

## 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 9: Critical Reading*

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

Answer: A.

2. Which of the following is a directive verb commonly found in essay prompts?
  - A. Analyze
  - B. Because
  - C. Rapidly
  - D. Blue

Answer: A

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

Answer: A

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

Answer: A

5. In the Claim–Evidence–Reasoning (CER) framework, 'Reasoning' is:
  - A. The logical bridge that explains how evidence supports the claim
  - B. A restatement of the claim using different words

- C. A list of sources organized alphabetically
- D. A personal opinion inserted to balance the evidence

Answer: A.

6. Which move best strengthens an argument built with CER?
- A. Making the connection between the evidence and the claim explicit
  - B. Removing any transitions to make prose concise
  - C. Only using anecdotal evidence to keep it relatable
  - D. Repeating the claim at the end of each paragraph

Answer: A

7. Which is the best example of a prompt's implied claim?
- A. A hidden assumption the writer must address to argue well
  - B. The word count expected by the instructor
  - C. A quotation taken directly from the prompt
  - D. A neutral definition that all readers accept

Answer: A

8. Which vocabulary choice most improves precision in a persuasive paragraph?
- A. "Carbon emissions" instead of "pollution"
  - B. "Bad outcomes" instead of "harms"
  - C. "Things are problematic" instead of "inefficient processes"
  - D. "Really good benefits" instead of "benefits"

Answer: A

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

Answer: A

10. In the chapter's school uniforms example, the core claim of the pro-uniform paragraph is that uniforms:
- A. Reduce socioeconomic disparities among students
  - B. Eliminate all dress-code violations
  - C. Are cheaper than casual clothes for every family
  - D. Increase students' standardized test scores

Answer: A

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

Answer: A

12. When drafting a counterargument, an effective first step is to:
- A. Identify the most reasonable opposing claim and its best evidence
  - B. Ridicule the opposition to weaken its credibility
  - C. Avoid evidence so the rebuttal focuses on style
  - D. Repeat your original claim more forcefully

Answer: A

13. Which of the following best describes ‘debatable focus’ keywords in prompts?
- A. Terms like “should,” “must,” or “impact” that signal controversy
  - B. Transition words like “however” and “therefore”
  - C. Formatting words like “bold” and “italicize”
  - D. Time markers like “yesterday” and “tomorrow”

Answer: A

14. Which question would most help you state a precise thesis after prompt analysis?
- A. What stance can I defend within the given scope?
  - B. How can I use as many sources as possible?
  - C. What title will be most creative?
  - D. How can I avoid addressing counterarguments?

Answer: A

15. In evaluating evidence quality, the chapter emphasizes checking for:
- A. Credibility and relevance to the claim
  - B. Whether it agrees with your prior beliefs
  - C. How impressive the vocabulary sounds
  - D. The number of charts included regardless of source

Answer: A

16. Which reasoning transition best signals how evidence supports a claim?
- A. “This shows that ...”
  - B. “By the way ...”
  - C. “On a different note ...”
  - D. “Anyway ...”

Answer: A

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

Answer: A

18. Which statement best captures the chapter's overall view of critical reading?
- A. An active process of decoding meaning and evaluating arguments
  - B. A passive act of memorizing details for recall
  - C. A stylistic exercise in adding rhetorical flourishes
  - D. A brainstorming technique to generate many claims

Answer: A

19. In the four-day workweek example, the 'Evidence' cited functions to:
- A. Support the claim with credible comparative data
  - B. Provide humorous relief before the conclusion
  - C. Offer unrelated facts about consumer behavior
  - D. Replace the need for reasoning entirely

Answer: A

20. Which revision best improves tone and connotation for academic writing?
- A. "Regulatory protection" instead of "government interference" (when arguing for regulation)
  - B. "Attack the opposing view" instead of "challenge the opposing view"
  - C. "Crazy idea" instead of "controversial proposal"
  - D. "Bad science" instead of "methodologically weak evidence"

Answer: A

### True & False

- 21. Critical reading is primarily passive absorption of text. (Answer: False)
- 22. Turning a prompt into a yes/no question can help you state a clearer thesis. (Answer: True)
- 23. 'Reasoning' in CER explains the link between evidence and claim. (Answer: True)
- 24. Counterarguments are optional and generally weaken your writing. (Answer: False)
- 25. Scope refers to limits such as time, population, or region you must stay within. (Answer: True)
- 26. Pathos refers only to statistical evidence presented in charts. (Answer: False)
- 27. Implied claims are assumptions or unstated ideas a writer must consider. (Answer: True)
- 28. Precision in vocabulary choices can strengthen credibility and clarity. (Answer: True)
- 29. A thesis should always ignore the prompt's constraints to be widely applicable. (Answer: False)

30. Transitions like “this shows that” can help make reasoning explicit. (Answer: True)