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WATSON GLASER CRITICAL THINKING TEST

FEEDBACK REPORT

FOR

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CLIFFORD CHANCE

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for completing the practice ability test. As you may remember, this looks at how well you are able to reason analytically and logically. Your test results are included in this feedback report, alongside further information about the test and some tips on how you can further develop this skill.

CRITICAL THINKING

Critical thinking is an important skill for good decision making and career success. There are three core areas of critical thinking that the test measures:

Recognising Assumptions

Assumptions are statements that are assumed to be true. Identifying them helps to reveal information gaps and enrich perspectives. Being able to assess assumptions for their appropriateness improves the quality of comprehensiveness of critical thinking.

Evaluating Arguments

Arguments are assertions that are intended to persuade someone. Analysing arguments helps to determine whether to believe or act accordingly. It includes the ability to evaluate arguments objectively, putting prior beliefs and emotions to one side.

Drawing Conclusions

Drawing conclusions consists of arriving at conclusions that logically follow from the available evidence. It includes evaluating information before drawing a conclusion, judging the likelihood of different conclusions being correct, selecting the most appropriate conclusion, and avoiding generalisation beyond the evidence.

YOUR SCORES

Your overall score on the test, as well as on each of the three areas of critical thinking are presented as percentages and are as follows:

Area	Percentage
Total Score	90%
Recognising Assumptions	100%
Evaluating Arguments	88%
Drawing Conclusions	88%

1. **Ask basic questions to identify assumptions**. Ask yourself, "What is being taken for granted?", "How do I know this is true?"

2. **Rate the quality of different assumptions**. Start by identifying and listing the assumptions underlying each scenario, then explore whether each assumption is appropriate (e.g., how likely is this assumption to hold for this situation?). Factor in the implications and consequences of each (e.g., what if this assumption is wrong?).

3. **Watch for persuasion techniques**. Does the argument include excessive appeals to emotions in place of sound reasoning? Does it push you toward a conclusion without exploring alternatives? Has key information been left out? Is there anything suspicious about the figures or sources used to support the argument?

4. **Be objective and balanced**. Look for information that is clear, relevant, recent, credible and fair. Actively seek out strong evidence for and against all arguments, especially when you favour certain arguments. Take time to take control of your emotions. It is important to balance your emotions with objective evaluation approaches, especially when you deal with controversial topics.

5. **Draw it out**. Represent verbal information graphically by using pictures, matrices, hierarchical tree diagrams, flow charts, and/or any other visual representation that may be useful. You can clarify your thinking by translating the verbal into the visual. This will help you make connections that weren't immediately apparent.

6. **Evaluate different conclusions**. Generate multiple alternative conclusions based on the evidence. Consider who stands to gain from certain conclusions. Be sure to explore the consequences and impact of different conclusions as part of this process.