

## Critical thinking in academic research, credit-test, MA1, 24.01.2013

### Circle the best answer

1. Idiosyncrasy is about:
  - (a) uniqueness,
  - (b) colour-blindness,
  - (c) spelling problems,
  - (d) synchronization,
  - (e) idiomaticity.
2. *Metaphonology of paronomasia* vs *Why are there cunning linguists?* Illustrate two approaches to:
  - (a) defining,
  - (b) punning,
  - (c) titling,
  - (d) Latin,
  - (e) plagiarism.
3. Colour (-blind) vision throws some light at the nature of:
  - (a) lying,
  - (b) observer's paradox,
  - (c) habituation,
  - (d) insight,
  - (e) objective truth.
4. The main criterion of fair use is:
  - (a) the size of used material,
  - (b) the time (how long after author's death),
  - (c) whether done in an academic setting,
  - (d) money (whether done for profit),
  - (e) the size of the student group.
5. In a gnoseological view where  $data(1) \rightarrow facts \rightarrow data(2)$ ,
  - (a) data(1) is perceptual and data(2) is perceptual,
  - (b) data(1) is perceptual and data(2) is research data,
  - (c) data(1) is research data and data(2) is perceptual,
  - (d) data(1) is research data and data(2) is research data,
  - (e) facts are objective.
6. The main difference between causation and correlation is in:
  - (a) timing (chronology),
  - (b) effect strength,
  - (c) number of factors involved,
  - (d) geographical spread.
  - (e) directionality.
7. There're *reasons for being* and *reasons for knowing*. The latter are about:
  - (a) facts,
  - (b) beliefs,
  - (c) causes,
  - (d) teleology,
  - (e) effects.

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