Intellectual standards are criteria used to evaluate the quality of thinking and reasoning. They help ensure that our thought processes and arguments are clear, logical, and well-supported. Here's an overview of the short list of key intellectual standards:

1. Clarity: The gateway to reasoning. Ideas should be expressed in a way that is easy to understand. Thoughts should be well-defined and free from ambiguity.

2. Accuracy: Information and claims should be factually correct and free from errors.

3. Precision: Ideas should be specific and detailed enough to convey exact meaning.

4. Relevance: Information and arguments should directly relate to the issue at hand.

5. Depth: Analysis should go beyond surface-level understanding to explore underlying complexities and implications.

6. Breadth: Thinking should consider multiple perspectives and aspects of an issue.

7. Logic: Reasoning should be consistent and follow sound principles of argumentation.

8. Significance: Focus should be on the most important aspects of an issue rather than trivial details.

9. Fairness: Analysis should be impartial and consider different viewpoints without bias.

10. Sufficiency: This standard ensures that enough evidence or reasoning is provided to support a conclusion or claim. Arguments should have adequate backing to be convincing and withstand scrutiny.

These standards help thinkers assess and improve their own reasoning as well as evaluate the arguments of others. These standards work together to promote rigorous and high-quality thinking across various disciplines and contexts. By applying these criteria, one can develop more robust and well-reasoned thoughts and arguments.