

## “For the Love of Facts”

Full directions are in the summer assignment directions.

“Watson, Jeopardy and Me, the Obsolete Know-It-All” by Ken Jennings (17:52)	
Trivia whiz Ken Jennings has made a career as a keeper of facts; he holds the longest winning streak in history on the US quiz show Jeopardy. But in 2011, he played a challenge match against IBM's supercomputer Watson — and lost. With humor and humility, Jennings tells us how it felt to have a computer literally beat him at his own game, and makes the case for good old-fashioned human knowledge.	
Evidence used by the speaker in the video	Reasonings/explanations used in the video
The video’s argument (keep in mind the argument rubric at the end of this document):	
What did you notice about the speaker’s presentation skills (eye contact, facial expressions & body language, visuals, animation, etc.)? What was the effect of these skills (how you viewed the presenter and the information)?	

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“Why People Believe Weird Things” by Michael Shermer (13:25)	
<i>Why do people see the Virgin Mary on a cheese sandwich or hear demonic lyrics in “Stairway to Heaven?” Using video and music, skeptic Michael Shermer shows how we convince ourselves of believe—and overlook the facts.</i>	
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“Why We Should Trust Scientists” by Naomi Oreskes (19:14)	
Many of the world's biggest problems require asking questions of scientists — but why should we believe what they say? Historian of science Naomi Oreskes thinks deeply about our relationship to belief and draws out three problems with common attitudes toward scientific inquiry — and gives her own reasoning for why we ought to trust science.	
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“How to Separate Fact and Fiction Online” by Markham Nolan (13:29)	
By the end of this talk, there will be 864 more hours of video on YouTube and 2.5 million more photos on Facebook and Instagram. So how do we sort through the deluge? At the TEDSalon in London, Markham Nolan shares the investigative techniques he and his team use to verify information in real-time, to let you know if that Statue of Liberty image has been doctored or if that video leaked from Syria is legitimate.	
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**“For the Love of Facts”****“The Danger of Science Denial” by Michael Specter (19:01)**

*Vaccine-autism claims, “Frankenfood” bans, the herbal cure craze: All point to the public's growing fear (and, often, outright denial) of science and reason, says Michael Specter. He warns the trend spells disaster for human progress.*

**Evidence used by the speaker in the video****Reasonings/explanations used in the video**

The video’s argument (keep in mind the argument rubric below):

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“Why You Think You’re Right—Even If You’re Wrong” by Julia Galef (11:37)	
<i>Perspective is everything, especially when it comes to examining your beliefs. Are you a soldier, prone to defending your viewpoint at all costs—or a scout, spurred by curiosity? Julia Galef examines the motivations behind these two mindsets and how they shape the way we interpret information, interweaved with a compelling history lesson from 19th-century France. When your steadfast opinions are tested, Galef asks: “What do you most yearn for? Do you yearn to defend your own beliefs or do you year to see the world as clearly as you possibly can?”</i>	
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“Battling Bad Science” by Ben Goldacre(14:19)	
Every day there are news reports of new health advice, but how can you know if they’re right? Doctor and epidemiologist Ben Goldacre shows us, at high speed, the ways evidence can be distorted, from the blindingly obvious nutrition claims to the very subtle tricks of the pharmaceutical industry.	
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DIRECTIONS: Using your notes on the assigned YouTube video listed below (and possibly re-watching the video, if needed), complete the chart as a group. At the end of the period, place this sheet in the period progress drawer.

“On Being Wrong” by Kathryn Schulz(17:51)	
<i>Most of us will do anything to avoid being wrong. But what if we're wrong about that? “Wrongologist” Kathryn Schulz makes a compelling case for not just admitting but embracing our fallibility..</i>	
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Row/Proficiency	Score 0 if...	Points earned for...			MAX Points	
2 UNDERSTAND AND ANALYZE ARGUMENT		The response correctly identifies at least one of the author's claims.	The response provides a limited explanation of the author's line of reasoning by accurately identifying some of the claims AND identifying the connections or acknowledging a relationship among them.	The response provides a thorough explanation of the author's line of reasoning by identifying relevant claims and clearly explaining connections among them.	6	
		2 Pts	4 Pts	6 Pts		
	Decision Rules & Scoring Notes					
	Does the response explain connections between the claims identified?					
	No claims are accurately identified.	NO	YES, but	YES		
		The response accurately identifies only one claim, or identifies more, but makes no reference to connections between them.	Some claims are accurately identified but there are also some significant inaccuracies or omissions. Demonstrates limited understanding of the reasoning by providing only few or superficial connections between claims.	Most of the claims in the argument are accurately identified and the relationships between them are clearly explained (including how they relate to the overall argument).		
The author's claims are...						
3 EVALUATE SOURCES AND EVIDENCE	The report identifies evidence from chosen sources. It makes very simplistic, illogical, or no reference to the credibility of sources and evidence, and their relevance to the inquiry.	The report in places offers some effective explanation of the chosen sources and evidence in terms of their credibility and relevance to the inquiry (but does so inconsistently).	The report demonstrates evaluation of credibility of the sources and selection of relevant evidence from the sources. Both can be evidenced by direct explanation or through purposeful use.		6	
	2 Pts	4 Pts	6 Pts			

**DON'T FORGET TO WRITE YOUR 1-3 PARAGRAPH SYNTHESIS ON THE PERCEPTION OF EVIDENCE: OUR ATTRACTION TO THEM, SOCIETAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEM, AND THEIR PURPOSE IN OUR SOCIETY.**