

# Unit 13 - Week 11: Reasoning

## Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0: Prerequisite

Week 01: History and Research Methods of Cognitive Psychology

Week 02: Object Perception and Recognition

Week 03: Attentional Processes and Cognition

Week 04: Memory Introduction

Week 05: Long Term Memory

Week 06: Memory of General Knowledge

Week 07: Concept Formation

Week 08: Visual and Spatial Memory

Week 09: Human Language Skills

Week 10: Thought Process and Problem Solving

Week 11: Reasoning

Lec 1 : Reasoning - 01

Lec 2 : Reasoning - 02

Text Notes

Quiz : Assessment 11

Feedback form

Week 12: Decision Making

Download Videos

## Assessment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.  
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

**Due on 2020-04-15, 23:59 IST.**

All Questions are Compulsory  
Marks [ 1 x 10 ]

1) If performed correctly, deductive reasoning can be said to have \_\_\_\_\_. This means that it is impossible for the premises to be true and the conclusion to be false **1 point**

- inductive strength
- deductive strength
- inductive validity
- deductive validity

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*deductive validity*

2) When Wason's four-card task is replaced with an everyday problem about checking the identification of people who are drinking Coke and beer, **1 point**

- people still neglect modus tollens in their responses
- people turn over all four cards instead of the two that are necessary and sufficient
- people turn over only one card instead of the two that are necessary and sufficient
- about 75% of participants solve the problem correctly

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*about 75% of participants solve the problem correctly*

3) People have more difficulty working with **1 point**

- quantifiers such as "all" or "no"
- quantifiers such as "some"
- premises that have negatives in them, and quantifiers such as "all" or "no"
- premises that have negatives in them, and quantifiers such as "some"

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*premises that have negatives in them, and quantifiers such as "some"*

4) When it is improbable (but not impossible) for an argument's premises to be true and its conclusions false, the argument has: **1 point**

- deductive validity
- deductive strength
- inductive validity
- inductive strength

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*inductive strength*

5) When people interpret premises, **1 point**

- they often make unwarranted assumptions
- they often fail to consider all possible interpretations of a premise
- they perform very well if given enough practice
- they often make unwarranted assumptions and fail to consider all possible interpretations of a premise

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*they often make unwarranted assumptions and fail to consider all possible interpretations of a premise*

6) Deductive reasoning involves which of the following? **1 point**

- going from general to specific statements
- conclusions that add new information to what is given
- going from specific to general statements
- going from specific to specific statements

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*going from general to specific statements*

7) The tendency to seek out information that supports our current beliefs is called: **1 point**

- a believability effect
- a content effect
- a confirmation bias
- syllogistic reasoning

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*a confirmation bias*

8) If a person has five letters in his/her name, then s/he is a Glirple. Fred now reasons that anyone who is a Glirple must have five letters in his/her name. Fred has: **1 point**

- made a correct inference according to modus ponens
- made a correct inference according to modus tollens
- committed the fallacy of denying the antecedent
- committed the fallacy of affirming the consequent

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*committed the fallacy of affirming the consequent*

9) Which type of reasoning results in conclusions that contain new information? **1 point**

- inductive reasoning
- deductive reasoning
- invalid reasoning
- both inductive and deductive reasoning

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*inductive reasoning*

10) Conclusions that agree with one's previous beliefs: **1 point**

- are often judged as valid even when they are not
- are often judged as invalid even when they are not
- are more often judged correctly as valid or invalid than conclusions that disagree with one's previous beliefs
- lead to biases known as "content effects"

No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  
*are often judged as valid even when they are not*