1. When a person’s relative preference for well-being at an earlier date over a later date is the same no matter when he or she is asked, we call this:

   a. Present bias
   b. Sophistication
   c. Time consistency
   d. Naïveté

2. What do Ariely and Wertenbroch (2002) investigate?

   a. The impact of deadlines on class and work performance
   b. The impact of food prices on obesity
   c. The impact of commitment devices on savings behavior
   d. The impact of laptops on productivity

3. In Ariely and Wertenbroch (2002), do early deadlines help (relative to the case without any early deadlines)?

   a. Yes, they always help.
   b. No, they never help.
   c. It depends. Sometimes they help, sometimes they don’t help. (a reasonable reading of the question may lead to this answer)