SESSION 2\_SSG104

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| QN=1 | Strategy (ies) to develop yourself as a critical thinker |
| a. | Redefine the way you see things |
| b. | Reflect and practice |
| c. | Express yourself |
| d. | All are correct |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=2 | What is thinking? |
| a. | Is the mental process you use to form associations and models of the world |
| b. | Is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it |
| c. | Is the act of thinking that produces thoughts, which arise as ideas, images, sounds, or even emotions |
| d. | All of these are correct |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=3 | What is pattern of thought? |
| a. | Is the mental process you use to form associations and models of the world |
| b. | Is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it |
| c. | Is the act of thinking that produces thoughts, which arise as ideas, images, sounds, or even emotions |
| d. | Is the manipulation of information to form concepts, to engage in problem-solving, to reason, and to make decisions |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=4 | Learning objectives are \_\_\_\_ that specify what someone will know, care about, or be able to do as a result of a learning experience. |
| a. | goals |
| b. | purposes |
| c. | targets |
| d. | plans |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=5 | What are three main categories or “domains” of the learning skills? |
| a. | Cognitive domain, Affective domain, Reflective domain |
| b. | Cognitive domain, Affective domain, Proactive domain |
| c. | Cognitive domain, Affective domain, Psychomotor domain |
| d. | Cognitive domain, Reflective domain, Psychomotor domain |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=6 | The “Psychomotor Domain” of learning skills means |
| a. | What you should know |
| b. | What you should care about |
| c. | What you should be able to do |
| d. | None of these is correct |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=7 | Which of the following domains of learning skills means “What you should care about”? |
| a. | Cognitive domain |
| b. | Affective domain |
| c. | Psychomotor domain |
| d. | Reflective domain |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=8 | All of the followings are the ways to use critical thinking to evaluate information, EXCEPT |
| a. | Being receptive to having your opinions changed |
| b. | Having an inquiring mind |
| c. | Accepting something without asking for evidence |
| d. | Questioning your own conclusions |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=9 | Which is the highest learning-skill level of Bloom’s Taxonomy? |
| a. | Analyze |
| b. | Apply |
| c. | Evaluate |
| d. | Create |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=10 | Which is the lowest learning-skill level of Bloom’s Taxonomy? |
| a. | Remember |
| b. | Understand |
| c. | Analyze |
| d. | Apply |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=11 | ­­\_\_\_\_\_ is “the ability to judge, check, and even critique the value of material for a given purpose”. |
| a. | Applying |
| b. | Evaluating |
| c. | Analyzing |
| d. | Creating |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=12 | \_\_\_\_\_ is “the ability to grasp or construct meaning from oral, written, and graphic messages”. |
| a. | Remembering |
| b. | Understanding |
| c. | Analyzing |
| d. | Applying |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=13 | The “Applying” skill of Bloom’s Taxonomy is: |
| a. | Ability to recognize or recall gained knowledge |
| b. | Ability to use learned material (or implement the material) in new and concrete situations |
| c. | Ability to judge, check, and even critique the value of material for a given purpose |
| d. | Ability to grasp or construct meaning from oral, written, and graphic messages |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=14 | Thought and thinking can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_within the mind. |
| a. | Patterns - Systems and Schemes |
| b. | Order and Structure |
| c. | Act and Control |
| d. | Analyze and Evaluate |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=15 | Creative thinking is |
| a. | a way of employing strategies to clear your mind so that your thoughts and ideas can transcend what appear to be the limitations of a problem |
| b. | important because it helps you look at problems and situations from a fresh perspective |
| c. | a way to develop novel or unorthodox solutions that do not depend wholly on past or current solutions |
| d. | All of these are correct |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=16 | Which statement is NOT true about creativity? |
| a. | All humans are innately creative, especially if creativity is understood as a problem-solving skill |
| b. | As a creative thinker, you are curious, optimistic, and imaginative |
| c. | Creativity is inspired when there is a problem to solve |
| d. | Human is not innately creative |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=17 | Which of the following statements is NOT correct about a creative thinker? |
| a. | Be curious, optimistic |
| b. | See problems as limits of development |
| c. | Always challenge assumptions and suspend judgment |
| d. | Be imaginative |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=18 | College is great ground for enhancing creative thinking skills as in the below examples, EXCEPT |
| a. | Design sample exam questions to test your knowledge as you study for a final |
| b. | Devise a social media strategy for a club on campus |
| c. | Create plan for better communication with your colleagues |
| d. | Propose an education plan for a major you are designing for yourself |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=19 | Strategies to stimulate your creative thinking include |
| a. | Sleep on it |
| b. | Put yourself in nerve-racking situations once in a while to fire up your brain. |
| c. | Keep a notebook with you so you always have a way to record fleeting thoughts. |
| d. | All of these are correct |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=20 | Key strategy (ies) for success in evaluating information |
| a. | Examine arguments |
| b. | Clarify thinking |
| c. | Cultivate “habits of mind” |
| d. | All of these are correct |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=21 | Among the tips for creative thinking, What does “Sensing” mean? |
| a. | Be a good observer of people, nature, and events around you |
| b. | Be empathetic with other people |
| c. | Have more fun learning |
| d. | Be open to insight as ideas pop into your mind |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=22 | How to develop your creative thinking skill through “Drawing”? |
| a. | Develop ideas and expand their possibilities |
| b. | Use mind-mapping to capture ideas |
| c. | Explain how your ideas move beyond the status quo and contribute to a discussion |
| d. | Take notes |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=23 | Which action does belong to the strategy “Identify available solutions”? |
| a. | Identify the problem |
| b. | Organize the information logically |
| c. | Compare and contrast possible solutions |
| d. | Defend your solution |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=24 | Which is a fact about Creative Thinking? |
| a. | Every problem has only one solution or one right answer |
| b. | Ideas either come or they don’t. Nothing will help – certainly not structure |
| c. | The best answer or solution or method has already been discovered |
| d. | Only few problems require complex technological solutions |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=25 | Which is NOT a fiction about Creative Thinking? |
| a. | Every problem has only one solution or one right answer |
| b. | The best answer or solution or method has already been discovered |
| c. | Creative answers are technologically complex |
| d. | Creative solution should be answer for all problems |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=26 | Which technology can help students establish a sense of community with their class and engage in ongoing threaded conversations on assigned readings and topics highlighting diverse points of view? |
| a. | Interactive whiteboards |
| b. | Discussion boards |
| c. | Student-response systems |
| d. | Digital camcorders |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=27 | In which way does “Wikis” contribute to our ability to be critical and creative thinkers? |
| a. | Wikis can help students coordinate, compile, synthesize, and present individual or group projects or research. |
| b. | Wikis can help students build and share group resources and knowledge. |
| c. | Wikis can help students provide peer review, feedback, and critiques. |
| d. | All of these are correct |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=28 | What is Critical thinking? |
| a. | Is clear, reasonable, reflective thinking focused on deciding what to believe or do |
| b. | Is a way of thinking to criticize what other people say |
| c. | Is reflective thinking focused on claiming and proving other people your ideas or opinions |
| d. | Is simple thinking that memorizing facts or blindly accepting what you hear or read |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=29 | What are the characteristics of Critical thinking? |
| a. | Examining assumptions |
| b. | Challenging reasoning |
| c. | Uncovering biases |
| d. | All of these are correct |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=30 | Which is NOT a characteristic of Critical thinking? |
| a. | Skepticism |
| b. | Group thinking |
| c. | Examining assumptions |
| d. | Uncovering biases |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=31 | What is the meaning of the word “Logic” in the Ancient Greek logike? |
| a. | A process of questioning information and data |
| b. | It means asking probing questions |
| c. | The science or art of reasoning |
| d. | It refers to using knowledge, facts, and data to solve problems |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=32 | Which of the following statements is NOT correct? |
| a. | The word “Logic” comes from the Ancient Greek logike |
| b. | “Logic” refers to the science or art of reasoning |
| c. | “Logic” allows a person to evaluate arguments and reasoning |
| d. | “Logic” cannot help to distinguish between good and bad reasoning |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=33 | What is the purpose of the critical thinker when asking “What is happening?”? |
| a. | To gather the basic information and begin to think of questions |
| b. | To see where the information come from and how it was constructed |
| c. | To check if any information is missing |
| d. | To know if other ideas or possibilities exist |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=34 | What is the similarity of Critical thinking and Problem-solving? |
| a. | They both focus on identifying, selecting, defending solution |
| b. | They both refer to using knowledge, facts, and data to solve problems effectively |
| c. | They are efficient and rewarding process |
| d. | They are fundamentally process of questioning information and data |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=35 | In order to “Define the problem”, which actions should we take? |
| a. | Identify the problem, Identify facts, Provide examples, Organize the information logically |
| b. | Identify the problem, Identify facts, Identify your most important goals |
| c. | Identify the problem, Provide as many supporting details as possible, Provide examples, Organize the information logically |
| d. | Identify the problem, Provide as many supporting details as possible, Identify your most important goals, Gather information and facts |
| ANSWER: | C |