Questionnaire

1. What is your name?

2. What are your pronouns?

3. What is your favorite number between 1 and 100? (integers only)

4. What is your birthday? (just month and day, not year)

5. What are the last 3 digits of your telephone number? (If you don't have a number, or prefer not to share, choose 3 digits at random)

For each of questions 3, 4, and 5 you answered above, assess how likely you think it is that...

- someone else reported the same answer as you;
- at least two people reported the same answer (but not necessarily the same answer as you)

Use the following scale to describe this likelihood and fill-out the table below:

1. Almost certainly (AS): you can't imagine this not happening
2. Very likely (VL): you're confidant that this will happen, but it's possible it might not.
3. Likely (L): this probably will happen, but you wouldn't be surprised if it didn't
4. Even (E): this is about as likely to happen as not
5. Unlikely (U): this probably won't happen, but you wouldn't be surprised if it did
6. Very unlikely (VU): you're confidant that this won't happen, but it's possible it might.
7. Almost never (AN): you can't imagine this ever happening

	Same as you	Two people same
Question 3		
Question 4		
Question 5		

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean to say a real-world event has a particular probability of occurring? (For example, what does 25% mean in the claim "There is a 25% chance of rain tomorrow"?)

   (a) Does your answer change if you are describing an uncertain phenomenon that can't be repeated? ()For example, in the statement "Candidate A has a 25% chance of winning the 2022 election.")

   (b) Does your answer change if the phenomenon has a cost and reward? (For example, suppose a casino game costs \$1 to play and the operator states it has a 25% chance of awarding \$4)

2. Suppose someone claims that an event has a particular probability. How could we verify or falsify this claim?

3. What is the benefit of quantifying uncertainty? What are some negative consequences?