# Test Questions

[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 9: Critical Reading*

1. Why does the chapter recommend temporarily converting a prompt into a yes/no question?
	1. To clarify the issue and help craft a defensible thesis
	2. To avoid considering counterarguments
	3. To increase the word count of the introduction
	4. To replace directive verbs with neutral phrasing

Answer: A.

1. Which of the following is a directive verb commonly found in essay prompts?
	1. Analyze
	2. Because
	3. Rapidly
	4. Blue

Answer: A

1. In the chapter’s method, the debatable focus of a prompt is best described as:
	1. A central issue with multiple reasonable viewpoints
	2. A list of background facts that no one disputes
	3. Any sentence that contains statistics
	4. The longest sentence in the prompt

Answer: A

1. When the chapter advises you to establish the scope of a prompt, it primarily means to:
	1. Identify the limits like time, population, or region
	2. Count the number of paragraphs in the prompt
	3. Replace broad terms with metaphors
	4. Ignore constraints so the claim applies to all contexts

Answer: A

1. In the Claim–Evidence–Reasoning (CER) framework, ‘Reasoning’ is:
	1. The logical bridge that explains how evidence supports the claim
	2. A restatement of the claim using different words
	3. A list of sources organized alphabetically
	4. A personal opinion inserted to balance the evidence

Answer: A.

1. Which move best strengthens an argument built with CER?
	1. Making the connection between the evidence and the claim explicit
	2. Removing any transitions to make prose concise
	3. Only using anecdotal evidence to keep it relatable
	4. Repeating the claim at the end of each paragraph

Answer: A

1. Which is the best example of a prompt’s implied claim?
	1. A hidden assumption the writer must address to argue well
	2. The word count expected by the instructor
	3. A quotation taken directly from the prompt
	4. A neutral definition that all readers accept

Answer: A

1. Which vocabulary choice most improves precision in a persuasive paragraph?
	1. “Carbon emissions” instead of “pollution”
	2. “Bad outcomes” instead of “harms”
	3. “Things are problematic” instead of “inefficient processes”
	4. “Really good benefits” instead of “benefits”

Answer: A

1. What is the primary purpose of identifying the directive verb (e.g., argue, evaluate, justify) in a prompt?
	1. It clarifies the expected response type
	2. It reveals the required citation style
	3. It determines the number of paragraphs to write
	4. It allows you to skip counterarguments

Answer: A

1. In the chapter’s school uniforms example, the core claim of the pro-uniform paragraph is that uniforms:
	1. Reduce socioeconomic disparities among students
	2. Eliminate all dress-code violations
	3. Are cheaper than casual clothes for every family
	4. Increase students’ standardized test scores

Answer: A

1. In the animal-testing passage, which element exemplifies pathos?
	1. Vivid imagery of suffering animals that evokes empathy
	2. A randomized controlled trial with published statistics
	3. A neutral summary of international trade data
	4. A numbered list of laboratory procedures

Answer: A

1. When drafting a counterargument, an effective first step is to:
	1. Identify the most reasonable opposing claim and its best evidence
	2. Ridicule the opposition to weaken its credibility
	3. Avoid evidence so the rebuttal focuses on style
	4. Repeat your original claim more forcefully

Answer: A

1. Which of the following best describes ‘debatable focus’ keywords in prompts?
	1. Terms like “should,” “must,” or “impact” that signal controversy
	2. Transition words like “however” and “therefore”
	3. Formatting words like “bold” and “italicize”
	4. Time markers like “yesterday” and “tomorrow”

Answer: A

1. Which question would most help you state a precise thesis after prompt analysis?
	1. What stance can I defend within the given scope?
	2. How can I use as many sources as possible?
	3. What title will be most creative?
	4. How can I avoid addressing counterarguments?

Answer: A

1. In evaluating evidence quality, the chapter emphasizes checking for:
	1. Credibility and relevance to the claim
	2. Whether it agrees with your prior beliefs
	3. How impressive the vocabulary sounds
	4. The number of charts included regardless of source

Answer: A

1. Which reasoning transition best signals how evidence supports a claim?
	1. “This shows that …”
	2. “By the way …”
	3. “On a different note …”
	4. “Anyway …”

Answer: A

1. What is the recommended response when a prompt includes multiple parts or sub-questions?
	1. Break them into components and address each within scope
	2. Ignore sub-questions to maintain a single thesis
	3. Write separate essays for each part without connection
	4. Rephrase all sub-questions as definitions only

Answer: A

1. Which statement best captures the chapter’s overall view of critical reading?
	1. An active process of decoding meaning and evaluating arguments
	2. A passive act of memorizing details for recall
	3. A stylistic exercise in adding rhetorical flourishes
	4. A brainstorming technique to generate many claims

Answer: A

1. In the four-day workweek example, the ‘Evidence’ cited functions to:
	1. Support the claim with credible comparative data
	2. Provide humorous relief before the conclusion
	3. Offer unrelated facts about consumer behavior
	4. Replace the need for reasoning entirely

Answer: A

1. Which revision best improves tone and connotation for academic writing?
	1. “Regulatory protection” instead of “government interference” (when arguing for regulation)
	2. “Attack the opposing view” instead of “challenge the opposing view”
	3. “Crazy idea” instead of “controversial proposal”
	4. “Bad science” instead of “methodologically weak evidence”

Answer: A

**True & False**

1. Critical reading is primarily passive absorption of text. (Answer: False)
2. Turning a prompt into a yes/no question can help you state a clearer thesis. (Answer: True)
3. ‘Reasoning’ in CER explains the link between evidence and claim. (Answer: True)
4. Counterarguments are optional and generally weaken your writing. (Answer: False)
5. Scope refers to limits such as time, population, or region you must stay within. (Answer: True)
6. Pathos refers only to statistical evidence presented in charts. (Answer: False)
7. Implied claims are assumptions or unstated ideas a writer must consider. (Answer: True)
8. Precision in vocabulary choices can strengthen credibility and clarity. (Answer: True)
9. A thesis should always ignore the prompt’s constraints to be widely applicable. (Answer: False)
10. Transitions like “this shows that” can help make reasoning explicit. (Answer: True)