Results Reporter

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

6 correct (100%)

0 incorrect (0%)

0 unanswered (0%)

Your Results:

The correct answer for each question is indicated by a ✓.

1 CORRECT

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.

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.

2 CORRECT

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

A) bandwagon

B) plain folks

name-calling

C)

✓ All of the above.

D)

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

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3 CORRECT

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.

Feedback:
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 *inductive* or *deductive reasoning*.

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4 CORRECT

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

Feedback:
In *inductive reasoning*, 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.

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5 CORRECT

A conclusion reached through _____ is seen as following logically from more general propositions or statements.

foregone conclusions

A) inductive reasoning

B) deductive reasoning ✓

C) the scientific process

D)

Feedback:
Deductive reasoning **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.**

6
CORRECT

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 ✓

Feedback:
Inductive and deductive reasoning are both involved in the *scientific process*. 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.