[Critical Thinking in the Age of Artificial Intelligence](https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/criticalthinkingintheageofartificialintelligence) Copyright © 2025 by Germán Gutiérrez-Sanin is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/), except where otherwise noted.

OpenAI. (2025). ChatGPT. [Large language model]. <https://chat.openai.com/chat>
Prompt: *As a teacher, create a combination of 30 multiple-choice and True or False test questions for first-year college students based on the contents of the attached file: Chapter 1: An Introduction to Critical Thinking.*

1. A student says: "I failed one history quiz, so I’ll never be good at history." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Ad Hominem
	2. Hasty Generalization
	3. Post Hoc (False Cause)
	4. Appeal to Pity

Answer: Hasty Generalization

1. A student says: "I wore these shoes during my last exam and got an A, so these shoes must be lucky." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Post Hoc (False Cause)
	2. Bandwagon Appeal
	3. Ad Hominem
	4. False Analogy

Answer: Post Hoc (False Cause)

1. A student says: "Homework should be banned. Also, the school lunch is terrible!" What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Hasty Generalization
	2. Straw Man
	3. Red Herring
	4. Either/Or (False Dilemma)

Answer: Red Herring

1. A student says: "Everyone is investing in that stock. We should too!" What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Bandwagon Appeal
	2. False Analogy
	3. Appeal to Pity
	4. Hasty Generalization

Answer: Bandwagon Appeal

1. A student says: "You want school uniforms? You must want everyone to be miserable." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Appeal to Pity
	2. Red Herring
	3. Straw Man
	4. False Analogy

Answer: Straw Man

1. A student says, "You’re just a kid—what do you know about politics?" What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Begging the Question
	2. Ad Hominem
	3. Non Sequitur
	4. Either/Or (False Dilemma)

Answer: Ad Hominem

1. A student says: "Either we cancel all tests, or students will be forever stressed." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Either/Or (False Dilemma)
	2. Non Sequitur
	3. Circular Argument
	4. False Analogy

Answer: Either/Or (False Dilemma)

1. A student says: "My favourite celebrity said this book is amazing, so it must be true." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. False Analogy
	2. Appeal to Authority
	3. Appeal to Pity
	4. Post Hoc (False Cause)

Answer: Appeal to Authority

1. A student says: "Vote for me as class president—I’ve had a really hard year." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Appeal to Force
	2. Post Hoc (False Cause)
	3. Appeal to Pity
	4. Hasty Generalization

Answer: Appeal to Pity

1. A student says: "Support my plan or I’ll make sure you’re left out of the group project." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Circular Argument
	2. Begging the Question
	3. False Analogy
	4. Appeal to Force

 Answer: Appeal to Force

1. A student says, "This book is a classic because everyone reads it." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. False Analogy
	2. Appeal to Force
	3. Ad Hominem
	4. Begging the Question

Answer: Begging the Question

1. A student says: "You won’t help with the fundraiser? You must hate our school!" What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Bandwagon Appeal
	2. Non Sequitur
	3. Ad Hominem
	4. Red Herring

Answer: Non Sequitur

1. A student says: "Running a school is like running a business, so schools should aim to make profits." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Bandwagon Appeal
	2. False Analogy
	3. Begging the Question
	4. Appeal to Force

 Answer: False Analogy

1. A student says: "The election was rigged because it was unfair, and it was unfair because it was rigged." What fallacy is being committed?
	1. Either/Or (False Dilemma)
	2. Appeal to Pity
	3. Ad Hominem
	4. Circular Argument

Answer: Circular Argument

1. Which of the following best defines critical thinking?
	1. Memorizing and recalling facts.
	2. Accepting all expert opinions without question.
	3. Reflective and rational analysis of beliefs and decisions
	4. Winning every argument you engage in.

Answer: Reflective and rational analysis of beliefs and decisions.

1. True or False: Critical thinking means being argumentative and always questioning others.
	1. True
	2. False

 Answer: False

1. What are the three components required to improve critical thinking?
	1. Knowledge, Emotion, Discipline
	2. Theory, Practice, Attitude
	3. Argument, Logic, Debate
	4. Memory, Skill, Intelligence

 Answer: Theory, Practice, Attitude

1. True or False: The Socratic Method relies on emotional appeals to persuade others.
	1. True
	2. False

Answer: False

1. Which of the following is an example of a conditional syllogism?
	1. All mammals are animals. All rabbits are mammals. Therefore, all rabbits are animals.
	2. If a substance reacts with acid, then it is a base. This substance reacts with acid. Therefore, it is a base.
	3. Either an action is morally right or wrong. This one is not wrong. Therefore, it is right.
	4. Some contracts require written consent. This contract does not have one. Therefore, it may not be binding.

Answer: If a substance reacts with acid, then it is a base. This substance reacts with acid. Therefore, it is a base.

1. True or False: Aristotle introduced the concept of syllogisms.
	1. True
	2. False

Answer: True

1. Which syllogism type uses absolute terms like 'all' or 'none'?
	1. Disjunctive
	2. Particular
	3. Universal
	4. Categorical

 Answer: Universal

1. True or False: Logic only applies to the field of philosophy.
	1. True
	2. False

Answer: False

1. What historical figure is known for the method of systematic questioning?
	1. Plato
	2. Aristotle
	3. Socrates
	4. Descartes

Answer: Socrates

1. True or False: Circular arguments provide independent evidence to support their claims.
	1. True
	2. False

Answer: False

1. Which of the following best describes a categorical syllogism?
	1. If A, then B
	2. Either A or B
	3. If A is part of C, then B is part of C
	4. All A are B, some C are A

Answer: If A is part of C, then B is part of C

1. True or False: Metacognitive skills involve thinking about thinking.
	1. True
	2. False

Answer: True

1. Which of the following is not a barrier to critical thinking?
	1. Preferring to be told the answer
	2. Avoiding criticism
	3. Reviewing past mistakes
	4. Making decisions based on gut feeling

 Answer: Reviewing past mistakes

1. True or False: A good critical thinker relies solely on emotional responses.
	1. True
	2. False

Answer: False

1. Which of the following fields benefits from strong critical thinking skills?
	1. Only law and medicine
	2. All fields, including education and finance
	3. Only science and research
	4. None of the above

Answer: All fields, including education and finance

1. True or False: Logical fallacies can influence real-world decisions and public opinion.
	1. True
	2. False

Answer: True