



**CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
KUMASI**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES  
BAC/BBA/BTH/BSC**

End-of-Second Semester Examination, 2021/2022 Academic Year

Levels 100-400

**CSUC 106: CRITICAL AND CREATIVE THINKING**

MAY/JUNE, 2022

(70 MARKS) Time Allowed: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This paper is divided into two sections – A and B. An answer booklet is required for SECTION A. But, responses from SECTION B should be entered on the question paper.
2. Marks will be awarded for clarity of expression and logical presentation of facts.
3. Write your index number at the top of all the sheets of the question paper.
4. Append your signature at the top of all the sheets of the question paper.
5. Answer all questions on section B and attempt only **ONE(1)** from section A.
6. You are advised to read all sub-instructions carefully before answering a sub-question.
7. You are advised to write legibly.
8. You will be required to submit your answer booklet along with the question paper.

*Examiner: Dr Edward Owusu*

**SECTION A: ESSAY BASED QUESTIONS** (*answer only one question from this section*)  
**20 MARKS**

1. Opinions can be corrupted by any one of the four broad kinds of errors. With at least two (2) examples each, vividly assess **FOUR (4)** errors in critical thinking.
2. To evaluate your own and other people's opinions, you will need to understand the various kinds of evidence (Ruggiero, 2012, p.73). In the light of this statement, evaluate **FOUR(4)** kinds of evidence that you can submit before any court of competent jurisdiction to help you exonerate yourself from a plagiarism case.

**SECTION B: – FILL-IN, SHORT ANSWER, CORRECT/INCORRECT, AND MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)**

1. One of the topics of Critical and Creative Thinking is Truth. Most writers (e.g. Ruggiero, 2012; Fittle, 2011) believe that we have Subjective and Objective Truths. *For question 1, you are to rate whether the sentences below are either examples of Subjective or Objective truth. (1mark each).*

- a) If you throw an object in the air, anywhere, it will come down.   S
- b) Cake is sweet.   O
- c) Scorpions are dangerous. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Cars can convey some entities to their destinations. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Portugal won EURO 2016 Competition. \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Lionel Messi was the best UEFA footballer in 2015. \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Wedding bands are worn on the index finger. \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Carlos Slim is a successful man. \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Albinos are *Homo sapiens*. \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Nepal is the only country in the world without a rectangular flag. \_\_\_\_\_

2. You are to underline whether the following statements are *Correct* or *Incorrect* (1 mark each)

- a) Supporting beliefs with any reason makes one a critical thinker. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- b) Critical thinkers never imitate others in thought or action. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- c) Critical thinking is the same as having a lot of answers in one's head. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- d) Critical thinking can be learned. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- e) Narration is not storytelling. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- f) Everyone does err. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- g) Truth is discovered and created. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- h) Causation is often not complex. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- i) Knowing involves the realization that you know. *Correct* or *Incorrect*
- j) All causations involve force or necessity. *Correct* or *Incorrect*

3. For question 3, you are to provide simple answers only. Each correct answer carries 1 mark, but where a question requires two correct answers, ½ a mark each will be awarded.

- a) The two kinds of formal observations are: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- b) The two types of experiments are: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Classical argument relies on Deductive and Inductive thinking.
- d) The two methods used in comparison and contrast essays are: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- e) The elements of a paragraph are adequacy, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
- f) In description, the writer has to \_\_\_\_\_ rather than *tell* the entity being described.
- g) Definition as a method of development could be \_\_\_\_\_ or *connotational*.
- h) One of the most important techniques used in critical thinking is asking... \_\_\_\_\_ questions.

- i) The three components of creativity are: creative thinking skills, expertise, and \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ people are interested in their own needs, and views only.

For questions 4-23, you are to circle the correct option from the list lettered a) to d)

4. If  $2=6$ ,  $3=12$ ,  $4=20$ ,  $5=30$ ,  $6=42$ ,  $9=X$ . Find X

- a) 81
- b) 90
- c) 72
- d) 99

5. If  $10=101$ ,  $11=123$ ,  $12=147$ ,  $13=173$ ,  $14=201$ ,  $15=X$ . Find X

- a) 230
- b) 225
- c) 231
- d) 220

6. If  $1=2$ ,  $2=10$ ,  $3=30$ ,  $4=X$ . Find X

- a) 40
- b) 50
- c) 60
- d) 68

7. If  $1=0$ ,  $2=2$ ,  $3=6$ ,  $4=12$ ,  $5=X$ . Find X

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 20
- d) 24

*Premise 1: If Bill is a cat, then Bill is a mammal.*  
*Premise 2: Bill is a cat.*  
*Conclusion: Bill is a mammal.* This syllogism is an example of ..... argument.

- a) Comparison and contrast
- b) Deductive
- c) Cause and effect
- d) Inductive

9. *Person A has position X.*

*Person B presents position Y (which is a distorted version of X).*

*Person B attacks position Y.*

*Therefore X is false/incorrect/flawed. This fallacy is an example of...*

- a) Straw man
- b) Changing the subject matter
- c) Post hoc
- d) Overgeneralization

10. *A occurs before B*

*Therefore A is the cause of B. This fallacy is an example of .....*

- a) Straw man
- b) Contradiction
- c) Post hoc
- d) False analogy

11. *Sample S, which is too small, is taken from population P.*

*Conclusion C is drawn about population P based on S. This fallacy is an example of .....*

- a) Hasty generalisation
- b) Unwarranted assumptions
- c) Mindless conformity
- d) Relativism

2. *Claim X is presented by side A and the burden of proof actually rests on side B.*

*Side B claims that X is false because there is no proof for X. This fallacy is an example of burden of proof. It is also known as ....*

- a) Appeal to Belief
- b) Appeal to Common sense
- c) Appeal to Ridicule
- d) Appeal to Ignorance

3. *Judgement criteria is applied on person A; but different criteria is used on person B*

*This is a fallacy of .....*

- a) Red Herring
- b) Contradiction
- c) Stereotyping
- d) Double Standard

4. *A is in an argument with B. A makes a statement in which the reasoning presented makes no sense. This is a fallacy of ...*

- a) Either/or Outlook
- b) Irrational Appeal
- c) Mistaken Authority
- d) Meaningless Statement

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that rules do not admit of exceptions.

- a) Relativism
- b) Attacking the Critic
- c) Absolutism
- d) Unwarranted Assumptions

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that no view is better than any other.

- a) Relativism
- b) Attacking the Critic
- c) Absolutism
- d) Unwarranted Assumptions

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the expectation that the only reasonable view of any issue will be total affirmation or total rejection.

- a) Either/or Outlook
- b) Irrational Appeal
- c) Mistaken Authority
- d) Meaningless Statement

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is ascribing authority to someone who does not possess it.

- a) Either/or Outlook
- b) Irrational Appeal
- c) Mistaken Authority
- d) Meaningless Statement

19. . *Topic A is under discussion.*

*...Topic B is introduced under the guise of being relevant to topic A (when topic B is actually not relevant to topic A)*

*... Topic A is abandoned. This is a fallacy of ...*

- a) Red Herring
- b) Changing the subject matter
- c) Post hoc
- d) Overgeneralization

20. In \_\_\_\_\_ you make connections with things you already know. Examples are creating and designing.

- a) Understanding
- b) Evaluation
- c) Analysis
- d) Synthesis

21. In \_\_\_\_\_ you break complex ideas in part.

- a) Understanding
- b) Evaluation
- c) Analysis
- d) Synthesis

2. Pick the odd item out.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Affective
- c) Psychomotor
- d) Manipulative

3. Pick the odd item out.

- a) Creating
- b) Evaluating
- c) Analysing
- d) Remembering