1A

Scientific phenomenon:
Researchers created a list of facts that about 50% of people knew. Subjects in this experiment read the list of facts and had to say which ones they knew. They then had to judge what percentage of other people would know those facts. Researchers found that the subjects responded differently about other people's knowledge of a fact when the subjects themselves knew that fact. If the subjects did know a fact, they said that an inaccurately large percentage of others would know it too. For example, if a subject already knew that Hartford was the capital of Connecticut, that subject might say that 80% of people would know this, even though the correct answer is 50%. The researchers call this finding "the curse of knowledge."

Explanation:
The researchers claim that this "curse" happens because subjects have trouble switching their point of view to consider what someone else might know, mistakenly projecting their own knowledge onto others.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

2B

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of three-year-old children participated in this task. They were shown a set of five objects, four of which were familiar to them and one of which was new. An experimenter asked them to point to each of the familiar objects, which they did correctly. Then the experimenter asked them to point to the "blicket," a name that the children had not heard before. The children reliably pointed to the novel object and not to any of the familiar objects.

Explanation:

The researchers claim that children applied the new name to the unfamiliar object because the word "blicket" was new to the children. They needed to pick one of the objects to which to apply this name, and therefore chose the new object.

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Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

3C

Scientific phenomenon:

Subjects sat at a computer screen. They saw a rapidly flashing series of pictures of faces. Somewhere in this series of faces there were two pictures of houses. Subjects had to press a button each time they saw a house. When the two houses were far apart in the sequence, the subjects were very good at this task. But when the houses were presented close together in the sequence, subjects failed to press the button for the second house. The researchers call this phenomenon “attentional blink.”

Explanation:

Researchers examined subjects’ brain activation as they performed this task. They concluded that this phenomenon occurs because of how areas in the frontal lobe, previously shown to mediate attention, functioned in response to the stimuli. The subjects were still processing the first house and missed seeing the second house because they did not have enough attentional resources left.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

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4D

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

Explanation:

Patterns of activation in subjects’ brains indicate that binocular rivalry happens because the two images alternate with each other over time in V1, the visual area of the brain.

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Explanation:

The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because we can only process one complete image at a time.

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Explanation:

The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because the two images alternate with each other over time.

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Patterns of activation in subjects’ brains indicate that binocular rivalry happens because we can only process one complete image at a time in V1, the visual area of the brain.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

1C

Scientific phenomenon:

Researchers created a list of facts that about 50% of people knew. Subjects in this experiment read the list of facts and had to say which ones they knew. They then had to judge what percentage of other people would know those facts. Researchers found that the subjects responded differently about other people's knowledge of a fact when the subjects themselves knew that fact. If the subjects did know a fact, they said that an inaccurately large percentage of others would know it too. For example, if a subject already knew that Hartford was the capital of Connecticut, that subject might say that 80% of people would know this, even though the correct answer is 50%. The researchers call this finding "the curse of knowledge."

Explanation:

Brain scans indicate that "curse" happens because of the frontal lobe brain circuitry known to be involved in self-knowledge. Subjects have trouble switching their point of view to consider what someone else might know, mistakenly projecting their own knowledge onto others.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

2B

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of three-year-old children participated in this task. They were shown a set of five objects, four of which were familiar to them and one of which was new. An experimenter asked them to point to each of the familiar objects, which they did correctly. Then the experimenter asked them to point to the "blicket," a name that the children had not heard before. The children reliably pointed to the novel object and not to any of the familiar objects.

Explanation:

The researchers claim that children applied the new name to the unfamiliar object because the word "blicket" was new to the children. They needed to pick one of the objects to which to apply this name, and therefore chose the new object.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

3A

Scientific phenomenon:

Subjects sat at a computer screen. They saw a rapidly flashing series of pictures of faces. Somewhere in this series of faces there were two pictures of houses. Subjects had to press a button each time they saw a house. When the two houses were far apart in the sequence, the subjects were very good at this task. But when the houses were presented close together in the sequence, subjects failed to press the button for the second house. The researchers call this phenomenon “attentional blink.”

Explanation:

The researchers claim that this phenomenon occurs because the subjects were still processing the first house and missed seeing the second house because they did not have enough attentional resources left.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

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Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

4D

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

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How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

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Explanation:

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A group of three-year-old children participated in this task. They were shown a set of five objects, four of which were familiar to them and one of which was new. An experimenter asked them to point to each of the familiar objects, which they did correctly. Then the experimenter asked them to point to the "blicket," a name that the children had not heard before. The children reliably pointed to the novel object and not to any of the familiar objects.

Explanation:

Researchers examined children's brain activation as they performed this task, and concluded that children applied the new name to the unfamiliar object because of the way brain's language area in the left temporal lobe assigns labels. Children assume that a single object can have only one name. All of the other objects already had names, so they applied the word "blicket" to the new object.

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Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

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Explanation:

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A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

Explanation:

The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because we can only process one complete image at a time.

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Explanation:

Researchers examined subjects’ brain activation as they performed this task. They concluded that this phenomenon occurs because of how areas in the frontal lobe, previously shown to mediate attention, functioned in response to the stimuli. The subjects were still processing the first house and missed seeing the second house because they did not have enough attentional resources left.

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Explanation:

The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because the two images alternate with each other over time.

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Scientific phenomenon:

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Explanation:

Patterns of activation in subjects’ brains indicate that binocular rivalry happens because the two images alternate with each other over time in V1, the visual area of the brain.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

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Explanation:

The researchers claim that this phenomenon occurs because the second house appeared later in the sequence than the first house, and this temporal relationship between the two houses caused the attentional blink.

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Researchers examined subjects’ brain activation as they performed this task. They concluded that this phenomenon occurs because of how areas in the frontal lobe, previously shown to mediate attention, functioned in response to the stimuli. The subjects were still processing the first house and missed seeing the second house because they did not have enough attentional resources left.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

4A

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

Explanation:

The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because we can only process one complete image at a time.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

1C

Scientific phenomenon:

Researchers created a list of facts that about 50% of people knew. Subjects in this experiment read the list of facts and had to say which ones they knew. They then had to judge what percentage of other people would know those facts. Researchers found that the subjects responded differently about other people's knowledge of a fact when the subjects themselves knew that fact. If the subjects did know a fact, they said that an inaccurately large percentage of others would know it too. For example, if a subject already knew that Hartford was the capital of Connecticut, that subject might say that 80% of people would know this, even though the correct answer is 50%. The researchers call this finding "the curse of knowledge."

Explanation:

Brain scans indicate that "curse" happens because of the frontal lobe brain circuitry known to be involved in self-knowledge. Subjects have trouble switching their point of view to consider what someone else might know, mistakenly projecting their own knowledge onto others.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

2A

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of three-year-old children participated in this task. They were shown a set of five objects, four of which were familiar to them and one of which was new. An experimenter asked them to point to each of the familiar objects, which they did correctly. Then the experimenter asked them to point to the "blicket," a name that the children had not heard before. The children reliably pointed to the novel object and not to any of the familiar objects.

Explanation:

The researchers claim that children applied the new name to the unfamiliar object because children assume that a single object can have only one name. All of the other objects already had names, so they applied the word "blicket" to the new object.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

3D

Scientific phenomenon:

Subjects sat at a computer screen. They saw a rapidly flashing series of pictures of faces. Somewhere in this series of faces there were two pictures of houses. Subjects had to press a button each time they saw a house. When the two houses were far apart in the sequence, the subjects were very good at this task. But when the houses were presented close together in the sequence, subjects failed to press the button for the second house. The researchers call this phenomenon “attentional blink.”

Explanation:

Researchers examined subjects’ brain activation as they performed this task. They concluded that this phenomenon occurs because of how areas in the frontal lobe, previously shown to mediate attention, functioned in response to the stimuli. The second house appeared later in the sequence than the first house, and this temporal relationship between the two houses caused the attentional blink.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

4B

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

Explanation:

The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because the two images alternate with each other over time.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

1D

Scientific phenomenon:

Researchers created a list of facts that about 50% of people knew. Subjects in this experiment read the list of facts and had to say which ones they knew. They then had to judge what percentage of other people would know those facts. Researchers found that the subjects responded differently about other people's knowledge of a fact when the subjects themselves knew that fact. If the subjects did know a fact, they said that an inaccurately large percentage of others would know it too. For example, if a subject already knew that Hartford was the capital of Connecticut, that subject might say that 80% of people would know this, even though the correct answer is 50%. The researchers call this finding "the curse of knowledge."

Explanation:

Brain scans indicate that this "curse" happens because of the frontal lobe brain circuitry known to be involved in self-knowledge. Subjects make more mistakes when they have to judge the knowledge of others. People are much better at judging what they themselves know.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

2B

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of three-year-old children participated in this task. They were shown a set of five objects, four of which were familiar to them and one of which was new. An experimenter asked them to point to each of the familiar objects, which they did correctly. Then the experimenter asked them to point to the "blicket," a name that the children had not heard before. The children reliably pointed to the novel object and not to any of the familiar objects.

Explanation:

The researchers claim that children applied the new name to the unfamiliar object because the word "blicket" was new to the children. They needed to pick one of the objects to which to apply this name, and therefore chose the new object.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

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Scientific phenomenon:

Subjects sat at a computer screen. They saw a rapidly flashing series of pictures of faces. Somewhere in this series of faces there were two pictures of houses. Subjects had to press a button each time they saw a house. When the two houses were far apart in the sequence, the subjects were very good at this task. But when the houses were presented close together in the sequence, subjects failed to press the button for the second house. The researchers call this phenomenon “attentional blink.”

Explanation:

The researchers claim that this phenomenon occurs because the subjects were still processing the first house and missed seeing the second house because they did not have enough attentional resources left.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

4C

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

Explanation:

Patterns of activation in subjects’ brains indicate that binocular rivalry happens because we can only process one complete image at a time in V1, the visual area of the brain.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

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Scientific phenomenon:

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Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

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Scientific phenomenon:

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Explanation:

Researchers examined children's brain activation as they performed this task, and concluded that children applied the new name to the unfamiliar object because of the way brain's language area in the left temporal lobe assigns labels. Children assume that a single object can have only one name. All of the other objects already had names, so they applied the word "blicket" to the new object.

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Scientific phenomenon:

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Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

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Scientific phenomenon:

A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

Explanation:

The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because the two images alternate with each other over time.

How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

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Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

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Explanation:

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How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

4D

Scientific phenomenon:

A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

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Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

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How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

3C

Scientific phenomenon:

Subjects sat at a computer screen. They saw a rapidly flashing series of pictures of faces. Somewhere in this series of faces there were two pictures of houses. Subjects had to press a button each time they saw a house. When the two houses were far apart in the sequence, the subjects were very good at this task. But when the houses were presented close together in the sequence, subjects failed to press the button for the second house. The researchers call this phenomenon “attentional blink.”

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How satisfying do you find this explanation? (*please circle your answer*)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying

4A

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A group of subjects were given a pair of 3D glasses that had one red lens and one green lens. As they looked at a special picture through the red lens only, they saw a house. Through the green lens, they saw a face. During the study, the subjects looked at the picture with both eyes, one looking through the red lens and one through the green lens. Scientists asked them to press a button to report what they were currently seeing over a period of several minutes. The scientists discovered that the two images switched — sometimes people saw a face, sometimes a house, but never both at once. This phenomenon is called “binocular rivalry.”

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The researchers claim that binocular rivalry happens because we can only process one complete image at a time.

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-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Very unsatisfying			Neither			Very satisfying