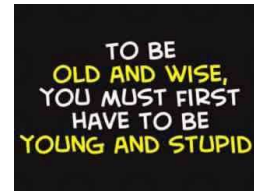## Critical thinking in academic research, BA2, credit-test, 18.06.2014, version A.
Circle the best answer
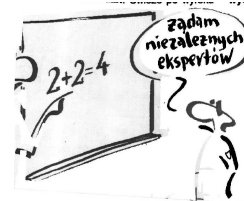
1. "To be old and wise...". This fragment brings up the issues of:
(a) spelling,
(b) grammar,
(c) defining,
(d) criticism,
(e) infinitive.

2. "Independent experts" for *2+2=4* cannot be called because the proposition is <u>not</u>:
(a) empirical,
(b) numerical,
(c) axiomatic,
(d) calculable,
(e) complicated.

3. Coincidence is important in:
(a) describing,
(b) defining,
(c) explaining,
(d) reading up,
(e) correlationing.

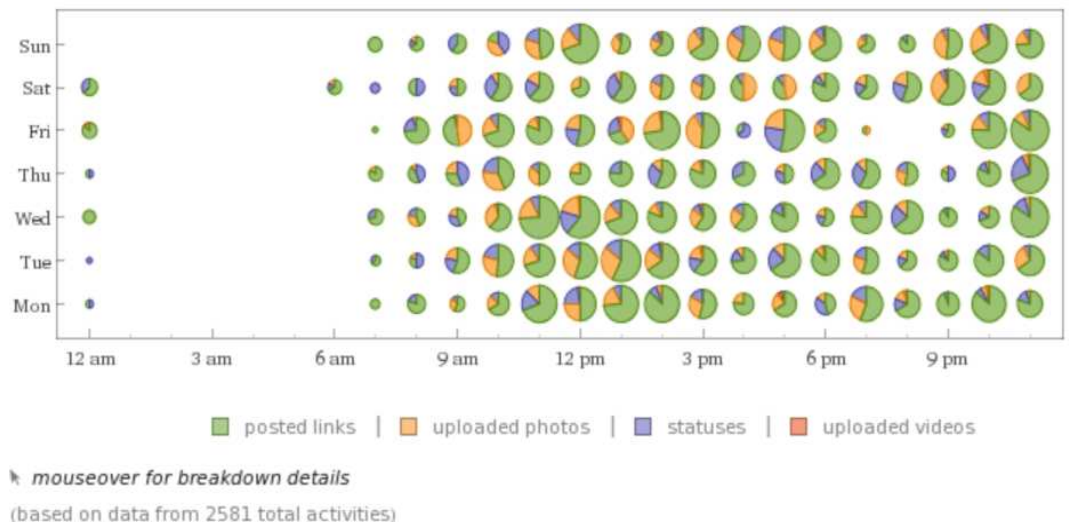4. *Ignotum per ignotum* is fallacious:
(a) logically,
(b) pragmatically,
(c) axiologically,
(d) inferentially,
(e) definitionally.

5. In this Wolfram Alpha graph we can observe ... variables.
(a) 2,
(b) 3,
(c) 4,
(d) 5,
(e) 6.

6. The observer's paradox is best resolved by:
(a) telling the subjects not to mind you,
(b) hiding your recording equipment,
(c) only using your notepad, with no recording.
(d) going out, but leaving the recorder running,
(e) habituating the subjects to your presence.

7. "Sociable technology will always disappoint because it promises [...] friendship but can only deliver performances" (Turkle 2010:101). WS's answer to this claim is that:
(a) in social contacts we only ever get performances anyway,
(b) sociable technology delivers much more than sheer performances,
(c) Turkle does not distinguish between the theatrical and linguistic senses of the term 'performance',
(d) true friendship is hardly attainable, either f2f or in cybersphere,
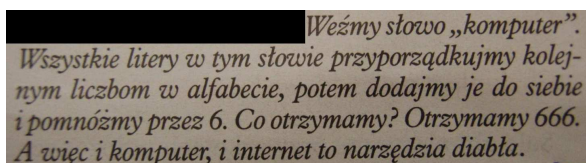(e) Turkle plays on the positive connotation of performance.

Best answers: 1c, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5c, 6e, 7a

Critical thinking in academic research, BA2, credit-test, 18.06.2014, version B.
Circle the best answer

1. "Computer is 666. It is therefore the tool of the
devil". This inference is <u>not</u>:
(a) axiological,
(b) empirical,
(c) numerological
(d) fallacious,
(e) definitional.

*Weźmy słowo „komputer".
Wszystkie litery w tym słowie przyporządkujmy kolej-
nym liczbom w alfabecie, potem dodajmy je do siebie
i pomnóżmy przez 6. Co otrzymamy? Otrzymamy 666.
A więc i komputer, i internet to narzędzia diabła.*

2. The classical definition of 'truth' crucially depends on the concept of:
(a) Latin,
(b) brain,
(c) logic,
(d) adequacy,
(e) explanation.

3. The Latin phrase for *among others* is:
(a) *et caetera*,
(b) *by fiat*,
(c) *per genus*,
(d) *contra plures*,
(e) *inter alia*.

4. In defining *per genus* we refer to:
(a) authority,
(b) overarching term,
(c) genes,
(d) genealogy,
(e) concensus.

5. The axes in a proper Cartesian graph must be:
(a) vertical,
(b) long,
(c) thick,
(d) calibrated,
(e) horizontal.

6. If a claim has been verified, it means that it has been:
(a) tested but not proved,
(b) proved but not tested,
(c) either tested or proved,
(d) both tested and proved,
(e) neither tested nor proved.

7. "If we start to call online spaces where we are with other people 'communities', it is easy to forget what that word
used to mean. From its derivation, it literally means *to give among each other*" (Turkle 2010:238). WS's answer to this
is that:
(a) words have a right to change meaning with time; this is not corruption,
(b) nobody calls online spaces 'communities', but rather 'social networking portals',
(c) online dictionaries can help remember what words used to mean,
(d) Facebook and Second Life are indeed communities,
(e) true community can only be constituted by physical proximity.

Best answers: 1b, 2d, 3e, 4b, 5d, 6c, 7a