

Read the following sentences. Find and correct errors in subject-verb agreement.

1. In general, our political culture seems to be increasingly populated by people who espouse~~s~~ outlandish or demonstrably false claims that often align~~s~~ with their political ideology. (2 errors)

2. The good news ~~are-is~~ that psychologists and other social scientists are working hard to understand what prevent~~s~~ people from seeing through propaganda. The bad news ~~are-is~~ that there is not yet a consensus on the answer. (3 errors)

3. Much of the debate among researchers fall~~s~~ into two opposing camps. One group claims that our ability to reason ~~are-is~~ hijacked by our partisan convictions: that is, we're prone to rationalization. The other group – to which the two of us belong – claim~~s~~ that the problem is that we often fail~~s~~ to exercise our critical faculties: that is, we're mentally lazy. (4 errors)

4. However, recent research suggest~~s~~ a silver lining to the dispute: Both camps appear~~s~~ to be capturing an aspect of the problem. Once we understand how much of the problem is a result of rationalization and how much a result of laziness, and as we learn more about which factor play~~s~~ a role in what types of situations, we'll be better able to design policy solutions to help combat the problem. (3 errors)

5. Some of the most striking evidence used to support this position come~~s~~ from an influential 2012 study in which the law professor Dan Kahan and his colleagues found that the degree of political polarization on the issue of climate change ~~were-was~~ greater among people who scored higher on measures of science literacy and numerical ability than it was among those who scored lower on these tests. (2 errors)

6. But this "rationalization" account, though compelling in some contexts, ~~does~~ not strike us as the most natural or most common explanation of the human weakness for misinformation. We believe that people often just ~~doesn't~~ think critically enough about the information they encounter. (2 errors)

7. A great deal of research in cognitive psychology ~~have-has~~ shown that a little bit of reasoning goes a long way toward forming accurate beliefs. For example, people who think~~s~~ more analytically (those who are more likely to exercise their analytic skills and not just trust their "gut" response) ~~is-are~~ less superstitious, less likely to believe in conspiracy theories and less receptive to seemingly profound but actually empty assertions (like "Wholeness quiets infinite phenomena"). (3 errors)

8. Our results strongly suggests that somehow cultivating or promoting our reasoning abilities should be part of the solution to the kinds of partisan misinformation that circulates on social media. And other new research provides evidence that even in highly political contexts, people is-are not as irrational as the rationalization camp contends. (4 errors)

9. Recent studies has-have shown, for instance, that correcting partisan misperceptions does not backfire most of the time – contrary to the results of Professors Nyhan and Reifler described above – but instead leads to more accurate beliefs. (3 errors)

10. We are not arguing that findings such as Professor Kahan's that supports the rationalization theory is-are unreliable. Our argument is that cases in which our reasoning goes awry – which are surprising and attention-grabbing – seems to be exceptions rather than the rule. (3 errors)