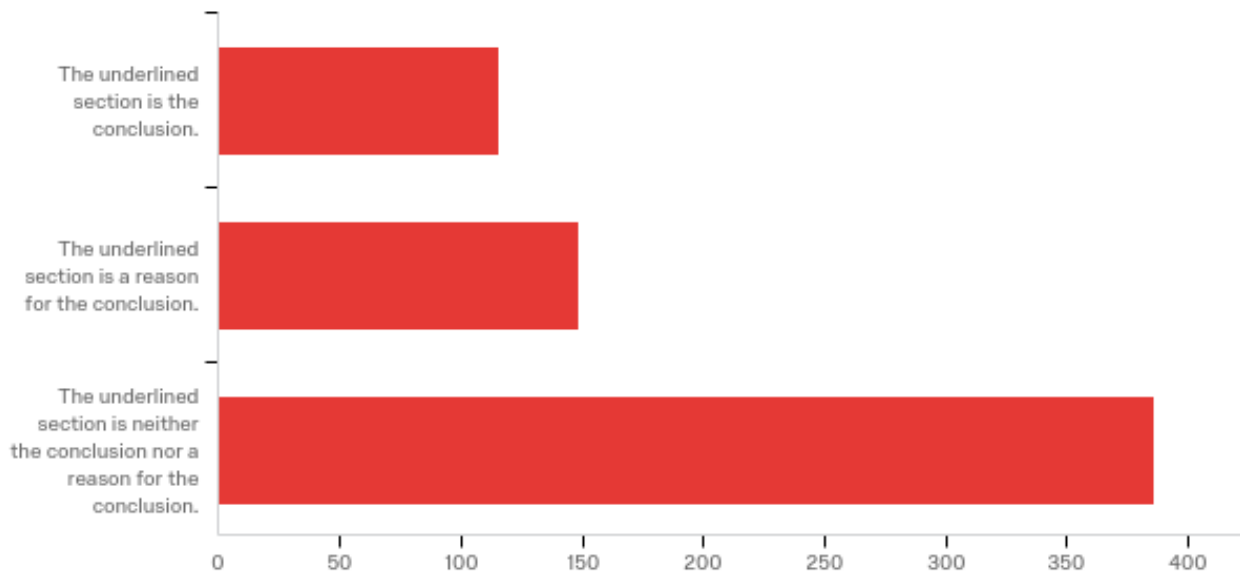


# Report

COMM 101 Student Critical Thinking Pre-Test Spring 2017

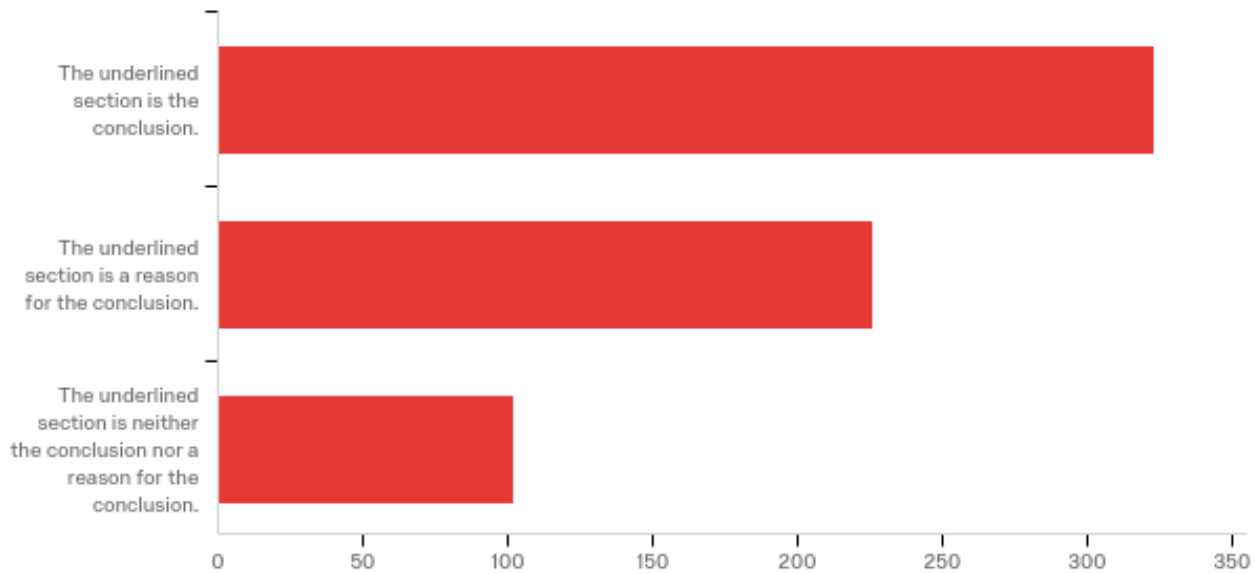
**Q7 - Lewis is trying to convince his audience of an idea (his conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea (below) Lewis' conclusion, a reason for Lewis' conclusion, or neither? "Women are assuming leadership roles in greater numbers. It remains true, however, that in many professions women continue to earn less than men. After all, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the income of male accountants is 20 percent higher than the income of female accountants. There is a similar difference between the income of male and female lawyers. Even among doctors, there is an income gap of 20 percent or more within most medical specialties."**

## Pre-Test



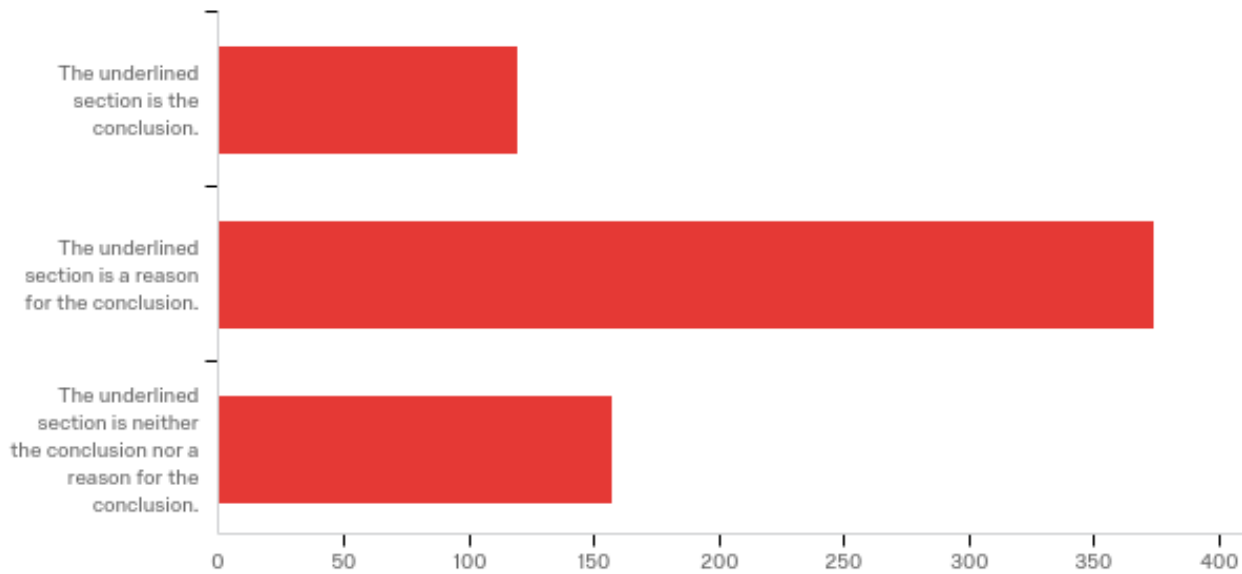
#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	17.82%	116
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	22.89%	149
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	59.29%	386
	Total	100%	651

Q8 - Lewis is trying to convince his audience of an idea (his conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea (below) Lewis' conclusion, a reason for Lewis' conclusion, or neither? "Women are assuming leadership roles in greater numbers. It remains true, however, that in many professions women continue to earn less than men. After all, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the income of male accountants is 20 percent higher than the income of female accountants. There is a similar difference between the income of male and female lawyers. Even among doctors, there is an income gap of 20 percent or more within most medical specialties."



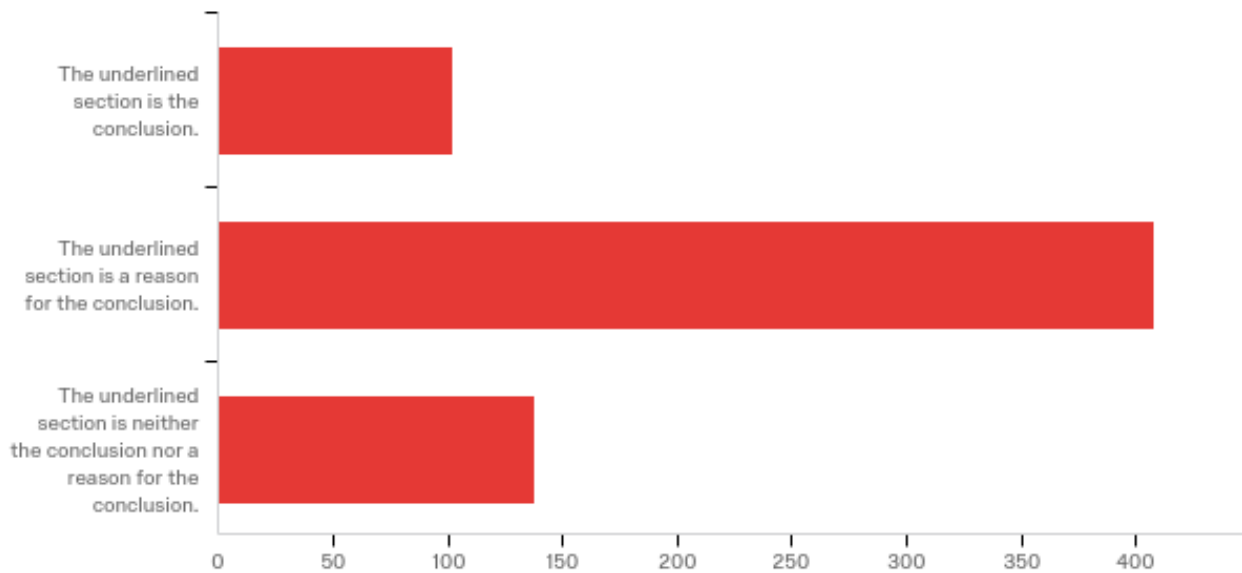
#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	49.62%	323
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	34.72%	226
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	15.67%	102
	Total	100%	651

Q9 - Lewis is trying to convince his audience of an idea (his conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea (below) Lewis' conclusion, a reason for Lewis' conclusion, or neither? "Women are assuming leadership roles in greater numbers. It remains true, however, that in many professions women continue to earn less than men. After all, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the income of male accountants is 20 percent higher than the income of female accountants. There is a similar difference between the income of male and female lawyers. Even among doctors, there is an income gap of 20 percent or more within most medical specialties."



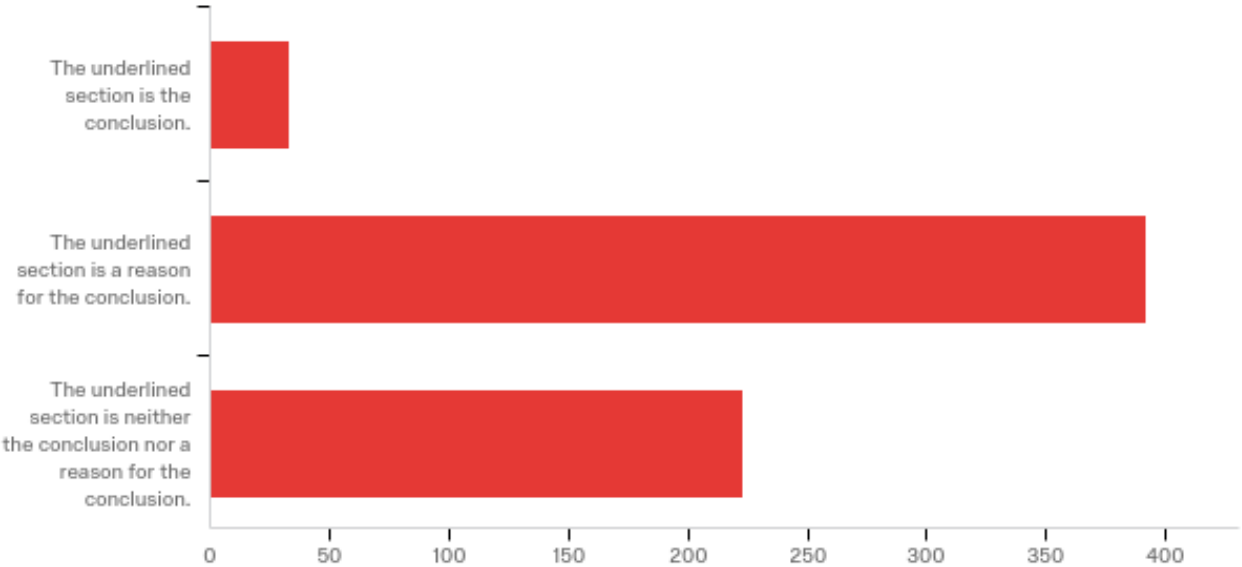
#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	18.43%	120
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	57.45%	374
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	24.12%	157
	Total	100%	651

Q11 - Rayanna is trying to convince her audience of an idea (her conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea Rayanna’s conclusion, a reason for Rayanna’s conclusion, or neither? “A meta-analysis reviewing over 30 research studies on security cameras and crime reduction has shown that (in the U.S.) security cameras reduce automobile crime in parking lots but are ineffective in reducing crime elsewhere. This research also shows that the presence of security cameras may give people an 'illusion' of safety and cause them to take fewer precautions to avoid danger. In addition, security cameras cost millions to install throughout a city, making them impractical for municipalities already struggling to make ends meet with current state and federal funding cuts. As a result, the future of crime reduction and public safety cannot rest on the increased use of security cameras."



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	15.74%	102
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	62.96%	408
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	21.30%	138
	Total	100%	648

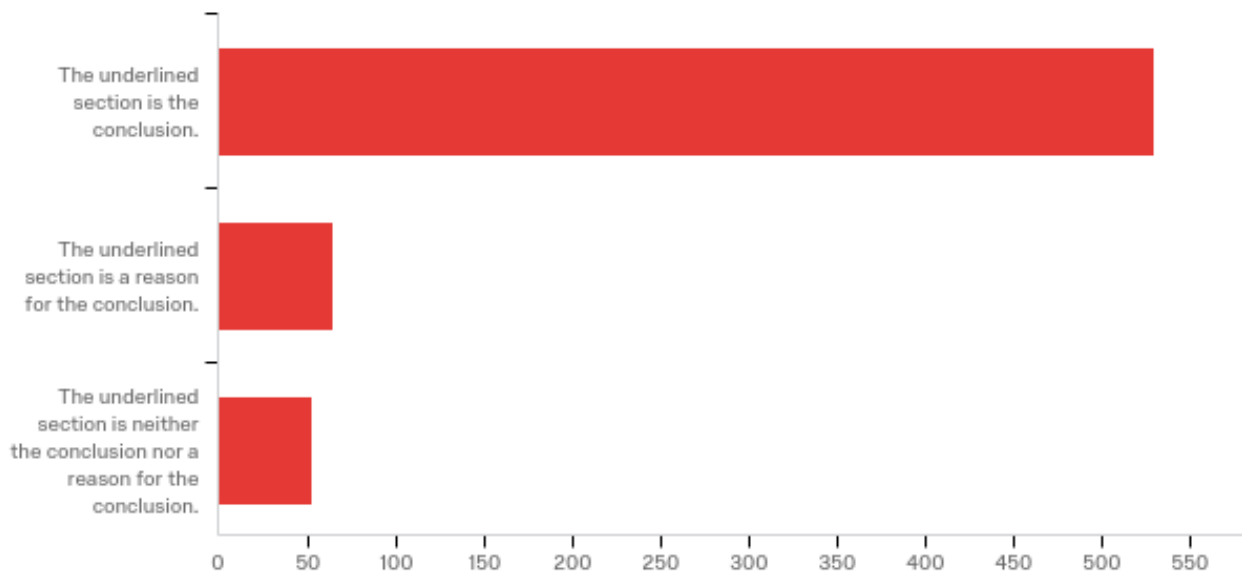
Q12 - Rayanna is trying to convince her audience of an idea (her conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea Rayanna’s conclusion, a reason for Rayanna’s conclusion, or neither? “A meta-analysis reviewing over 30 research studies on security cameras and crime reduction has shown that (in the U.S.) security cameras reduce automobile crime in parking lots but are ineffective in reducing crime elsewhere. This research also shows that the presence of security cameras may give people an 'illusion' of safety and cause them to take fewer precautions to avoid danger. In addition, security cameras cost millions to install throughout a city, making them impractical for municipalities already struggling to make ends meet with current state and federal funding cuts. As a result, the future of crime reduction and public safety cannot rest on the increased use of security cameras.”



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	5.09%	33
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	60.49%	392
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	34.41%	223
	Total	100%	648

**Q13 - Rayanna is trying to convince her audience of an idea (her conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea Rayanna’s conclusion, a reason for Rayanna’s conclusion, or neither? “A meta-analysis reviewing over 30 research studies on security cameras and crime reduction has shown that (in the U.S.) security cameras reduce automobile crime in parking lots but are ineffective in reducing crime elsewhere. This research also shows that the presence of security cameras may give people an 'illusion' of safety and cause them to take fewer precautions to avoid danger. In addition, security cameras cost millions to install throughout a city, making them impractical for municipalities already struggling to make ends meet with current state and federal funding cuts. As a result, the future of crime reduction and public safety cannot rest on the increased use of security cameras.”**

Pre-Test



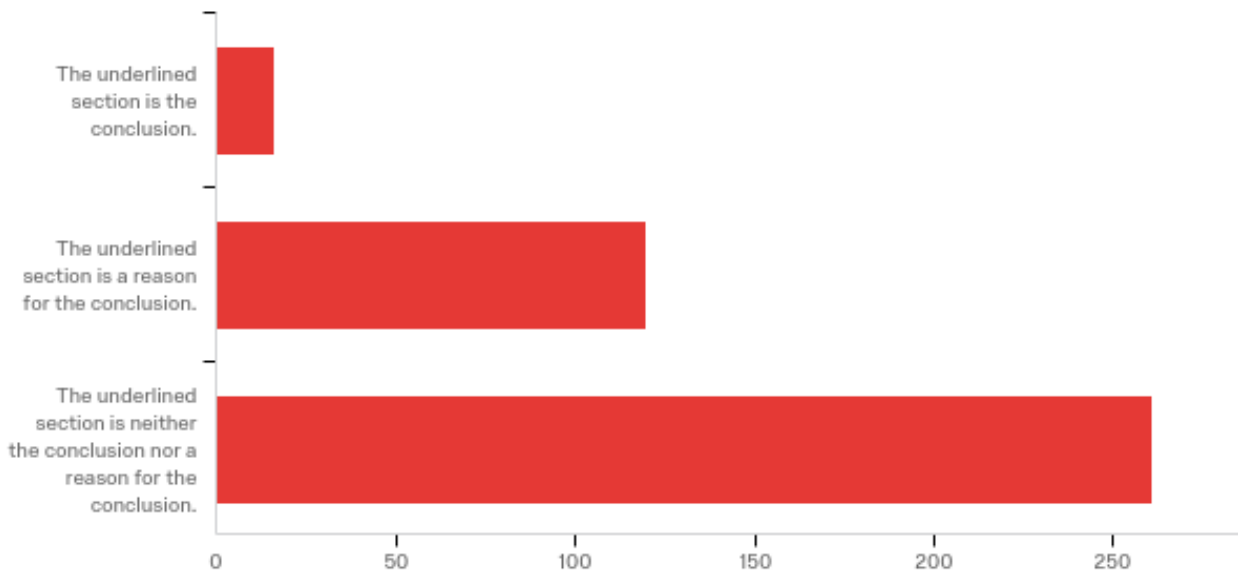
#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	81.79%	530
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	10.03%	65
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	8.18%	53
	Total	100%	648

# Report

COMM 101 Student Critical Thinking Post-Test Spring 2017

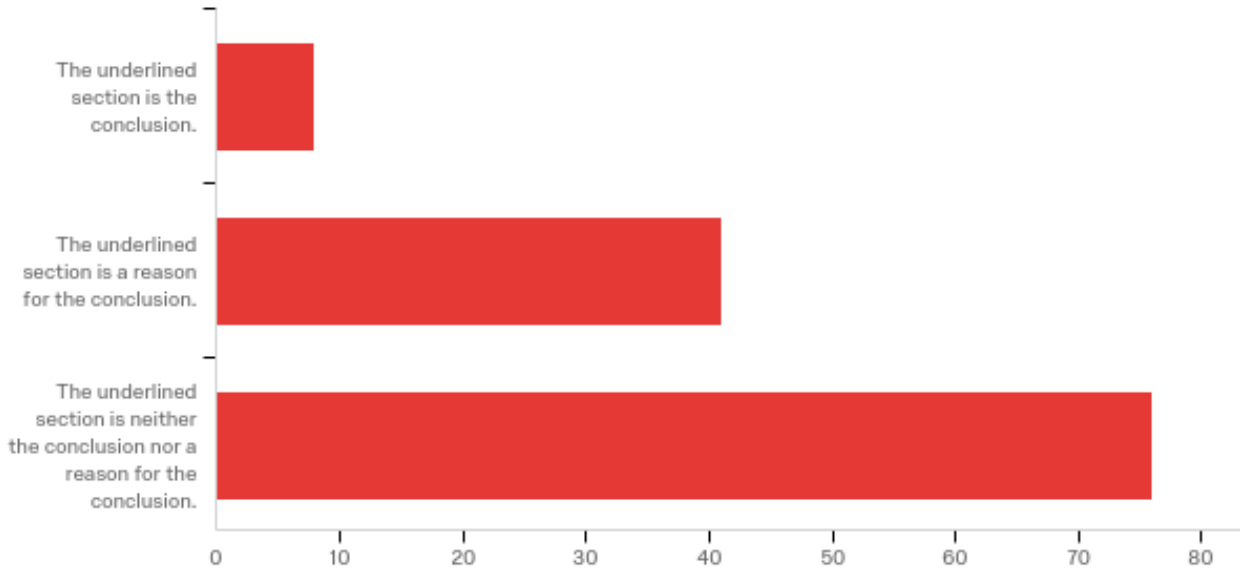
**Q1 - Li is trying to convince the audience of an idea (the conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea (below) Li's conclusion, a reason for Li's conclusion, or neither? "We live at a time when an increasing amount of personal data is becoming available on the internet. Many people think that there's nothing wrong with using this information to sell products, and many businesses collect our personal information without consent through electronic data-gathering. In fact, however, taking personal information without the consent of the individual for commercial purposes is not just an invasion of privacy; there are laws against it, too. Consequently, businesses that use electronic data-gathering should be prosecuted."**

## Without Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	4.03%	16
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	30.23%	120
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	65.74%	261
	Total	100%	397

With Argument Mapping Instruction

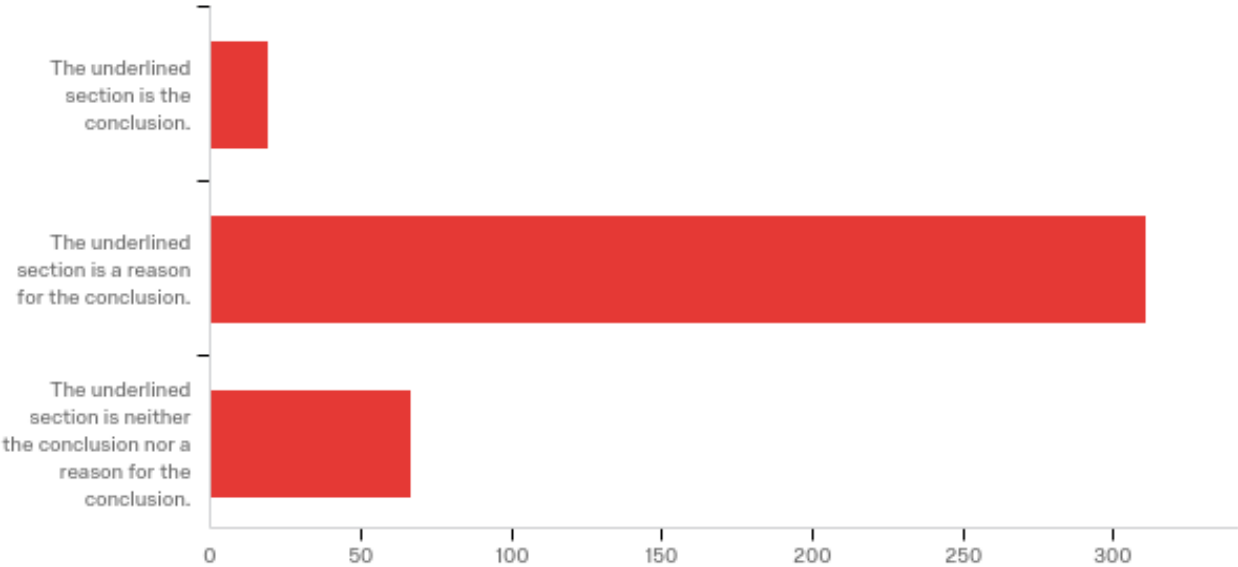


#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	6.40%	8
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	32.80%	41
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	60.80%	76
	Total	100%	125



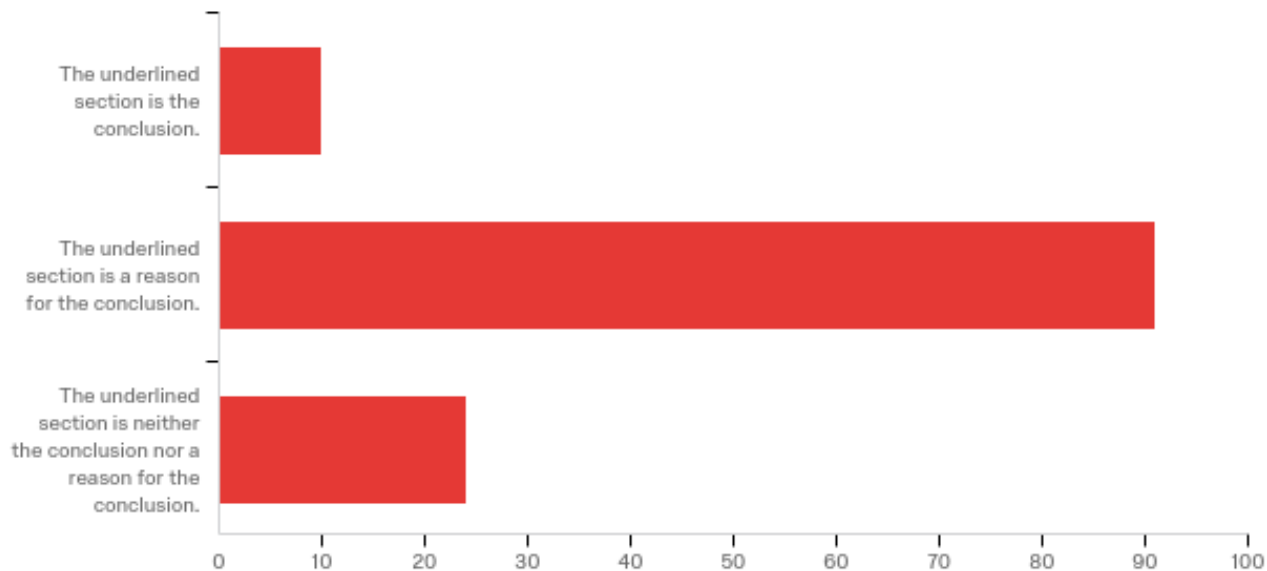
**Q2 - Li is trying to convince the audience of an idea (the conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea (below) Li’s conclusion, a reason for Li’s conclusion, or neither? “We live at a time when an increasing amount of personal data is becoming available on the internet. Many people think that there’s nothing wrong with using this information to sell products, and many businesses collect our personal information without consent through electronic data-gathering. In fact, however, taking personal information without the consent of the individual for commercial purposes is not just an invasion of privacy; there are laws against it, too. Consequently, businesses that use electronic data-gathering should be prosecuted.”**

Without Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	4.79%	19
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	78.34%	311
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	16.88%	67
	Total	100%	397

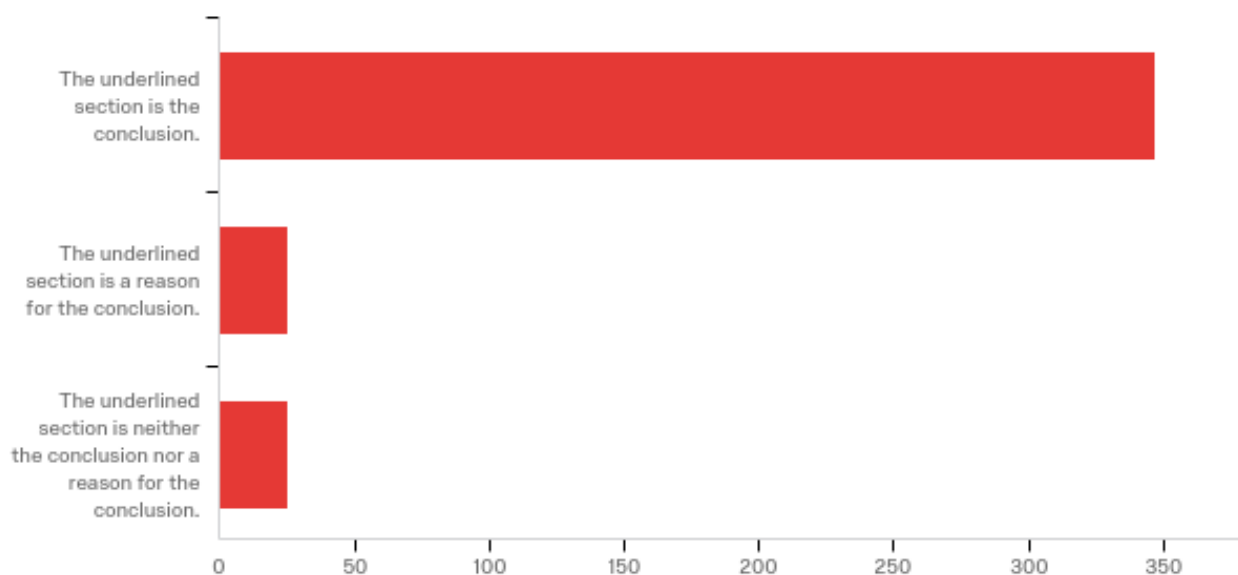
## With Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	8.00%	10
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	72.80%	91
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	19.20%	24
	Total	100%	125

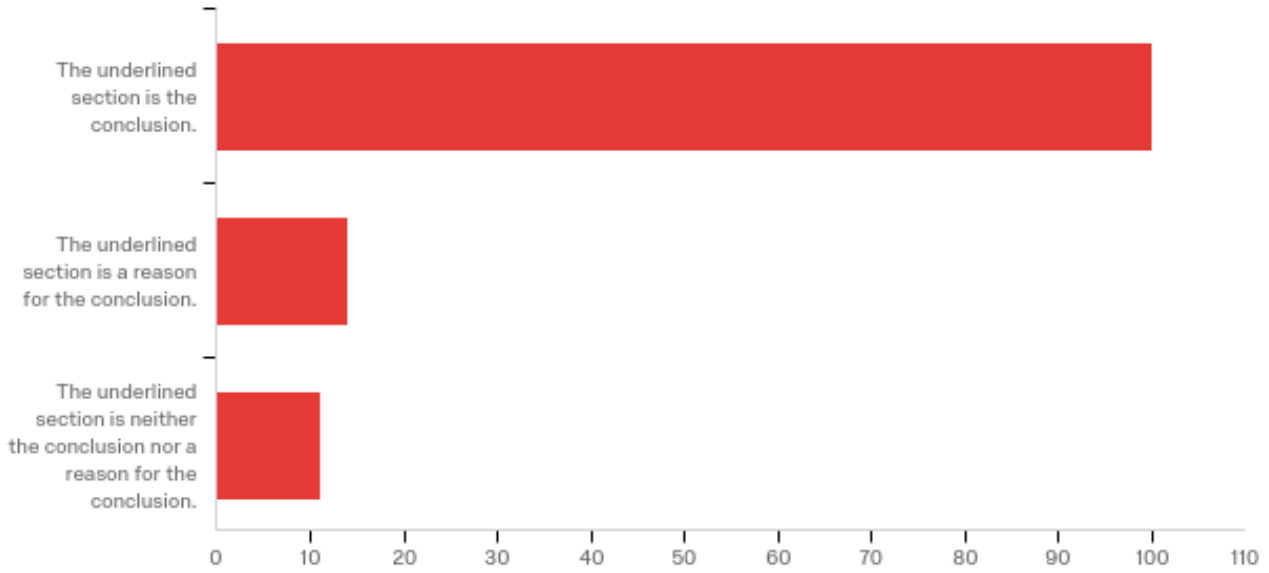
Q3 - Li is trying to convince the audience of an idea (the conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea (below) Li’s conclusion, a reason for Li’s conclusion, or neither? “We live at a time when an increasing amount of personal data is becoming available on the internet. Many people think that there’s nothing wrong with using this information to sell products, and many businesses collect our personal information without consent through electronic data-gathering. In fact, however, taking personal information without the consent of the individual for commercial purposes is not just an invasion of privacy; there are laws against it, too. Consequently, businesses that use electronic data-gathering should be prosecuted.”

Without Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	87.41%	347
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	6.30%	25
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	6.30%	25
	Total	100%	397

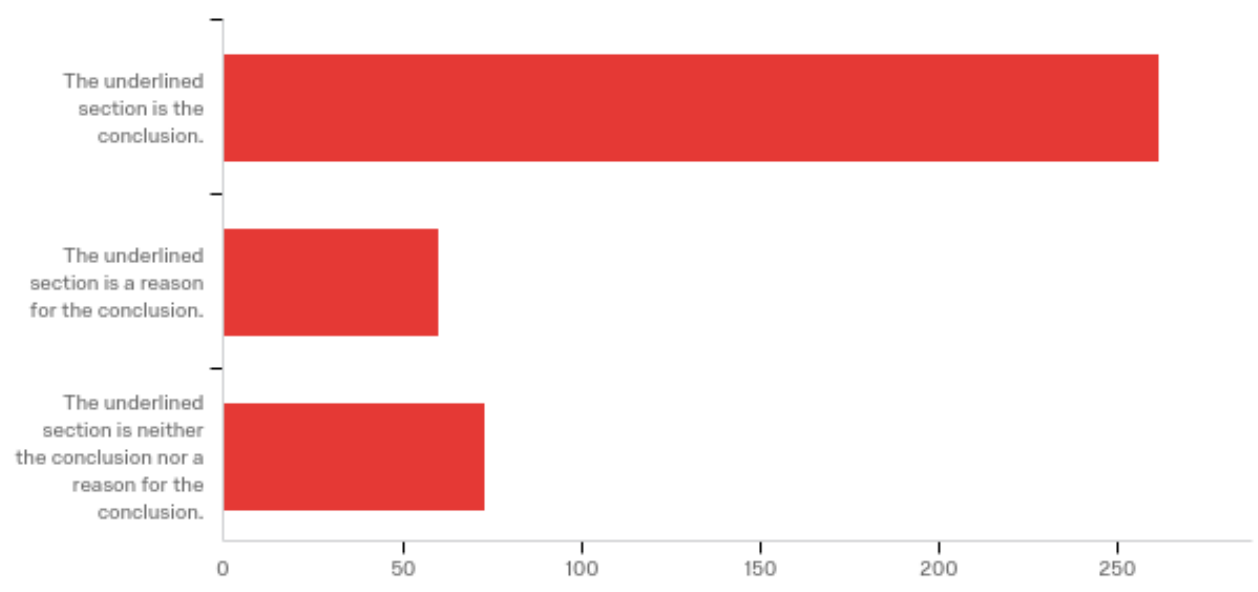
## With Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	80.00%	100
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	11.20%	14
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	8.80%	11
	Total	100%	125

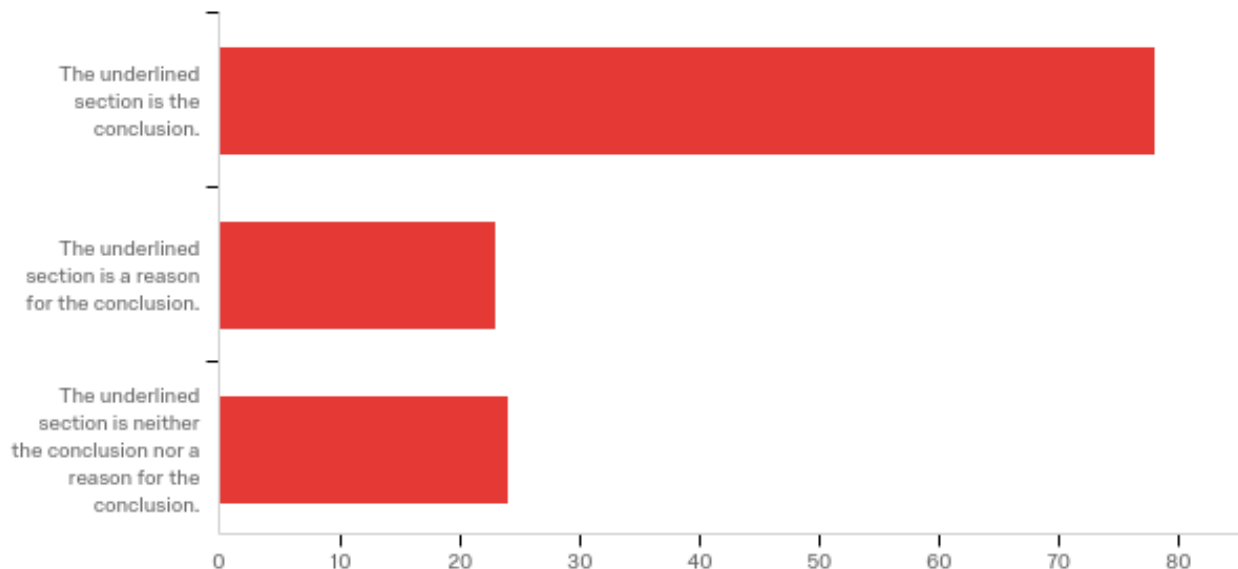
Q4 - Nina is trying to convince her audience of an idea (her conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea Nina’s conclusion, a reason for Nina’s conclusion, or neither? “It is quite safe for children take the school bus because according to the U.S. Department of Transportation, between 2003 and 2012 there were 348,253 fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes but only 0.35% were classified as 'school-transportation-related.' Out of these school-transportation-related crashes, only 8 percent of deaths were occupants of school transportation vehicles. Occupants of other vehicles accounted for 71 percent of deaths and nonoccupants (pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.) accounted for 21 percent.”

Without Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	66.33%	262
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	15.19%	60
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	18.48%	73
	Total	100%	395

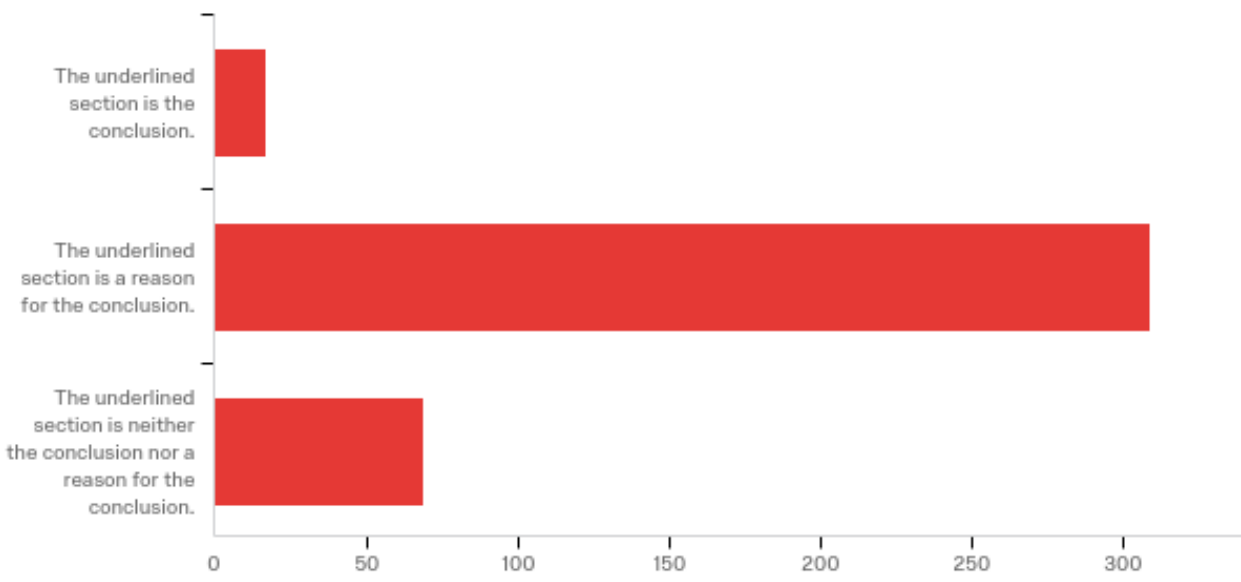
## With Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	62.40%	78
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	18.40%	23
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	19.20%	24
	Total	100%	125

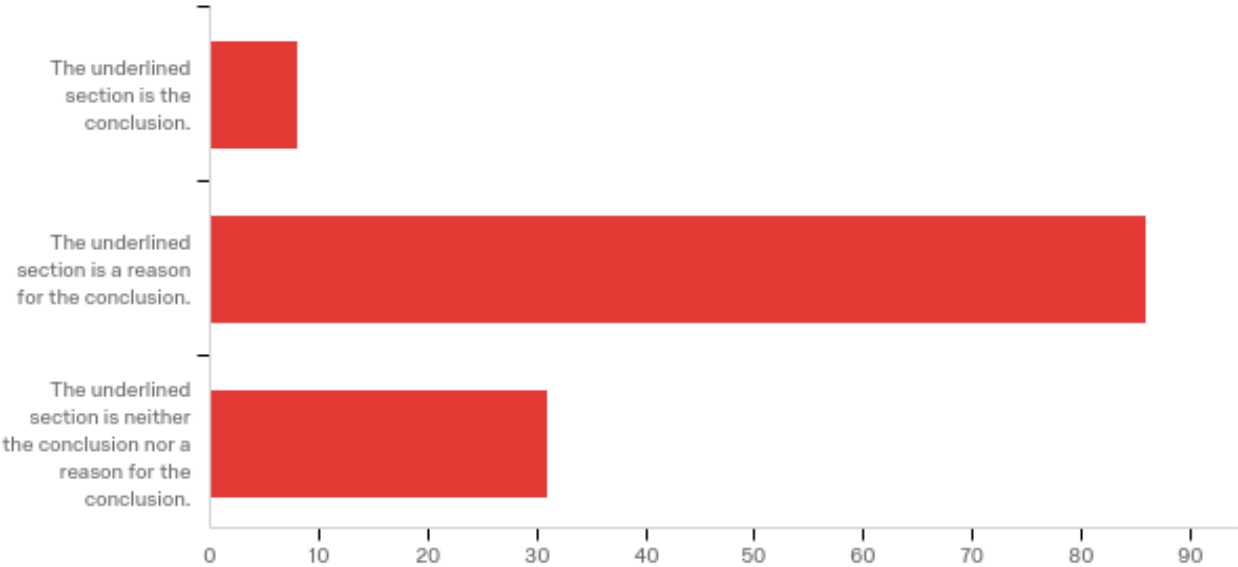
Q5 - Nina is trying to convince her audience of an idea (her conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea Nina’s conclusion, a reason for Nina’s conclusion, or neither? “It is quite safe for children take the school bus because according to the U.S. Department of Transportation, between 2003 and 2012 there were 348,253 fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes but only 0.35% were classified as 'school-transportation-related.' Out of these school-transportation-related crashes, only 8 percent of deaths were occupants of school transportation vehicles. Occupants of other vehicles accounted for 71 percent of deaths and nonoccupants (pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.) accounted for 21 percent.”

Without Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	4.30%	17
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	78.23%	309
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	17.47%	69
	Total	100%	395

With Argument Mapping Instruction

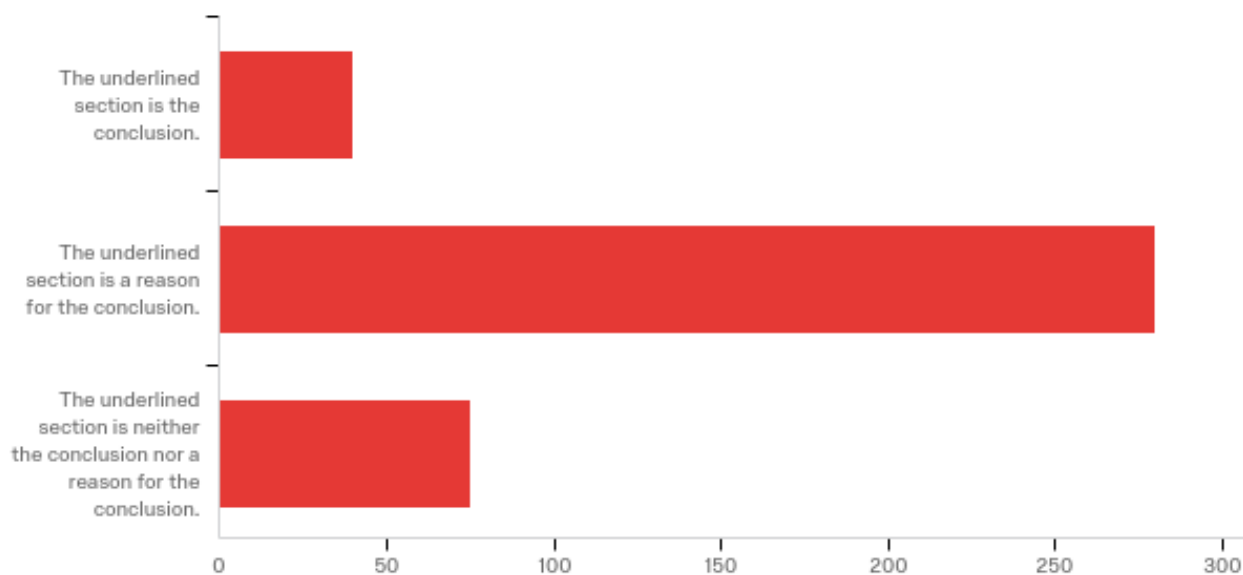


#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	6.40%	8
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	68.80%	86
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	24.80%	31
	Total	100%	125



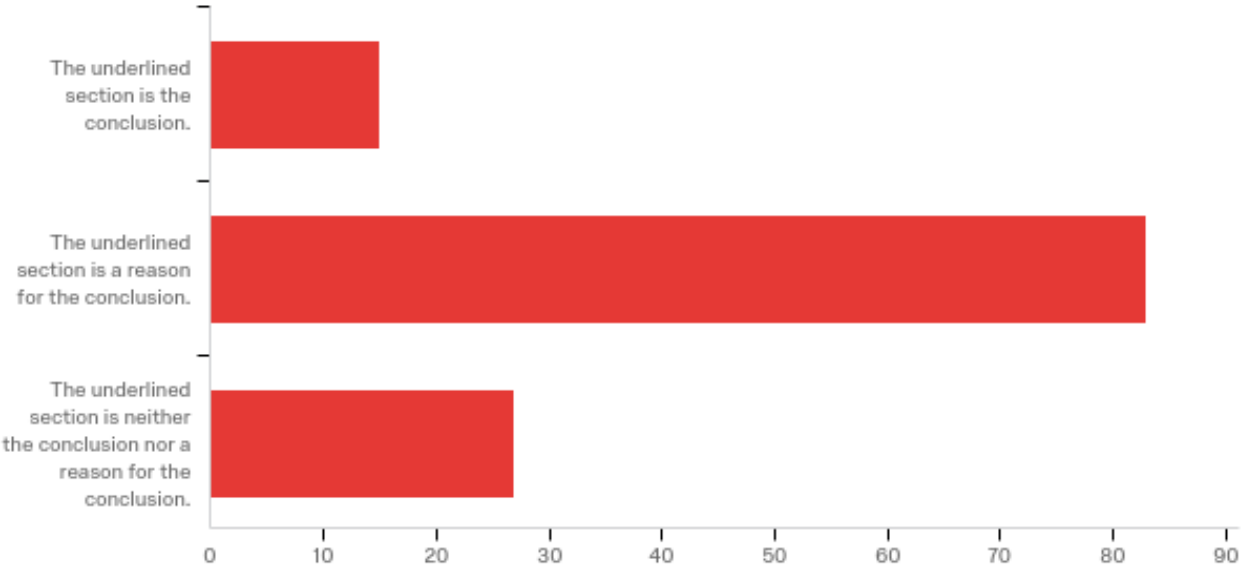
Q6 - Nina is trying to convince her audience of an idea (her conclusion) by using other ideas as reasons. Is the underlined idea Nina’s conclusion, a reason for Nina’s conclusion, or neither? “It is quite safe for children take the school bus because according to the U.S. Department of Transportation, between 2003 and 2012 there were 348,253 fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes but only 0.35% were classified as 'school-transportation-related.' Out of these school-transportation-related crashes, only 8 percent of deaths were occupants of school transportation vehicles. Occupants of other vehicles accounted for 71 percent of deaths and nonoccupants (pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.) accounted for 21 percent.”

Without Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	10.13%	40
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	70.89%	280
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	18.99%	75
	Total	100%	395

With Argument Mapping Instruction



#	Answer	%	Count
1	The underlined section is the conclusion.	12.00%	15
2	The underlined section is a reason for the conclusion.	66.40%	83
3	The underlined section is neither the conclusion nor a reason for the conclusion.	21.60%	27
	Total	100%	125