

## 15. Improving Your Thinking

### Quiz 1:

#### Question 1 of 1

What should you do to become a better thinker?

- ☐ **Become a better communicator.**
- ☐ Work on your influencing skills.
- ☐ Make self-analysis a priority.

### Quiz 2:

#### Question 1 of 2

How does taking your time help improve your thinking?

- ☐ **You look more closely at generalizations.**
- ☐ You become a better communicator.
- ☐ You have time to fact-check all of your thinking.

#### Question 2 of 2

How can you build intellectual humility?

- ☐ Always be skeptical of your own ideas.
- ☐ Do not let others know when you disagree.
- ☐ **Inventory and question your most sincere beliefs.**

## Quiz 3:

### Question 1 of 6

What is an advantage of using a thought experiment?

- ☐ to identify the most important elements of an idea
- ☐ to reinforce your way of thinking
- ☐ to finalize conclusions about work you are doing

### Question 2 of 6

Which type of generalization is represented by the statement, "No one is polite anymore."

- ☐ casual generalization
- ☐ **dismissive generalization**
- ☐ hasty generalization

### Question 3 of 6

If you say, "The Grand Canyon is this country's most beautiful landmark," what kind of statement are you making?

- ☐ a subjective one
- ☐ **a normative one**
- ☐ a descriptive one

### Question 4 of 6

When you talk with others about a concept you agree on, how can conceptions influence your discussion?

- ☐ Because you agree on a concept you will also agree on conceptions.
- ☐ Conceptions do not influence the discussion.
- ☐ **You can agree on a concept, but disagree on conceptions.**

### Question 5 of 6

When you are trying to assess information you have seen in several places and go to the original source, what is something you want to find out about the author?

- ☒ **Does the author have conflicts of interest?**
- ☐ Is the author well known?
- ☐ Is the author still alive?

### Question 6 of 6

How would you describe the superhero technique?

- ☐ You make your opponent weaker.
- ☐ You find the weakest arguments against your point of view.
- ☒ **You seek the best argument against your viewpoint.**

## Quiz 4:

### Question 1 of 4

What is the best way to define something when you want to make sure you and your colleague are talking about the same thing?

- ☐ Give them examples of it.
- ☐ **Explain what it is.**

- ☐ Use a metaphor to make it clear.

### Question 2 of 4

If you are trying to convince a colleague of something, what can you do to ensure you are not begging the question?

- ☐ Give them examples to support your conclusion.
- ☐ **Look at the reasons that support your conclusion.**
- ☐ Make sure you are using circular arguments.

### Question 3 of 4

What does it mean when you reject someone's argument because of the ad hominem theory?

- ☐ You reject their argument to avoid distractions.
- ☐ You reject their argument because you know your argument is better.
- ☐ **You reject their argument because of the person, not the argument.**

### Question 4 of 4

When you are having a disagreement with someone, why might you use the principle of charity?

- ☐ to find a way to knock down their argument
- ☒ **to understand their argument**
- ☐ to make yourself look better

## Quiz 5:

### Question 1 of 3

You are trying to get to the heart of why something is the way it is. What question can you ask to identify the motivations you might be missing?

- ☐ "When was the information made available?"
- ☐ "Where did you find the information?"
- ☒ **"Who benefits from it?"**

### Question 2 of 3

What can you do when you have a decision to make and cannot reason through it?

- ☒ **Make a choice and learn from it.**
- ☐ Dig deeper in to your research.
- ☐ Only trust the right sources.

### Question 3 of 3

What should you consider when thinking about the relativism of truth?

- ☒ **It is self-contradictory.**
- ☐ It verifies the truth.
- ☐ It solves debates.