1.Question 1

Consider the following situation.

A group of engineering students are doing a group assignment. The assignment asks them to calculate the ability of a tall building to withstand wind, earthquakes and other potential stresses. One student, who has worked through all the set questions and activities in class, knows how to address the question and helps the others students complete the assignment with assurance.

Which of the following dispositions or habits of mind for critical thinking is the student displaying?

Self-confidence

2.Question 2

Consider the following situation.

A student is asked to do a feminist analysis of a movie. The student already has strong opinions about both feminism and the film they must analyse. However, they make a mental note of their biases when conducting research. The student makes sure they read sources representing a variety of different views, rather than just their own.

Which of the following dispositions or habits of mind for critical thinking is the student displaying?

Metacognition

3.Question 3

Which argument sphere does the following argument belong to?

*“Proponents of the new rail network say that it will reduce traffic and car emissions. What is overlooked, however, is the enormous bill for the cost of the new rail network will present to current and future generations, a bill that the citizens of this state will be paying off for quite some time.”*

The public sphere of argumentation.



4.Question 4

Which argument sphere does the following argument belong to?

*“In contrast with many neoclassical theorists, who see government spending as constrained, modern monetary theory (MMT) sees government spending as relatively less limited. This is because according to MMT the very notion of government debt is a misnomer due to the government’s control over the fiat money supply. Thus spending on infrastructure projects is often seen as advantageous, particularly at times of low interest rates.”*

The technical sphere of argumentation

5.Question 5

Consider the following methodology, which can be considered an argument field.

Conversation analysis is a well-defined method and school of thought that analyses language from a social perspective. It seeks to study naturally occurring talk, either in everyday conversations or institutional settings such as schools and organizations. Any conversation analysis must be strictly based on the actual conversation, and outside categories (such as the race or class of the speaker) cannot be imposed unless they are referred to in the conversation being analyzed. Conversation analysts seek to find out what actions are performed by speakers in conversation (e.g. telling stories, making arrangements), and how they organize their talk in order to do that. They use a special mode of analysis to understand how actions are performed in talk called the *next turn proof procedure*. In this procedure, the action of the speaker is understood by examining how the following speaker understood them. When discussing the organization of talk, conversation analysts use terms such as turns, sequence organization and repair (how speakers fix errors in their talk).

When thinking about Conversation Analysis as an argument field, what is a specialized process of thought?

The next turn proof procedure



6.Question 6

Consider the following methodology, which can be considered an argument field.

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What actions are performed in the talk-in-interaction, and how the talk is sequentially organized into turns and sequences

7.Question 7

Consider the following abstract for an academic journal article.

Mega-events, such as the Olympic Games and world fairs, are a major factor in tourism development, urban revitalization, and urban reimaging strategies. However, despite their economic, social, and political significance, it is only within the last decade that substantial attention has been paid to their impact and legacies. This article provides a discussion of the scope and definition of mega-events, an analysis of the reasons why mega-events are held, and offers an examination of the housing and social impact of mega-events on host cities and regions with special reference to the housing and social planning of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. The article concludes that the focus on the economic dimension of events is often at the expense of social, environmental, and political analyses.

(Hall, C. M., & Hodges, J. (1996). The party's great, but what about the hangover?: The housing and social impacts of mega-events with special reference to the 2000 Sydney Olympics. *Festival Management and Event Tourism*, *4* (1-1), 13-20.)

A student has taken a questioning stance towards this article. Here are some of the questions he has asked of the text.

1. “What are the qualifications of C.M. Hall and J. Hodges?”

2. “How could the information included in this article be used to better organise mega-events in the future?”

3. “What are the weaknesses of their position on the impacts of mega-events?”

4. “Do I agree with their notion that the economic dimension of these events is in contradiction to environmental and social analyses?”

5. “What evidence are Hall and Hodges using?”

6. “Does their argument make sense?”

Which of these questions are content questions?

*Check one option.*

2, 3 and 4



8.Question 8

Consider the following abstract for an academic journal article.

Mega-events, such as the Olympic Games and world fairs, are a major factor in tourism development, urban revitalization, and urban reimaging strategies. However, despite their economic, social, and political significance, it is only within the last decade that substantial attention has been paid to their impact and legacies. This article provides a discussion of the scope and definition of mega-events, an analysis of the reasons why mega-events are held, and offers an examination of the housing and social impact of mega-events on host cities and regions with special reference to the housing and social planning of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. The article concludes that the focus on the economic dimension of events is often at the expense of social, environmental, and political analyses.

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5. “What evidence are Hall and Hodges using?”

6. “Does their argument make sense?”

Which of these questions are context questions?

1,5,6