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TEST- 4 ON CRITICAL THINKING

Review Answers

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Question 1

which one is the characteristics of uncritical thinkers

a. Pretend they know more than they do

b. to follow feelings and impulsively

c. give preference to views that support their established views

d. process speech themselves and ones own opinions, and so something to pay attention to others' view

✓ d. all of the above

Question 2

_____requires that one who argues for or against a position should use an argument that meets the fundamental structural requirements of a well-formed argument.

The structural principle requires that one who argues for or against a position should use an argument that meets the fundamental structural requirements of a well-formed argument.

Question 3

_____contrasts with shallow and superficial thinking.

Comprehensive contrasts with shallow and superficial thinking.

Question 4

who define Critical thinking as the mode of thinking about any subject, content, or problem in which the thinker improves the quality of his or her thinking by skillfully taking charge of the structures inherent in thinking and imposing intellectual standards upon them.

a. Robert Ennis

✓ b. Richard Paul

c. John Dewey

d. Edward Glaser

Question 5

_____is the tendency to see reality as centered on oneself.

Egocentrism is the tendency to see reality as centered on oneself.

Question 6

The two popular forms of relativism are_ and_

The two popular forms of relativism are subjectivism and cultural relativism

Question 7

_is focusing and carefully choosing only the information that has logical relation with the ideas at hands

Relevance is focusing and carefully choosing only the information that has logical relation with the ideas at hands

Question 8

_requires that each participant should be committed to the task of earnestly searching for the truth or at least the most defendable position on the issue at hands.

The truth-seeking principle requires that each participant should be committed to the task of earnestly searching for the truth or at least the most defensible position on the issue at stake.

Question 9

_is principle of a good argument that requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position he should set forth only reasons whose truth provides some evidence for the truth of the conclusion.

The relevance principle is principle of a good argument that requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should set forth only reasons whose truth provides some evidence for the truth of the conclusion.

Question 10

_is a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

Stereotype is a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

Question 11

_requires that the burden of proof for any position usually rests on the participant who sets forth the position.

The burden of proof principle requires that the burden of proof for any position usually rests on the participant who sets forth the position.

Question 12

_requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should include in the argument an effective rebuttal to all anticipated serious criticisms of the argument that may be brought against it or against the position it supports.

The rebuttal principle requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should include in the argument an effective rebuttal to all anticipated serious criticisms of the argument that may be brought against it or against the position it supports.

Question 13

_can hinder rational thinking by focusing excessively on the group.

Socioegocentrism can hinder rational thinking by focusing excessively on the group.

Question 14

_requires that each participant in a discussion of a disputed issue should be willing to accept the fact that he or the most defensible position on the question.

The fallibility principle requires that each participant in a discussion of a disputed issue should be willing to accept the fact that he or the most defensible position on the question.

Question 15

_requires that if the participants argument is reformulated by an opponent, it should be carefully expressed in its strongest possible version that is consistent with what is believed to be the original intention of the arguer.

The principle of charity requires that if the participants argument is reformulated by an opponent, it should be carefully expressed in its strongest possible version that is consistent with what is believed to be the original intention of the arguer.

Question 16

_refers to clear understanding of concepts and clearly expressing them in a language that is free of obscurity and vagueness

Clarity refers to clear understanding of concepts and clearly expressing them in a language that is free of obscurity and vagueness

Question 17

_requires that the burden of proof for any position usually rests on the participant who sets forth the position.

The burden of proof principle requires that the burden of proof for any position usually rests on the participant who sets forth the position.

Question 18

_is a matter of being exact, accurate and careful.

Precision is a matter of being exact, accurate and careful.

Question 19

_requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should attempt to provide relevant and acceptable reasons of the right kind, that together are sufficient in number and weight to justify the acceptance of the conclusion.

The sufficiency principle requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should attempt to provide relevant and acceptable reasons of the right kind, that together are sufficient in number and weight to justify the acceptance of the conclusion.

Question 20

to base judgments on first impressions and gut reactions is the trait of critical thinkers

True

✓ False

Question 21

_is about the quality of always behaving in the same way or of having the same opinions or standards

Consistency is about the quality of always behaving in the same way or of having the same opinions or standards

Question 22

_requires that an issue should be considered resolved if the arguement for one of the alternate positions is a structurally sound, one that uses relevant and acceptable reasons that together provide sufficient grounds to justify the conclusion and that also include an effective rebuttal to all serious criticisms of the argument and/or the position it supports.

The sufficiency principle requires that an issue should be considered resolved if the arguement for one of the alternative positions is a structurally sound, one that uses relevant and acceptable reasons that together provide sufficient grounds to justify the conclusion and that also include an effective rebuttal to all serious criticisms of the argument and/or the position it supports.

Question 23

_refers to a state of believing something not because you had good evidence for it but simply because you wished it were true.

Wishful thinking refers to a state of believing something not because you had good evidence for it but simply because you wished it were true.

Question 24

_is about having and getting true information

Accuracy is about having and getting true information

Question 25

_is the standard of of critical thinking that requires our thinking be open minded, impartial, and free of distorting biases and preconceptions.

Fairness is the standard of of critical thinking that requires our thinking be open minded, impartial, and free of distorting biases and preconceptions.

Question 26

_requires that if no position is defended by a good argument, or if two or more positions seem to be defended with equal strength, one should, in most cases, suspend judgment about the issue.

The suspension of judgment principle requires that if no position is defended by a good argument, or if two or more positions seem to be defended with equal strength, one should, in most cases, suspend judgment about the issue.

Question 27

_requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should provide reasons that are likely to be accepted by a mature, rational person and that meet standard criteria of acceptability.

The acceptability principle requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should provide reasons that are likely to be accepted by a mature, rational person and that meet standard criteria of acceptability.

Question 28

_can be defined as a wide range of cognitive skills and intellectual dispositions needed to effectively identify, analyse, and evaluate arguments and truth claims

Critical thinking can be defined as a wide range of cognitive skills and intellectual dispositions needed to effectively identify, analyse, and evaluate arguments and truth claims

Question 29

critical thinkers pursue truth, are curious about a wide range of issues and have the intellectual perseverance to pursue insights or truths despite obstacles or difficulties

✓ True

False

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