

## Information about interactive exercises and questions on the Inquiry website for PHIL 12: Logic and Decision Making

### Grading

5% of your course grade is based on the timely completion of these exercises and questions on the Inquiry website. You are not graded on how accurate you are in answering these questions. They are intended to be for learning and practicing the concepts we're teaching you in this course. This portion of your grade is based instead on whether you complete them on time. "On time" means by the day that submodule is covered in lecture. Since this assignment requires having web access, I will be somewhat flexible in judging whether you complete them "on time", but you definitely want to be completing them the same week the relevant module is assigned. Anything later than this might earn less than full credit.

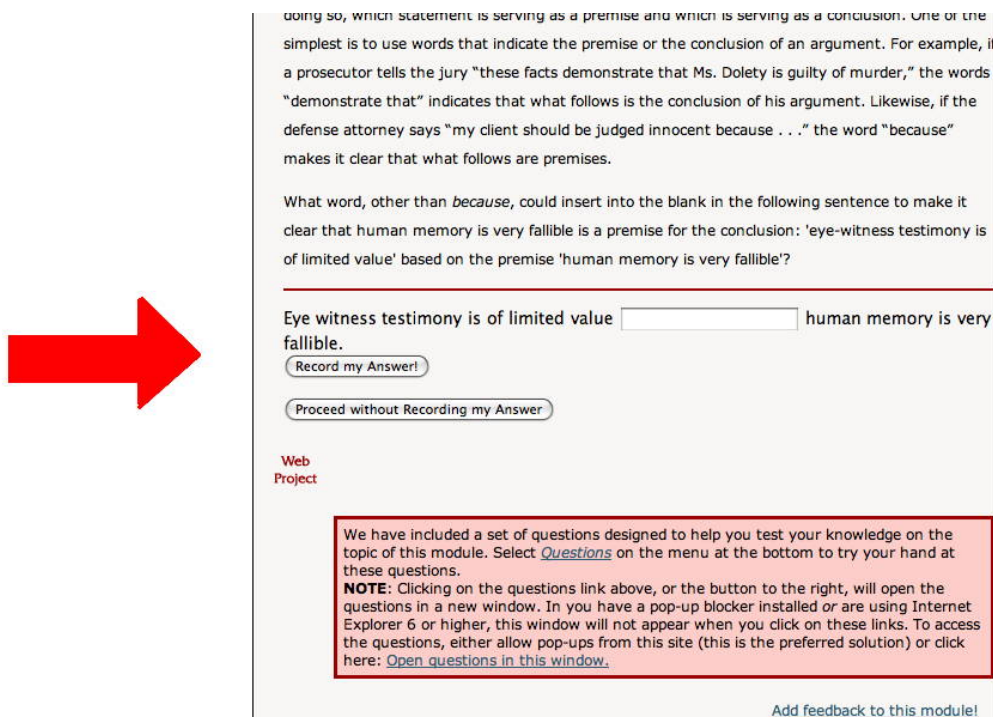
### Where do I find these interactive exercises and questions?

Not all of the Inquiry modules (i.e., subsections of the website) contain exercises or questions. See below to learn what they look like, where to find them, and how to use them.

#### *Interactive Exercises*

Interactive exercises include text boxes where you are requested to enter text, then click "Record my Claim" to submit your answer. Additional text may be revealed after you record your answer; to see this text without recording your answer (e.g., if you have previously recorded an answer and are rereading a module), click on the "Proceed without Recording my Answer" button.

The image below depicts an example of an interactive exercise:



doing so, which statement is serving as a premise and which is serving as a conclusion. One of the simplest is to use words that indicate the premise or the conclusion of an argument. For example, if a prosecutor tells the jury "these facts demonstrate that Ms. Dolety is guilty of murder," the words "demonstrate that" indicates that what follows is the conclusion of his argument. Likewise, if the defense attorney says "my client should be judged innocent because . . ." the word "because" makes it clear that what follows are premises.

What word, other than *because*, could insert into the blank in the following sentence to make it clear that human memory is very fallible is a premise for the conclusion: 'eye-witness testimony is of limited value' based on the premise 'human memory is very fallible'?

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Eye witness testimony is of limited value  human memory is very fallible.

[Record my Answer!](#)

[Proceed without Recording my Answer](#)

**Web Project**

We have included a set of questions designed to help you test your knowledge on the topic of this module. Select [Questions](#) on the menu at the bottom to try your hand at these questions.

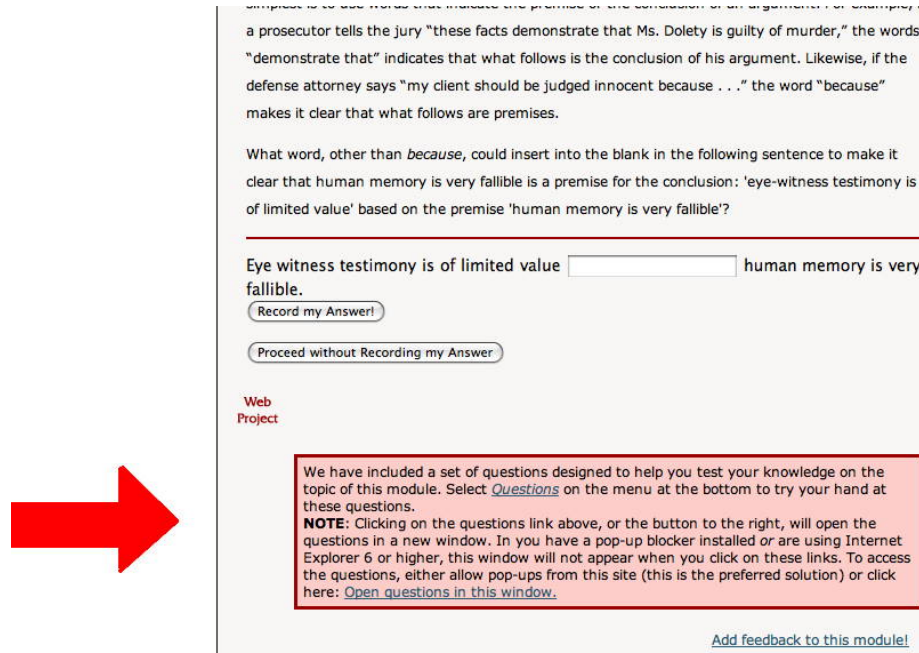
**NOTE:** Clicking on the questions link above, or the button to the right, will open the questions in a new window. In you have a pop-up blocker installed or are using Internet Explorer 6 or higher, this window will not appear when you click on these links. To access the questions, either allow pop-ups from this site (this is the preferred solution) or click here: [Open questions in this window.](#)

[Add feedback to this module!](#)

## Questions

Some modules contain questions to help you test your knowledge of the topic of the module. There are two ways to access these questions.

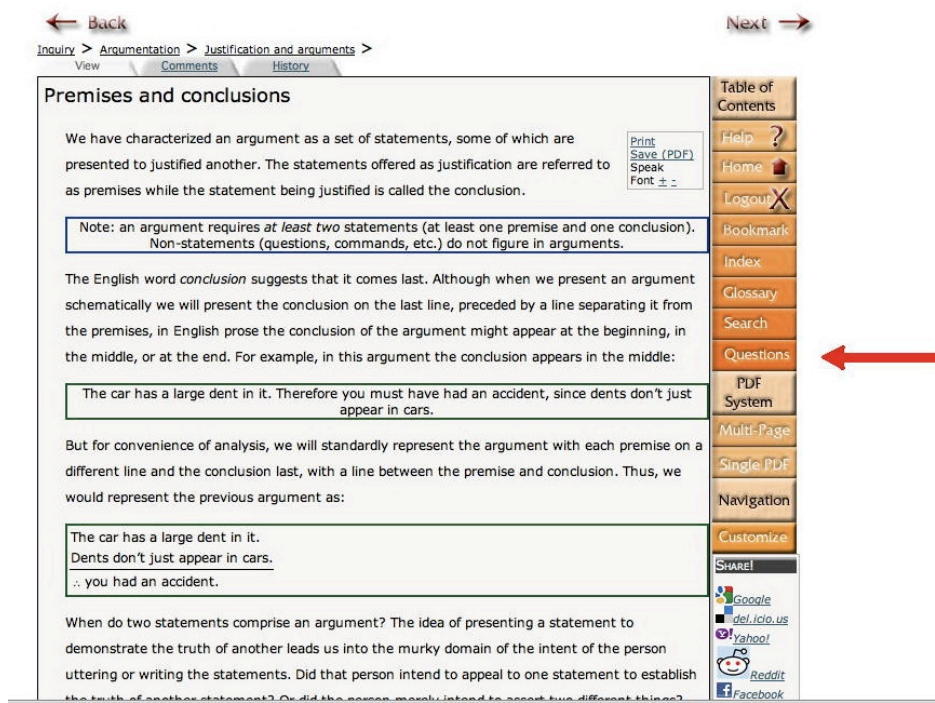
Option #1: The bottom of the page will contain a red "Web Project" box with a link labeled "Questions", as depicted below. Click the "Questions" link to access the questions.



The screenshot shows a module page with a red arrow pointing to a red-bordered box labeled "Web Project". Inside the box, there is a link labeled "Questions" and a note: "NOTE: Clicking on the questions link above, or the button to the right, will open the questions in a new window. In you have a pop-up blocker installed or are using Internet Explorer 6 or higher, this window will not appear when you click on these links. To access the questions, either allow pop-ups from this site (this is the preferred solution) or click here: [Open questions in this window.](#)"

Below the "Web Project" box, there is a link: [Add feedback to this module!](#)

Option #2: For modules containing questions, the menu on the right side of the page will also contain a "Questions" button that you can click on to access the questions, as depicted in the image below:



The screenshot shows a module page with a red arrow pointing to a "Questions" button in the right-hand menu. The menu also includes buttons for "Table of Contents", "Help", "Home", "Logout", "Bookmark", "Index", "Glossary", "Search", "PDF System", "Multi-Page", "Single PDF", "Navigation", and "Customize".

The main content area of the page is titled "Premises and conclusions" and contains text explaining the structure of an argument. It includes a note: "Note: an argument requires *at least two* statements (at least one premise and one conclusion). Non-statements (questions, commands, etc.) do not figure in arguments." and a sample argument: "The car has a large dent in it. Therefore you must have had an accident, since dents don't just appear in cars."

Either way you access the questions, a separate browser page or tab will be opened, like the one below. When you answer a question, the site will tell you whether or not your answer is correct, and usually provide an explanation of why it is right/wrong.

# Inquiry Questions for Premises and conclusions

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Score for	Scenario
<b>Current Scenario:</b> Number correct: 0 Out of: 0 attempts. In other words, 0 % <b>Module:</b> Number correct: 0 Out of: 0 attempts. In other words, 0 % <small>This form keeps track of your responses to the questions for this module.</small>	<p>Is the following an argument?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Question 1 of 21</p> <hr/> <p>If so, which is the conclusion? Because [1], [2].</p> <p><input type="radio"/> [1] is the conclusion</p> <p><input type="radio"/> [2] is the conclusion</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No inference indicator</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="#">Answer</a></p> <hr/>

## Can I check which exercises and questions I've completed?

You can check your progress on the exercises and questions on the Inquiry website.

Step 1: After logging in, click on the "My Inquiry" button on the right (enclosed in a red box in the image below).

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# Inquiry

Welcome

**Mitchell Herschbach**

Let's get started!

Welcome to Inquiry. Please take a moment to take our Guided Tour. Click [here](#) to do so.

Module Map	Module is Complete
Argumentation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Observation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Correlation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Causation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/>

Modules

Staff

About

Board

Bookmarks:

No Bookmarks set yet

Jump to module

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1, 2010

Step 2: The Reports on the left of the screen (enclosed in red in the image below) will show you which exercises and questions you haven't finished. The "Module Work Report" tells your progress on the Interactive Exercises. The "Question Report" tells your progress on the Questions.

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# Inquiry

Mitchell Herschbach

Click below to view the

Click below to view your

Reports

Some of these reports take a while to generate. Be patient.

- Reading Report
- Module Work Report
- Question Report

Generate a report about all the modules I have read.

Table of Contents

Syllabus

Syllabus for Philosophy 12, Fall 2010

Modules

Staff

About

Board

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