Logic and Critical Thinking Mid Exam (30%) 2019/2020 A/y Time allowed: 60'

INSTRUCTION: Attempt all questions critically and write your answers on the space provided only

Part I:- Say True if it is correct and False if wrong.

1. Studying philosophy helps us to deal with the uncertainty of living.
2. Philosophy is a discipline in which questions are more important than answers.
3. Wishful thinking refers to the state of believing something with good evidences.
4. Searching for meaning and rational basis for moral judgments is the business of normative ethics.
5. According to rationalists, sense cannot give us coherent and universally valid judgment.

Part II:-Choose The Best Possible Answer

6. As student of logic and critical thinking, what you would do *if you became aware of evidence indicating that one your beliefs is not true?*
   A. Boycott those who falsify my belief
   B. Continue to believe even if it is wrong, because I am happy with it
   C. I do not want to change my mind on my belief
   D. I will admit my mistake and review the validity of the new evidence that falsify my belief
7. Identify the one which is **not** the principle of critical thinking.
   A. The suspension of judgment C. The burden of proof
   B. The relativistic thinking D. Fallibility E. None of the above
8. Which one is wrong about philosophy as a love of wisdom?
   A. It lets the wisdom to control your passion
   B. It reminds you that knowing oneself is the beginning of wisdom
   C. Philosophy helps you to forget yourself D. All of the Above
9. A person engaging in *truth-seeking* principle of critical thinking does one of the following except:
   A. Thoughtfully considering criticisms of his/her own views
   B. Willing to examine alternative positions seriously
   C. Looking for insights in the positions of others
   D. Listen to the arguments of alternative positions E. None of the above
10. The word critical in critical thinking refers to:
    A. Fault finding attitude C. Attempt to win an argument
    B. A lack of respect for other people D. Using careful judgment E. None of the above
11. According to Bertrand Russell, the value of philosophy lies on:
    A. Narrowing our thoughts and putting us under the tyranny of custom
    B. Keeping alive our sense of wonder by showing familiar things in unfamiliar aspect
    C. Searching and having certain answers for questions that matter humanity
    D. Keeping intact somewhat our arrogant dogmatism E. All except D
12. For critical thinkers, the best way to deal with group pressure is:
    A. Proportion your belief to the strength of reasons D. Reject claims caused by groups
    B. Accept only claims endorsed by preferred groups E. A and C are answers
    C. Proportion your belief to the strength of group influence
13. Wisdom for philosophers is not:
    A. The development of critical habit C. The continuous search for truth
    B. Technical skills of professionals D. The questioning of the apparent E. All except C
14. Treating of all relevant viewpoints alike without reference to one's own feelings or interests refers to:
    A. Consistency B. Fairness C. Accuracy D. Precision
15. Identify the one which is **not** basic traits of critical thinkers
    A. Fear and resist ideas that challenge their basic beliefs
    B. Have the intellectual courage to face fairly ideas that challenge even their most basic beliefs
    C. Tend to disengage in "groupthink" critically following the beliefs and values of the crowd
    D. Think independently and are not afraid to disagree with group opinion
16. The one who defines critical thinking from its '**meta-cognition**' aspect is:
    A. John Dewey B. Robert Ennis C. Richard Paul D. Michael Scriven

17. One of the following statements is true about philosophy:
A. The very meaning of 'Philosophy' is one of the basic questions of philosophy.
B. Philosophy is merely concerned in issues that other disciplines haven't addressed so far.
C. Philosophy is necessarily about how to deny reality and falsify faith/religion.
D. Philosophy is incomprehensible field of study dealing with issues that have universal nature.

18. Socrates said that "*The unexamined life is not worth living*". What do you think he meant by this dictum?
A. The lives of too many people are controlled more by circumstances than by their own choices
B. Critical thinkers choices their lives rather than opting for the security of fitting into the crowd
C. Developing a rational life plan D. Living the self-examined life E. All of the above

19. Critical Thinking is:
A. A matter of accumulating a lot of information and having good memory.
B. Naturally gifted skill and cannot to be acquired by any other means.
C. An extraordinary thinking that everyman is capable of doing.
D. About badly criticizing other people's arguments and ideas.

20. Among the following questions, one is not a basic question in philosophy, which one? E. None of the above.
A. Where did the universe come from? C. What time is it?
B. Are Animals Moral Agents or Moral Subjects? D. What is an argument?

21. The *Charity Principle of Critical Thinking* refers to:
A. The knowledge that one's own initial view may not be the most defensible position on the question.
B. The willingness to examine alternative positions and allow others to present their arguments.
C. Suspending a judgment if two or more positions seem to be defended with equal strength.
D. The chance to make clear and amend one's argument without making any change to the original intention of the argument.

22. Among the following alternatives, which one is **correct**?
A. Philosophy is luxurious to developing countries where most of their people living under poverty.
B. Not all intelligent and smart people are critical thinkers.
C. Critical thinking can be affected by the ethnicity someone is from. D. All of the above

23. _____is the view that the existence and non-existence of God is unknown or unknowable.
A. Skepticism B. Nihilism C. Agnosticism D. Pessimism

24. "***Is basic reality found in matter or in spirit?***" This question can be asked under:
A. Theological B. Ontological C. Anthropological D. Cosmological

25. "The Rebuttal Principle" of a good argument refers to:
A. An argument must look and works like an argument.
B. Any argument is subject to falsifiability and refutation.
C. The formulations of all positions should be free of any kind of linguistic confusion.
D. The one who argue is with the duty to justify his claim.

Answer sheet

NAME: [redacted]

1. I	6. D	11. C	16. C	21. B
2. I	7. B	12. D	17. B	22. C
3. I	8. A	13. B	18. E	23. C
4. F	9. A	14. B	19. E	24. B
5. I	10. D	15. A	20. C	25. B