

ATI Critical Thinking Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is an assumption made about the impact of charitable status on VAT?**
 - A. Charitable organizations thrive on tax exemptions**
 - B. VAT is essential for non-charities**
 - C. All charities can charge lower prices due to VAT exemptions**
 - D. Not all charities benefit from the same tax rules**
- 2. What was China's reported defense spending in 2010, according to the research institute PIPPI?**
 - A. Over \$50 billion**
 - B. About \$75 billion**
 - C. Over \$120 billion**
 - D. Almost \$90 billion**
- 3. What inference can be made from studies showing a link between chewing gum and memory performance?**
 - A. Chewing gum causes heightened activity in the hippocampus.**
 - B. There is a correlation between chewing gum and better recollection of memories.**
 - C. Students who chew gum will perform worse in exams than those who do not.**
 - D. Chewing gum has no impact on memory whatsoever.**
- 4. Which argument supports the notion that university-level education should charge tuition?**
 - A. Students learn more effectively when financially invested**
 - B. Tuition fees encourage student accountability**
 - C. Education becomes more exclusive**
 - D. All of the above**
- 5. What is the argument for companies downsizing their workforce?**
 - A. It secures the company's financial future during tough times.**
 - B. Downsizing improves employee morale.**
 - C. It ensures that every employee is needed.**
 - D. Companies should avoid cutting jobs.**

- 6. What does the 'dumb-blonde hypothesis' suggest about beautiful women in the workplace?**
- A. They are often considered highly intelligent**
 - B. They are thought to lack intelligence**
 - C. They are preferred for leadership roles**
 - D. They face less discrimination than plain individuals**
- 7. How long has Hannah been working as a solicitor?**
- A. Two years**
 - B. Three years**
 - C. Four years**
 - D. Five years**
- 8. In the argument about the bike, what does the term 'final payment' refer to?**
- A. a. Total cost**
 - B. b. Last installment**
 - C. c. Agreement termination**
 - D. d. Ownership transition**
- 9. Which of the following can be concluded regarding the public's perception of bankers?**
- A. Bankers are trusted by the general public**
 - B. Bankers are increasingly viewed as reliable**
 - C. Bankers are no longer seen as trustworthy**
 - D. Bankers are regarded as underpaid**
- 10. What is noted as a risk to Turkish economic growth related to its banking system?**
- A. The strength of the Turkish lira**
 - B. Dependency on foreign capital**
 - C. Excessive domestic borrowing**
 - D. Low foreign investment**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is an assumption made about the impact of charitable status on VAT?

A. Charitable organizations thrive on tax exemptions

B. VAT is essential for non-charities

C. All charities can charge lower prices due to VAT exemptions

D. Not all charities benefit from the same tax rules

The assumption that charitable organizations thrive on tax exemptions highlights the significant financial advantage that such organizations can gain through exemption from certain taxes, including Value Added Tax (VAT). Tax exemptions allow charities to allocate more of their funds directly to their charitable missions rather than towards tax obligations. This can enhance their operational capabilities, making it easier for them to provide services, invest in community programs, and support their cause. The notion that all charities benefit equally from these tax exemptions does not hold true, as different charities may have varying levels of income, need, and resources, thus influencing their reliance on tax benefits. Additionally, not every charitable activity is exempt from VAT, which complicates the ability of all charities to claim these exemptions uniformly. This underscores the need for a nuanced understanding of how tax laws apply to charitable organizations, acknowledging that while some may thrive, others may still face financial constraints despite their charitable status.

2. What was China's reported defense spending in 2010, according to the research institute PIPPI?

A. Over \$50 billion

B. About \$75 billion

C. Over \$120 billion

D. Almost \$90 billion

In 2010, China's reported defense spending, according to the research institute PIPPI, was indeed over \$120 billion. This figure reflects China's significant investment in its military capabilities during that period, as the country has been consistently increasing its defense budget to modernize its armed forces and enhance national security. The increase in defense spending during that time can be attributed to various factors, including regional security concerns, military modernization efforts, and China's aspirations to expand its influence on the global stage. This figure highlights the growing importance that China placed on its military development and readiness in the early 21st century.

3. What inference can be made from studies showing a link between chewing gum and memory performance?
- A. Chewing gum causes heightened activity in the hippocampus.
 - B. There is a correlation between chewing gum and better recollection of memories.**
 - C. Students who chew gum will perform worse in exams than those who do not.
 - D. Chewing gum has no impact on memory whatsoever.

The choice indicating the correlation between chewing gum and better recollection of memories is justified because studies highlighting this link typically observe that individuals who chew gum may show improved performance in memory-related tasks. Correlation does not imply causation; however, the findings suggest that there is an association between the two variables—in this case, chewing gum and memory performance. This means that, while the act of chewing gum alone is not necessarily the cause of improved memory function, there is evidence suggesting that these two factors are related in some way. The research may indicate that the physiological effects of chewing, such as increased blood flow to the brain or heightened alertness, could play a role in memory retention. These studies often utilize controlled methodologies to analyze the performance outcomes of participants in memory tests before and after chewing gum, thereby demonstrating a statistical link that supports this inference.

4. Which argument supports the notion that university-level education should charge tuition?
- A. Students learn more effectively when financially invested**
 - B. Tuition fees encourage student accountability
 - C. Education becomes more exclusive
 - D. All of the above

The argument that university-level education should charge tuition is strongly supported by the idea that students learn more effectively when they have a financial stake in their education. When students invest money in their education, they may feel a stronger sense of commitment and motivation to engage with the learning material, participate in class, and complete their studies. This financial investment can drive students to value their education more highly, leading to increased effort and better academic outcomes. This perspective emphasizes that educational success is not just about the content delivered but also about the student's active engagement. With tuition, students may take their responsibilities more seriously, recognizing the costs associated with attending university. The notion that financial investment enhances learning is a significant factor in the rationale for tuition fees. In contrast, while the concepts of student accountability and exclusivity are related to the structure of higher education, they do not directly support the idea of charging tuition in the same way the financial engagement does. Accountability refers more to the personal responsibility of students rather than the inherent benefits of having a financial cost associated with education, and exclusivity generally poses a challenge to the democratization of education rather than a support for tuition. Hence, the strongest argument for charging tuition lies in the beneficial impact it has on student engagement and learning effectiveness.

5. What is the argument for companies downsizing their workforce?

- A. It secures the company's financial future during tough times.**
- B. Downsizing improves employee morale.**
- C. It ensures that every employee is needed.**
- D. Companies should avoid cutting jobs.**

The argument for companies downsizing their workforce primarily focuses on the notion that it can help secure the company's financial future during challenging economic conditions. By reducing the number of employees, companies can lower their operating costs, which can be essential when facing declining sales or profits. This strategic move can provide the organization with the flexibility to navigate through tough times, allowing them to potentially recover more quickly when economic conditions improve. In times of financial strain, maintaining a leaner workforce may enable companies to allocate resources more efficiently and to invest more in essential areas that could lead to growth, rather than continuing to support a larger workforce that may not be financially sustainable. This perspective centers on the practical aspects of maintaining a viable business model in the face of adversity.

6. What does the 'dumb-blonde hypothesis' suggest about beautiful women in the workplace?

- A. They are often considered highly intelligent**
- B. They are thought to lack intelligence**
- C. They are preferred for leadership roles**
- D. They face less discrimination than plain individuals**

The 'dumb-blonde hypothesis' posits that attractive women, particularly those who fit the stereotype of being a 'blonde bombshell,' are often perceived as lacking intelligence. This stereotype suggests that beauty is associated with a lack of depth or intellect, leading to assumptions that these individuals may not be as capable or competent in professional settings. This stereotype can adversely impact how these women are treated in the workplace, as colleagues and superiors might overlook their skills and qualifications due to preconceived notions based solely on their appearance. In contrast, the other choices do not align with the hypothesis. For example, attributing high intelligence to these women would contradict the stereotype, while suggesting they are preferred for leadership roles does not consider the biases they may face. Likewise, the assertion that they face less discrimination than less attractive individuals ignores the negative assumptions tied to their appearance. Thus, the belief that beautiful women are thought to lack intelligence encapsulates the essence of the dumb-blonde hypothesis.

7. How long has Hannah been working as a solicitor?

- A. Two years
- B. Three years**
- C. Four years
- D. Five years

The correct answer indicates that Hannah has been working as a solicitor for three years. This duration suggests a level of experience that might involve familiarity with the legal system, established relationships with clients, and a progression in her legal skills and understanding of complex cases. In the context of professional development, three years can be a significant time frame for practical experience in a competitive field like law, where learning often extends beyond formal education into the nuances of practice. Focusing on this timeframe allows us to understand the potential level of competence and expertise that might accompany her current position, indicating that she likely has encountered various legal situations and gained insight into case management and client relations. Other durations, such as two years, four years, or five years, do not reflect the outlined level of experience that corresponds with the breadth of skills typically developed over three years in the legal profession. Therefore, identifying three years as the answer supports the inference of her growing proficiency as a solicitor over this specific period.

8. In the argument about the bike, what does the term 'final payment' refer to?

- A. a. Total cost
- B. b. Last installment**
- C. c. Agreement termination
- D. d. Ownership transition

The term 'final payment' in the context of the argument about the bike specifically refers to the last installment that needs to be made to complete a payment plan or a transaction. When discussing payments, the 'final payment' signifies that it is the concluding sum that a buyer must pay to fully settle their financial obligation. This payment often indicates the completion of a series of installments that were agreed upon at the beginning of a purchasing agreement. In financial transactions, while total cost, agreement termination, and ownership transition are relevant concepts, they do not directly define what the 'final payment' entails. The total cost refers to the overall amount due for the bike, including all installments but does not specify the last one. Agreement termination relates to the end of contractual obligations, which is not the precise meaning here. Ownership transition may occur upon the completion of the payment, but it is not the definition of the final payment itself. Therefore, the last installment is the accurate interpretation of 'final payment' in this context.

9. Which of the following can be concluded regarding the public's perception of bankers?

- A. Bankers are trusted by the general public**
- B. Bankers are increasingly viewed as reliable**
- C. Bankers are no longer seen as trustworthy**
- D. Bankers are regarded as underpaid**

The selection of the conclusion that bankers are no longer seen as trustworthy reflects a broader public sentiment that has often developed during times of financial crisis or ethics scandals within the banking industry. This perspective can stem from events such as the 2008 financial crisis, where many people felt that bankers acted in their own self-interest at the expense of the general public. This viewpoint resonates with a significant portion of society that has witnessed instances of unethical behavior, lack of transparency, or the prioritization of profit over customer welfare within banking institutions. As a result, the perception has shifted, leading to widespread skepticism regarding bankers' motives and the trustworthiness of their actions. Such sentiments can be reinforced by media portrayal and individual experiences with financial systems. The other conclusions about bankers being trusted or reliable don't align with this prevailing skepticism. While some segments may still view bankers positively, the dominant public perception in this context is that trust has eroded significantly. The notion of bankers being underpaid does not address trust issues directly and therefore does not relate to public perception in a meaningful way. Understanding these societal dynamics is crucial for evaluating how professions, such as banking, are perceived and can affect relationships with clients.

10. What is noted as a risk to Turkish economic growth related to its banking system?

- A. The strength of the Turkish lira**
- B. Dependency on foreign capital**
- C. Excessive domestic borrowing**
- D. Low foreign investment**

The dependency on foreign capital is recognized as a significant risk to Turkish economic growth in relation to its banking system. When a country relies heavily on external sources of funding, it can lead to vulnerabilities in the face of global market fluctuations, interest rate changes, or shifts in investor sentiment. This dependence may result in increased financial instability; for example, if foreign investors withdraw their capital suddenly, it could cause a liquidity crisis in the banking system. Additionally, this reliance can limit the central bank's ability to manage monetary policy effectively, particularly in times of crisis, and may impact the overall economic growth trajectory. Managing debt levels and ensuring that capital inflows are stable and sustainable are crucial for maintaining economic health. In the context of the other options, factors such as the strength of the Turkish lira, excessive domestic borrowing, and low foreign investment may play roles in the economy but do not directly reflect the critical nature of dependency on foreign capital. Each of these elements can influence the banking system, yet they do not encapsulate the broader systemic risk associated with being overly reliant on external funding.