Results Reporter

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Out of 6 questions, you answered 6 correctly with a final grade of 100%

6 correct (100%)

0 incorrect ( 0%)

0 unanswered ( 0%)

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YOUR RESULTS:

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CORRECT

1: What are some clues that can indicate the author's bias?

a. propaganda

b. manipulation of tone

c. moral appeal

d. All of the above.

Your Answer: All of the above.

Feedback: Instead of using neutral, objective language, authors sometimes use language designed to arouse the reader emotionally. This is often a sign of bias on the author's part and serves as a signal to you that the author is trying to influence you. Authors often use emotionally-loaded language designed to appeal directly to your feelings rather than your reasoning abilities. They create tear-jerking stories or references to people and causes that you empathize with. Some persuasive techniques include figurative analogies; manipulation of tone; propaganda techniques such as bandwagon, plain folks, name-calling, testimonial; psychological appeals; moral appeals; or appeal to authority.

CORRECT

2: What is an example of a propaganda technique that could be used to influence you?

a. bandwagon

b. plain folks

c. name-calling

d. All of the above.

Your Answer: All of the above.

Feedback: Propaganda techniques include bandwagon, plain folks, name-calling, and others that are specified in Chapter 12.

CORRECT

3: What is the final step of analyzing a selection?

a. The reader must evaluate the soundness of the author's reasoning.

b. The reader must form a hypothesis.

c. The reader must create a new theory.

d. The reader must modify his or her hypothesis.

Your Answer: The reader must evaluate the soundness of the author's reasoning.

Feedback: <div>In the final step of analyzing a selection, the reader must evaluate the soundness of the author's reasoning. All of us draw conclusions based on what we think is reasonable and acceptable. Often these conclusions are based on <i>inductive</i> or <i>deductive reasoning</i>.</div>

CORRECT

4: When using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, specific examples, evidence or propositions lead to a more general conclusion.

a. foregone conclusions

b. inductive reasoning

c. deductive reasoning

d. the scientific process

Your Answer: inductive reasoning

Feedback: <div>In <i>inductive reasoning</i>, specific examples, evidence or propositions lead to a more general conclusion. We reason inductively all the time. Inductive reasoning leads to a conclusion that is only probably correct. A conclusion becomes more likely to be correct when the specific information on which it is based improves.</div>

CORRECT

5: A conclusion reached through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is seen as following logically from more general propositions or statements.

a. foregone conclusions

b. inductive reasoning

c. deductive reasoning

d. the scientific process

Your Answer: deductive reasoning

Feedback: <div><i>Deductive reasoning</i> goes in the opposite direction from inductive reasoning. Deductive reasoning moves away from the general to the specific. A conclusion reached through deductive reasoning is seen as following logically from more general propositions or statements. We often reason deductively. Whether a conclusion drawn by deductive reasoning is valid depends on whether the general statements on which it is based are correct.</div>

CORRECT

6: A conclusion reached through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves collecting data and analyzing it, and then drawing a general conclusion or hypothesis.

a. foregone conclusions

b. inductive reasoning

c. deductive reasoning

d. the scientific process

Your Answer: the scientific process

Feedback: <div>Inductive and deductive reasoning are both involved in the <i>scientific process</i>. Scientists do research, which involves collecting data and analyzing it, and then they seek to draw a general conclusion or hypothesis from their research. This process involves inductive reasoning. Scientists then use deductive reasoning to test their hypothesis. A hypothesis tells a scientist what should happen when he or she collects further data or performs a further test. If the new data or test is consistent with the hypothesis, the hypothesis is confirmed. If not, the hypothesis needs to be modified or rejected