



سوالات آزمون صبح پنجشنبه ۸۸-۸۹

Part one: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages carefully. Each one is followed by several questions about it. Choose the one best answer, (a), (b), (c), (d) to each question.

PASSAGE ONE:

Critical thinking is an important element of all professional fields and academic disciplines. Within the framework of scientific doubt, the process of critical thinking involves the careful acquisition and interpretation of information and use of it to reach a well-justified conclusion. The concepts and principles of critical thinking can be applied to a context only by reflecting upon the nature of that application. Critical thinking forms, therefore, a system of related and overlapping modes of thought such as anthropological thinking, sociological thinking, philosophical thinking, mathematical thinking, ecological thinking, ethical thinking, musical thinking, thinking like a painter, sculptor, engineer, business person, etc. In other words, though critical thinking principles are universal, their application to disciplines requires a process of reflective contextualization.

Critical thinking is important because it enables one to analyze, evaluate, explain, and restructure our thinking, decreasing thereby the risk of adopting, acting on, or thinking with a false belief. However, even with knowledge of the methods of logical inquiry and reasoning, mistakes can happen due to a thinker's inability to apply the methods or because of character traits such as egocentrism.



Critical thinking includes identification of prejudice, bias propaganda, self-deception, distortion, misinformation, etc. Given research in psychology, some educators believe that schools should focus on teaching their students critical thinking skills and cultivating intellectual traits.

1- The text claims that critical thinking in scientific doubt is a process leading to

- a. reasonable conclusions
- b. information gathering
- c. scientific reflection
- d. contextualization

2- The use of critical thinking concepts is

- a. generalizable
- b. context-based
- c. of conflicting nature
- d. within scientific doubt

3- Sociological, ecological, musical thinking, etc. are mentioned to show that critical thinking principles

- a. are distorted forms of logic
- b. reach a well-justified conclusion
- c. lose their significance in academic disciplines
- d. should be adapted for their applicability

4- In ordinary thinking, the writer believes that one is more likely to

- a. start with an unrealistic opinion
- b. analyze and evaluate one's thinking process properly
- c. get involved in reflective contextualization
- d. gain knowledge of the methods of logical reasoning

5- Egocentrism, prejudice, misinformation etc. are mentioned as

- a. examples of thinkers' inabilities
- b. the risks involved in common thinking
- c. elements included in critical thinking
- d. the process of reflective contextualization

6- The writer suggests that critical thinking should

- a. be abstracted from intellectual traits
- b. be identified with propaganda
- c. be an integral part of the curriculum
- d. give way to the modern psychology field