
DFT

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Instructions:

Imagine reading the book that takes place on an unknown planet, named XYZ. Planet XYZ is inhabited with fantastic creatures: hliks, whalps, pliffs, strimes and so on. Though you do not know how they look or behave, you realize there are some relationships between them.

This test consists of 8 test items. Six sentences about XYZ inhabitants will be presented in each test item. Five of these sentences will be placed above the line and one will be placed below the line. Sentence below the line is true. It is not known though, how someone could come to conclusion stated in this sentence. What is certain, is that sentences presented above the line were into consideration in that case.

Your task is to decide, which of sentences above the line must be true in order to accept the sentence below the line. Give your answer by writing number of the sentence or numbers of the sentences. Give as many sets (combinations) of sentences as you can. In each set, there can be one or more sentences. It may be the case, that such a set does not exist. It is important to choose sentence or sentences, that suffice to come to a conclusion stated by sentence below the line (or in other words: be sure that every chosen combination does not include unnecessary sentences). One sentence can be used in more than one set.

Example with correct answer:

- (1) Some nedges are dwens.
- (2) Some strimes are dwens.
- (3) Every nedge is a strime.
- (4) Every nedge is a dwen.
- (5) This is not the case, that no dwen is a strime.
Some dwens are strimes.

Answer: (2); (5); (3 and 4); (1 and 4)

Comment:

The answer consists of all the smallest sets of sentences that if they were true, they would yield to conclusion stated by sentence below the line. Sentence no. 4 was used twice (which is allowed).

If the sentence no. 2 (set no. 1) was true, it would be possible to come to conclusion stated by sentence below the line. The same applies to the sentence no. 5. The presumption that both sentences 2 and 5 were true, would also yield to the given conclusion; however, such an answer would be considered as incorrect, as it would contain more sentences than are sufficient.

Important remarks:

- The word “some” is interpreted here as “at least some”. Given that meaning of the word “some”, the sentence “Some sparrows are birds” is considered as true.
- In sentences presented above the line, words preceded with “non-” prefix can appear; for example: non-veece. Non-X is every object that is not X. Regarding our world, non-dogs are all objects that are not dogs.

- Below every test item there is a space for your answers. Try to be exact in indicating, which sentences you consider as a separate sets and which, according to you, are a part of a bigger set.
- You can do any notes or drawings on your test materials.

Remember: there can be one correct set of premises, multiple correct sets or correct set may not exist.

This test is fully anonymous. Results will be used only for scientific purposes. You can ask questions to researcher anytime.

Solving the test will take up to 40 minutes.

PRE-PILOT

- I (1) Every faub is a non-veece.
(2) No phodd is a veece.
(3) No veece is a phodd.
(4) Every veece is a non-faub.
(5) Every faub is a phodd.
No faub is a veece.

Answer: _____

- II (1) Every yote is a pliff.
(2) No furch is a pliff.
(3) No pliff is a furch.
(4) Some furches are not pliffs.
(5) No furch is a yote.
Some furches are not yotes.

Answer: _____

- III (1) Some hilks are grasks.
(2) Some grasks are not twalks.
(3) This is not the case that no hilk is a grask.
(4) Some grasks are twalks.
(5) Every twalk is a hilk.
Some hilks are not grasks.

Answer: _____

- IV (1) Some psoats are sneems.
(2) Every sneem is a psoat.
(3) Some sneems are non-psoats.
(4) This is not the case that no sneem is a psoat.
(5) This is not the case that no psoat is a sneem.
Some sneems are psoats.

Answer: _____

- V (1) No whalp is a hurg.
(2) Every gnilk is a whalp.
(3) Every hurg is a whalp.
(4) No hurg is a whalp.
(5) No gnilk is a whalp.
This is not the case, that some gnilks are hurgs.

Answer: _____

- VI (1) Every cirm is a thall.
(2) Some jitches are not thalls.
(3) Some cirms are thalls.
(4) Every jitch is a cirm.
(5) This is not the case, that some jitches are not thalls.
Every jitch is a thall.

Answer: _____

- VII (1) This is not the case, that some glages are slaths.
(2) Every slath is a thark.
(3) No glage is a slath.
(4) No thark is a glage.
(5) This is not the case, that some slaths are glages.
No slath is a glage.

Answer: _____

- VIII (1) This is not the case that every nert is a snamp.
(2) Some nerts are not non-snamps.
(3) Some drimes are nerts.
(4) Every nert is a drime.
(5) Every drime is a snamp.
Some nerts are snamps.

Answer: _____

Demographics

gender: _____

age: _____

degree course: _____

year of study: _____

today's date: _____

PRE-PILOT