

Test Bank

for

Facione and Gittens

THINK Critically

Second Edition

prepared by

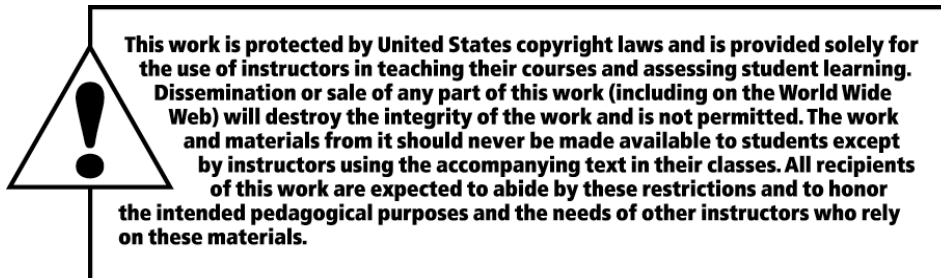
Pearson Education

Pearson Education

Boston Columbus Indianapolis New York San Francisco Upper Saddle River
Amsterdam Cape Town Dubai London Madrid Milan Munich Paris Montreal Toronto
Delhi Mexico City Sao Paulo Sydney Hong Kong Seoul Singapore Taipei Tokyo

Copyright © 2013 Pearson Education, Inc., One Lake Street, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. All rights reserved. Manufactured in the United States of America. The contents, or parts thereof, may be reproduced with *THINK Critically*, by Peter Facione and Carol Gittens, provided such reproductions bear copyright notice, but may not be reproduced in any form for any other purpose without written permission from the copyright owner. To obtain permission(s) to use material from this work, please submit a written request to Pearson Education, Inc., Permissions Department, One Lake Street, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458 or you may fax your request to 201-236-3290.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 16 15 14 13 12



ISBN-10: 0-205-88687-6
ISBN-13: 978-0-205-88687-6

Contents

Chapter 1	The Power of Critical Thinking	1
Chapter 2	Skilled and Eager to Think	8
Chapter 3	Solve Problems and Succeed in College	15
Chapter 4	Clarify Ideas and Concepts	22
Chapter 5	Analyze Arguments and Diagram Decisions	29
Chapter 6	Evaluate the Credibility of Claims and Sources	36
Chapter 7	Evaluate Arguments: <i>The Four Basic Tests</i>	43
Chapter 8	Evaluate Deductive Reasoning and Spot Deductive Fallacies	50
Chapter 9	Evaluate Inductive Reasoning and Spot Inductive Fallacies	57
Chapter 10	Think Heuristically: <i>Risk and Benefits of Snap Judgments</i>	65
Chapter 11	Think Reflectively: <i>Strategies for Decision Making</i>	73
Chapter 12	Comparative Reasoning: <i>Think “This Is Like That”</i>	80
Chapter 13	Ideological Reasoning: <i>Think “Top Down”</i>	87
Chapter 14	Empirical Reasoning: <i>Think “Bottom Up”</i>	94
Chapter 15	Write Sound and Effective Arguments	101

Supplement Chapters – Actual chapters available through Pearson Custom Library

Chapter A	Think Like a Social Scientist	108
Chapter B	Think Like a Natural Scientist	115
Chapter C	Ethical Decision Making	122
Chapter D	The Logic of Declarative Statements	129

Test Bank for Chapter 1

The following assessment has been created for in-class use. This assessment is available through Pearson's MyTest website—allowing for easy access for creating your own tests. This assessment is also offered in a Blackboard/Angel/D2L/WebCT package. Please contact your local Pearson sales representative to learn about the options available. Visit <http://www.pearsonhighered.com/relocator>.

Multiple Choice Questions

Difficulty: 1 = Easy; 2 = Medium; 3 = Challenging

Choose the best possible answer for each of the following.

1. What is the definition of critical thinking?
 - A. limited encouragement
 - B. being negative about a situation
 - C. the process of reasoned judgment
 - D. having a critical worldview

*Answer: C
Difficulty: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge*

2. Which of the following statements about critical thinking is true?
 - A. We all possess the same amount of critical thinking skills and must choose to use it in our daily lives.
 - B. Some people are born without any critical thinking skills and, therefore, cannot be expected to think critically.
 - C. We all have some level of skill in critical thinking and we have the capacity to improve those skills.
 - D. Critical thinking skills cannot be improved over time. You must simply do the best with what you have.

*Answer: C
Difficulty: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge*

3. Which of the following statements about risk and uncertainty is true?
 - A. Nobody can escape life's risks and uncertainties.
 - B. Some people are exempt from risk and uncertainty.
 - C. If you don't take risks, there will be no uncertainty in your life.
 - D. Men are more prone to risk and uncertainty than women.

*Answer: A
Difficulty: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge*

4. What is the definition of perception management?
- A. the provision of technological resources to low-income populations
 - B. the act of presenting equal information regarding all sides of an issue
 - C. the process of helping individuals make their own educated decisions about issues at hand
 - D. the carefully choreographed manipulation of the beliefs and feelings of large numbers of people

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

5. What does self-regulation mean?
- A. an individual's capacity to monitor his/her own thinking process
 - B. the government's responsibility to regulate risk
 - C. a boss's role of overseeing his/her employees
 - D. the practice of reading only information you agree with

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

6. Poor critical thinking typically results in
- A. well-reasoned decisions.
 - B. failure to reach one's goals.
 - C. lucky second chances.
 - D. accurate and educated opinions.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

7. Understanding the concept of process of judgment is directly related to
- A. perception management.
 - B. information deregulation.
 - C. judgment deficit disorder.
 - D. outcomes of critical thinking.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

8. In general, which of the following is an adjective that can be used to describe critical thinkers?
- A. negative
 - B. skeptical
 - C. uninformed
 - D. nitpicky

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

9. According to the text, critical thinking can be decisive without being
- A. forceful.
 - B. evaluative.
 - C. stubborn
 - D. skeptical.

Answer: C
Difficulty: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

10. To be an effective critical thinker, one must possess critical thinking skills and
- A. be disposed to use these skills.
 - B. have an adequate income.
 - C. attend a four-year college.
 - D. enjoy a stable home life.

Answer: A
Difficulty: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

11. When forming an opinion, Jerry is prone to harshly criticizing any opinion he doesn't agree with. According to the text, Jerry is being too _____ to be an effective critical thinker.
- A. evaluative
 - B. wishy-washy
 - C. judgmental
 - D. open-minded

Answer: C
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

12. Trudy purchased a home with a mortgage payment that was 60% of her monthly income. She is now in foreclosure. It is very likely that this situation could have been avoided had she used which concept discussed in the text?
- A. professional subskills
 - B. homeowner conceptualization
 - C. mortgage justification
 - D. critical thinking

Answer: D
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

13. Tara decides not to vaccinate her child. Tara's child contracts measles and infects a newborn baby who dies from the disease. This is an example of which concept from the text?
- A. effective critical thinking skills
 - B. individual decisions with a far-reaching impact
 - C. the effects of information deregulation
 - D. harmonious social law theory

Answer: B
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

14. Phil is trying to choose a college major. He would like to major in music, but he is not sure if he will be able to get a job when he graduates. This is an example of which concept from the text?
- A. unlimited information
 - B. arts denial
 - C. an obvious choice
 - D. life's uncertainties

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

15. George's coworker Dave presents information in a very sarcastic, biting tone. However, he usually makes some good points. As a critical thinker, what should George ask himself?
- A. Should I tell Dave that he really has to tone it down if he wants me to take him seriously?
 - B. Can I move offices so I don't have to listen to Dave's tone anymore?
 - C. Can I identify Dave's good ideas and claims despite his off-putting way of expressing himself?
 - D. Should I express myself in a sarcastic tone in order to be taken more seriously?

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

16. Jill's friend Mary was recently laid off. Mary is crying on the phone with Jill, saying a lot of negative things about her past employer and future job prospects. As a good critical thinker, what is Jill doing?
- A. interpreting Mary's needs
 - B. multitasking while she talks with Mary
 - C. bashing Mary's employer
 - D. trying to get off the phone

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

17. Jeff runs a small business that is experiencing financial difficulty. At the height of his stress, he sends out an email to three employees, telling them their services will no longer be needed, without reevaluating his budget. This is an example of
- A. good critical thinking.
 - B. poor critical thinking.
 - C. using critical thinking technology.
 - D. critical human resources.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

18. What is one of the characteristics of critical thinking in a free society?
- A. access to information
 - B. rampant censorship
 - C. limited choices
 - D. government filters

Answer: A
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

19. In what way is critical thinking similar to playing an instrument? Both require
- A. money.
 - B. censorship.
 - C. nit-picking.
 - D. practice.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

20. Critical thinking thrives in an environment
- A. in which there is uniformity of belief.
 - B. in which information flows freely.
 - C. in which censorship prevails.
 - D. in which those in authority control information.

Answer: B
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

21. Jason is a professor at a U.S. university. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Jason must avoid references to critical thinking.
 - B. Jason can only teach government-sanctioned information.
 - C. Jason can teach critical thinking in his courses
 - D. Jason's students are all experienced critical thinkers.

Answer: C
Difficulty: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

22. Based on his quote in the text, which of the following scenarios would Thurgood Marshall approve of?
- A. the U.S. government controlling what information is posted on the internet
 - B. the U.S. government providing extra funding to libraries in low-income neighborhoods
 - C. the U.S. government dictating what books can be read in school
 - D. the U.S. government limiting the teaching of critical thinking at the university level

Answer: B
Difficulty: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

23. Ned has not been to the dentist in 5 years. He has a painful tooth, but he has decided not to go to the dentist because he is afraid of drills. He is making his decision based on
- A. critical thinking.
 - B. unbiased judgment.
 - C. emotional reasoning.
 - D. health regulations.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

24. Kim believes all Mexicans are lazy. Even though she has met several hardworking Mexicans, she refuses to re-evaluate her beliefs. She is lacking in
- A. self-regulatory judgment.
 - B. information bias.
 - C. stereotypical thought.
 - D. thought processes.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

25. Karla decides to go to work even though she is very ill with pneumonia. Her decision
- A. may be the result of government regulations.
 - B. is the result of good critical thinking.
 - C. is nobody's business but her own.
 - D. may impact more people than just her

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

26. Marlene is a college professor who is teaching a critical thinking course. What is something she would say in her lecture?
- A. To be an effective critical thinker, you must be mentally disciplined.
 - B. Effective critical thinking requires you to be judgmental.
 - C. Critical thinking is about finding the Truth (with a capital T).
 - D. Only Americans practice critical thinking.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

27. John is a foreign journalist who was expelled from a country led by a totalitarian regime. His expulsion is an example of which concept discussed in the text?
- A. the credentialing of international journalists
 - B. the effects of foreign critical thinking
 - C. the limitation of accurate information
 - D. the impact of governmental deregulation

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

28. Martha encourages her daughter to audition for the school play, even though her daughter is very nervous to do so. In the context of critical thinking, Martha is teaching her daughter to
- A. ignore her fears.
 - B. focus on academics.
 - C. take healthy risks.
 - D. avoid uncertainty.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

29. Nathan is in charge of presenting information to a women's health care committee. As a Christian, he opposes abortion, so he decides to leave out any reference to it. Based on this scenario, Nathan is
- A. following where reason leads.
 - B. analyzing alternative points of view.
 - C. identifying salient arguments.
 - D. presenting biased information.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

30. Marsha is trying to determine whether or not her colleague is an effective critical thinker. Which of the following tools should she use?
- A. The Critical Thinking Scoring System
 - B. The Holistic Critical Thinking Scoring Rubric
 - C. The Evaluative Critical Thinking Model
 - D. The Critical Thinking Handbook

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application