 0 (at the very left) to 100 (at the very right). To answer the question, **move the bar** to the position that represents your **true assessment**.*

**How likely** (out of 100) do you think it is that **it will be raining outside at the end of the experiment?**

0

100

Move the bar to make your assessment.


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The screenshot shows a digital assessment interface. At the top, a question asks for the likelihood of rain at the end of an experiment, scaled from 0 to 100. Below the question is a horizontal slider bar. The bar has a blue fill extending to the 27 mark, and a mouse cursor is positioned at the end of this blue segment. Above the bar, the number '27' is displayed in a small box, indicating the current assessment value.

3. For example, suppose you think that the chance that it will be raining outside at the end of the experiment is **27%**. In this case, you **should move the bar** to the **position** where the number **equals 27**, as shown on the screenshot.


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How likely (out of 100) do you think it is that **it will be raining outside at the end of the experiment?**

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Move the bar to make 27 ssment.



3. **For example, suppose you think** that the chance that it will be raining outside at the end of the experiment is **27%**. In this case, you **should move the bar** to the **position** where the number **equals 27**, as shown on the screenshot.
4. It is **important** that you always indicate your **true assessment** of how likely a given situation is. As we will explain to you shortly, this will **maximize your chance of winning** money in this part of the experiment.

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6. Here is how exactly we pay you in this part of the experiment:

Let's call the *number you report in your assessment* with the slider bar **X**. After you submit your assessment, the *computer will draw a number between 0 and 100*, and each number is equally likely to be drawn. Let's call this number **Y**.

The numbers **X**, **Y**, and whether or not the situation in the assessment question occurs will determine if we pay you **\$20** or **\$0** for this part of the experiment.

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If  **$Y \geq X$** , we pay you **\$20** with a chance of **Y%**, and **\$0** with a chance of **(100-Y)%**.

If  **$Y < X$** , we pay you **\$20** if the situation in the questions occurs, and **\$0** otherwise.  
(In the example from before, this means that you would get paid \$20 if it was indeed raining at the end of the experiment.)

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(In the example from before, this means that you would get paid \$20 if it was indeed raining at the end of the experiment.)

This payment scheme **guarantees** that you **maximize your chance of getting paid \$20** if you always report your **true assessment** of how likely a given situation is with the slider bar.

7. There will be a total of **4 assessment tasks**. The computer will **randomly pick one assessment task** that counts **for payment**.

*(Depending on your later choices in the experiment, not all four assessment tasks might be eligible for payment.)*

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8. In the **first assessment task**, you will be asked **how likely** you think it is that you **passed the IQ test**. Some of the other assessment tasks refer to hypothetical scenarios about a future IQ test.

Make sure to always **read the questions carefully**, so that you understand which situation you are assessing in each task. If you have any questions, raise your hand and we will come and clarify.