

1. Critical thinking is based onstandards
 - a. Rational
 - b. True
 - c. Irrational
 - d. True

Answer:A

Explanation: Critical thinking is based on rational standards

2. In critical thinking we existing thinking.
 - a. Accept
 - b. Evaluate
 - c. Control
 - d. Reject

Answer:B

Explanation: We evaluate existing thinking in critical thinking.

3. What does the word critical in critical thinking refer to?
 - a. Showing respect for others
 - b. Voicing out your opinion
 - c. Using careful judgment or judicious evaluation
 - d. Believing everything you hear

Answer:C

Explanation: Critical in critical thinking means using careful judgment

4. Critical thinking has to do with.....
 - a. Believing everyone's words
 - b. Determining the cause of our beliefs
 - c. Explaining our beliefs
 - d. Pinpointing the psychological basis for our beliefs

Answer:D

Explanation: Critical thinking has to do with pinpointing the psychological basis for our beliefs

5. Which of these moral principles guides what we actually think and do?
 - a. Normative
 - b. Causative
 - c. Assertive
 - d. Descriptive

Answer:D

Explanation: Descriptive standards guide what we actually think and do.

6. We form beliefs that are and in critical thinking.
- True and objective
 - True and subjective
 - False and subjective
 - False and objective

Answer:A

Explanation: We form beliefs that are true and objective in critical thinking.

7. Statements that are intended to tell why or how something is the case are
- Evaluations
 - Formulations
 - Explanations
 - Beliefs

Answer:C

Explanation: Statements that are intended to tell why or how something is the case are explanations.

8. An assertion that something is or is not the case is a
- Belief
 - Statement
 - Assumption
 - Formation

Answer:B

Explanation: An assertion that something is or is not the case is a statement.

9. We have good reason to a claim if it conflicts with our background information.
- Accept
 - Delete
 - Reject
 - Doubt

Answer:C

Explanation:

10. Critical thinking helps a thinker to improve the quality of his
- Evaluation
 - Thinking
 - Belief
 - Formulation

Answer:B

Explanation: Critical thinking helps a thinker to improve the quality of his thinking.

11. Critical thinking does not involve
- a. Criticizing
 - b. Evaluation
 - c. Formulation
 - d. Beliefs

Answer:A

Explanation: Critical thinking is not the same as criticizing.

12. Which of these is a goal of critical thinking?
- a. Belief every claim
 - b. Fully evaluate all parts of a claim
 - c. Understand a claim
 - d. Reject a claim

Answer:B

Explanation: The goal of critical thinking is to fully evaluate parts of a claim and the claim as a whole.

13. Critical thinking is an exercise in
- a. Acquiring knowledge
 - b. Understanding claims
 - c. Problem solving
 - d. Rejecting claims

Answer:C

Explanation: Critical thinking is an exercise in problem solving

14. A/an is addressing a specific problem by offering a position and providing reasons for that position.
- a. Argument
 - b. Critical thinking
 - c. Innovation
 - d. Creation

Answer:A

Explanation: An argument is addressing a specific problem by offering a position and providing reasons for that position.

15. Which of these is not a concept of critical thinking?

- a. Evaluating claims
- b. Rejecting assumptions
- c. Understanding concepts
- d. Formulating claims

Answer:C

Explanation: understanding concepts is not a concept of critical thinking

16. The moral principle that guides what we ought to do or think is

- a. Normative
- b. Causative
- c. Assertive
- d. Descriptive

Answer:A

Explanation: The moral principle that guides what we ought to do or this is normative.

17. How does this bear on the issue at hand?

This question relates to which of the following standards?

- a. Fairness
- b. Relevance
- c. Accuracy
- d. Completeness

Answer:B

Explanation: The question relates to the standards of relevance.

18. A argument is one that is valid and has all premises true.

- a. Invalid
- b. Strong
- c. Weak
- d. Sound

Answer:D

Explanation: A sound argument is one that has all premises true.

19. Which of these reasoning guarantees the truth of the conclusion?

- a. Deductive
- b. Inclusive
- c. Inductive
- d. Abductive

Answer:A

Explanation: A deductive reasoning guarantees the truth of the conclusion.

20. An argument is said to be if the premises of the argument is true and the conclusion is false.

- a. Valid
- b. Invalid
- c. Conclusive
- d. Valid

Answer:B

Explanation: An invalid argument is one that has the premises to be true but the conclusion is false