Name		

Lies, Bold Lies Answer Key

1. Claim that feels off: "Eating ice cream every day increases intelligence by 300%."

Why it feels suspicious: This sounds unrealistic because intelligence can't be measured in percentages like that, and no food instantly makes someone smarter. The number "300%" is an extreme and specific statistic, which is a common sign of made-up data. Real studies rarely use round numbers that big without detailed context.

What kind of real evidence could make it believable: There would need to be a credible, peer-reviewed scientific study showing that people who eat ice cream regularly perform significantly better on cognitive tests than those who don't. The study would need to explain how ice cream affects the brain - for example, through nutrients or mood improvement - and show consistent results across many participants.

2. Claim that feels off: "Vanilla was found to make students better at math, while chocolate boosted creativity and science skills."

Why it feels suspicious: There's no known link between ice cream flavors and specific subjects in school. This claim treats flavor as if it directly affects brain function, which doesn't make scientific sense. It also divides subjects in a cartoonish way that sounds entertaining but not research-based.

What kind of real evidence could make it believable: To make this claim credible, the AI would need to show controlled experiments comparing how people perform after eating different ice cream flavors, while ruling out other factors like mood, temperature, or sugar content. It would also need expert explanation - for example, a neuroscientist describing how certain ingredients might influence energy or focus.

3. Claim that feels off: "Some students who switched to an all-ice-cream diet got accepted into every college they applied to."

Why it feels suspicious: This is a huge red flag because it connects diet and college admissions without any logical or scientific link. Getting into college depends on grades, essays, and extracurriculars - not food choices. It also uses absolute language ("every college"), which makes it sound exaggerated and fake.

What kind of real evidence could make it believable: To even begin proving this, the Al would need verified data showing a measurable relationship between ice cream consumption and academic success, plus clear reasoning explaining why that connection exists. It would also need multiple examples from real, traceable people - not vague "some students" statements.

