Holmes Institute Pathways
Critical Thinking / Assessment 2 / Final CT Module Exam

Module name	Critical Thinking		
Module code	UF05-CT	**Semester**	20-03
Lecturer	Grace Gyatso		
Assessment number	2	**Type of assessment**	Open book final exam
Exam time & date	Week 13	**Exam Duration**	2 hours
Time & other information	2 Hours – **Answer all 3 questions in the space provided.** Supplementary answer sheets are available and marks are indicated at the end of each question. 100 marks are available.		
How the assessment will be marked	*According to Assessment Criteria by tutor.* Total Marks = 100 100 marks = 100% in assessment criteria 30 marks question: 15 for language use, 15 for argument 40 marks question: 20 for language use, 20 for argument		

Student Name:	SMULIC Number:

QUESTION	Total marks awarded
Question 1	/30
Question 2	/30
Question 3	/40
TOTAL	**/100**

Grade	
Classification	
2nd Marker Comments:	

Tutor Feedback:

Please answer your final exam questions on the answer sheet provided

Section 1: [30 Marks]

1.a. Give **five ways** that Critical Reading differs from everyday reading.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

(10 marks)

1.b. Explain how an argument differs from an explanation.

(5 marks)

1.c. Explain what is meant by correlated trends. Give an example of two trends which could be correlated.

(5 marks)

1.d. Give **four benefits** of Critical Thinking and explain which **one** has been the most significant benefit for you?

1)

2)

3)

4)

Which one has been the most significant benefit for you? Why?

(10 marks)

Section 2: [30 Marks]

Chatfield (2018) recommends these six factors when evaluating sources.

    (i)   Write **two questions** you could ask to explore each factor.

> a. Authenticity
>
>
> b. Authority
>
>
> c. Currency
>
>
> d. Relevance
>
>
> e. Bias
>
>
> f. Replication

(20 marks)

    (ii)   Give a specific example e.g. a book you have used in your research. Assess the book applying **at least three** of the above factors.

(10 marks)

Section 3: [40 Marks]

Read the article below and assess it critically using a range of Critical Thinking concepts and principles learned during the course. Comment on aspects such as

➢ the overall argument and contributing arguments

➢ assessing the objectivity – is there a range of views?

➢ assessing persuasion – is there any persuasive language used?

➢ evaluating the source

➢ checking the statistics/information for causal link or correlation

➢ any distorted arguments e.g. possible misrepresentation

Planning for extremes
Adapting to climate change is a commercial priority

The Carbon Disclosure Project's (CDP) Public Procurement Programme, now in its third year of reporting, has encouraged government departments and suppliers to collaborate on reducing carbon emissions and climate impacts. The number of participating UK based suppliers reached 262 in 2010, representing a 60% increase year-on-year, and they achieved savings of £200m from improvements in carbon and energy management over the reporting period.

CDP's engagement has been a catalyst for positive change, but much remains to be done. To take three examples from CDP's latest public procurement report: of the organisations surveyed in 2010, only one third (34%) had their carbon and energy data independently verified; just one in five have integrated their carbon and energy management planning within overall corporate strategy; and even fewer have developed a holistic view of sustainability risks across their value chains.

Sustainability should be integrated into corporate strategy and made central to core business policies and practices. There is also a need for companies to look beyond carbon and energy management when making strategic risk and opportunity assessments around sustainability. Failing to do so could restrict the agility of the business and undermine competitiveness in the long term....

..Businesses need to take a holistic view of the sustainability risks and opportunities right across their value chains. There should be a clear focus on adaptation and mitigation measures, modelled within various climate scenarios. Companies that are not flexible in their adaptation strategies, making provision for these scenarios, will ultimately miss opportunities and increase their risk exposure. As public procurement contracts are often long-

term agreements with small profit margins, any unaccounted variances will put pressure on costs, performance, profitability and reputation.

Changing weather conditions are increasingly affecting the bottom line: recent years have seen a growth in companies reporting higher operational costs, where 'weather events' represent a contributing factor. As weather patterns become more unstable, past trends prove less reliable for predictions. Similarly, mechanical equipment and fixed assets designed for current conditions may not perform as per their traditional design standards in the future.

Adapting to climate change is a commercial priority, and the lack of a robust adaption strategy could affect the ability to deliver on a contract, raise a company's operational costs and undermine its performance, cash flow, reputation. How well prepared are organisations to adapt under their current contracts? When signing long term contracts, are they protecting themselves adequately to deliver on their obligations throughout its life? It is a difficult one to get right, but the businesses that do so will gain a long-term advantage in the market.

Beer, D. (2011) 'Planning for Extremes: Adapting to Climate Change is a Commercial Priority', *The Guardian*, 19 January. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/climate-change-adaptation-commercial-priority (Accessed: 12 October 2020)

(40 marks)