# Test Questions

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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 Six: Artificial Reasoning Vs. Human Reasoning*

1. Which statement best contrasts the ORIGIN of Human Intelligence (H.I.) and Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)?
   1. H.I. is computational; A.I. is biological and experiential.
   2. H.I. is biological and experiential; A.I. is computational and engineered.
   3. Both H.I. and A.I. share the same biological origin.
   4. H.I. is purely statistical; A.I. is intuitive and emotional.

Answer: B

1. Which description best captures the LEARNING MECHANISM of A.I.?
   1. Intuitive, emotional, and experiential learning
   2. Trial‑and‑error with no data
   3. Statistical, data‑driven, algorithmic learning
   4. Innate moral reasoning guided by empathy

Answer: C

1. In terms of FLEXIBILITY, how do H.I. and A.I. generally differ?
   1. H.I. is highly adaptive across contexts; A.I. is task‑specific unless trained broadly.
   2. H.I. is task‑specific; A.I. is universally adaptive without training.
   3. Both are universally adaptive across all contexts by default.
   4. Neither can adapt to new contexts without re‑engineering.

Answer: A

1. Which option best summarizes the difference in CREATIVITY?
   1. H.I. creativity is frequently emergent and spontaneous; A.I. often imitates patterns from prior data.
   2. Both H.I. and A.I. generate creativity only through random noise.
   3. A.I. uniquely produces abductive leaps; H.I. only imitates.
   4. H.I. is limited to pattern imitation; A.I. is inherently original.

Answer: A

1. Regarding BIAS and EMOTION, which statement is most accurate?
   1. A.I. has innate emotions that guide unbiased outputs.
   2. H.I. has no emotional influence on reasoning.
   3. A.I. is free from any bias, even in its training data.
   4. A.I. reflects biases present in its inputs, whereas H.I. naturally involves bias and emotion.

Answer: D

1. Which statement best describes AWARENESS in H.I. vs. A.I.?
   1. H.I. is conscious and insightful; A.I. lacks self‑awareness and is goal‑driven in output.
   2. Both H.I. and A.I. are fully self‑aware.
   3. A.I. is conscious and insightful; H.I. is not.
   4. Neither H.I. nor A.I. can act in a goal‑directed manner.

Answer: A

1. Which option is a clear ADVANTAGE of A.I.?
   1. Rapid processing of massive datasets (speed and scale)
   2. Innate empathy in sensitive contexts
   3. Unconstrained moral judgment
   4. Guaranteed interpretability in all models

Answer: A

1. Which feature of A.I. supports long‑term, reliable analysis?
   1. Emotional stamina
   2. Consistency—no fatigue across long durations
   3. Ad‑hoc intuition without data
   4. Spontaneous ethical insight

Answer: B

1. Which statement best captures A.I. ‘objectivity’ as discussed in the chapter?
   1. A.I. outputs are always objective regardless of training data.
   2. A.I. should ideally be impartial, but biased inputs can distort outcomes.
   3. A.I. is more biased than humans by design.
   4. A.I. cannot be trained on data from humans.

Answer: B

1. Which is a DISADVANTAGE of A.I. in analysis?
   1. Difficulty with nuance, humor, ethics, and cultural subtleties
   2. Too much empathy for sensitive contexts
   3. Intrinsic moral reasoning independent of input
   4. Unlimited creativity beyond any human capability

Answer: A

1. Why is A.I. often described as a 'black box' in some applications?
   1. Because A.I. models are always open‑source
   2. Because the influence of programmers’ choices and complex models can limit transparency
   3. Because A.I. never uses statistical methods
   4. Because outputs are determined entirely by human emotion

Answer: B

1. Which is a clear ADVANTAGE of HUMAN analysis?
   1. Uniform performance regardless of stress or fatigue
   2. Innate capacity to interpret subtle context, tone, and cultural realities
   3. Guaranteed lack of bias in all scenarios
   4. Perfect scalability to any dataset size

Answer: B

1. Which HUMAN capability is emphasized as essential for ethical assessment?
   1. Moral and philosophical judgment grounded in values
   2. Purely statistical inference without context
   3. Automated rule execution
   4. Emotion‑free decision‑making

Answer: A

1. Which statement highlights HUMAN innovation relative to A.I.?
   1. Humans mainly imitate patterns seen before.
   2. Humans possess an unlimited capacity for innovation that enables unconventional solutions.
   3. A.I. alone generates original ideas without prior data.
   4. Humans cannot think creatively under constraints.

Answer: B

1. Which is a DISADVANTAGE of HUMAN analysis noted in the chapter?
   1. Complete immunity to stress and bias
   2. Consistency identical to machines over months or years
   3. Susceptibility to bias, stress, and limited cognitive scope
   4. Inability to reflect critically on errors

Answer: C

1. In a case from Moorfields Eye Hospital (UK), A.I. achieved approximately what diagnostic accuracy versus human‑only intervention?
   1. 65% for A.I.; 94% for human‑only
   2. 94% for A.I.; 65% for human‑only
   3. 50% for A.I.; 50% for human‑only
   4. 99% for both A.I. and human‑only

Answer: B

1. At George Eliot Hospital (UK), incorporating A.I. in CT scan analysis led to which outcome?
   1. A 27% decrease in early‑stage cancer detection
   2. No measurable change in detection rates
   3. A 27% increase in early‑stage cancer detection
   4. Complete replacement of radiologists by A.I.

Answer: C

1. Which CURRICULAR shift is emphasized for post‑secondary education?
   1. Silo A.I. literacy only within computer science courses
   2. Teach Prompt Engineering and embed critical thinking across subjects
   3. Avoid discussing ethics to keep courses technically focused
   4. Replace human‑centered skills with automation skills

Answer: B

1. Which HUMAN‑CENTERED skill set should be emphasized alongside A.I. fluency?
   1. Creativity, empathy, and moral reasoning
   2. Only speed and memorization
   3. Exclusive focus on coding syntax
   4. Mechanical task repetition

Answer: A

1. What is the primary RISK of cognitive offloading to A.I. noted in the chapter?
   1. It permanently improves long‑term memory
   2. It reduces engagement and memory retention when over‑used
   3. It eliminates all forms of bias
   4. It guarantees deeper learning

Answer: B

**True & False**

1. A.I. cannot reason morally or ethically without prior human input in case‑specific scenarios. (Answer: True)
2. Human reasoning enables abductive leaps—creative inferences from limited data. (Answer: True)
3. A.I. possesses an innate capacity for empathy suitable for sensitive contexts. (Answer: False)
4. Human analysis is typically faster than A.I. when processing massive datasets. (Answer: False)
5. A.I. results are automatically objective regardless of biases in training data. (Answer: False)
6. A.I. literacy should be siloed only in technology courses at the post‑secondary level. (Answer: False)
7. Creativity, empathy, and moral reasoning remain irreplaceable human skills. (Answer: True)
8. Heavy reliance on A.I. tools can reduce student engagement and memory retention. (Answer: True)
9. In healthcare examples, humans still interpret A.I. outputs and communicate with patients. (Answer: True)
10. The goal articulated in the chapter is the supremacy of A.I. over human reasoning. (Answer: False)