

COMPONENTS OF CRITICAL THINKING

TODAY'S AGENDA

- You will:
 - Distinguish the nature of critical thinking from thinking
 - Analyze components of critical thinking
 - Think about how you can utilize these tools to build your own capacity for CT



THE MIND AND TRAINING

 The best mind training recognizes natural tendencies and learns to discriminate between what is good and what is not

"A man who does not think for himself does not think at all." ~Oscar Wilde

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

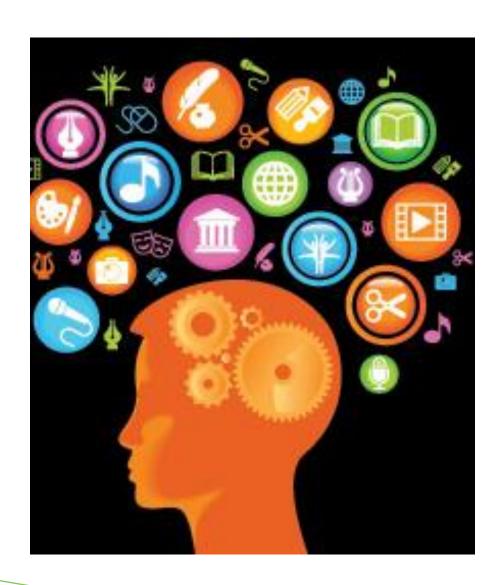
- Funds of material in which to draw upon
 - Previous experiences, "stored" information
- Promptness, Flexibility, and Fertility
 - Quick alternatives which can develop
- Order and appropriateness
 - Fitting pieces together in a relevant and timely manner

WHAT IS THINKING?

• "Thinking is any mental activity that helps formulate or solve a problem, make a decision, or fulfill a desire to understand. It is a search for answers, a reaching for meaning" (Ruggerio)

"What we think, we become."

~Buddha



INTELLECTUAL TRAITS

- Humility
- Courage
- Empathy
- Autonomy
- Integrity
- Perseverance
- Confidence in Reason
- Fair Mindedness

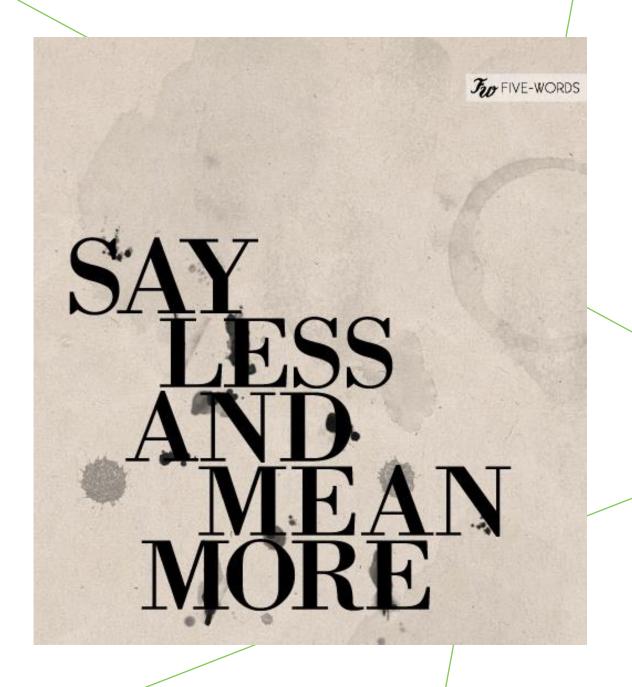
TOMATO, TAMATO...

- Inquisitiveness
- Open-mindedness
- Systematicity
- Analyticity
- Truth-Seeking
- Self-Confidence
- Maturity

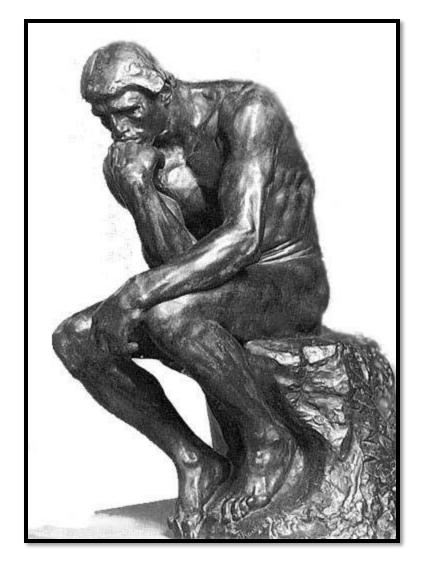


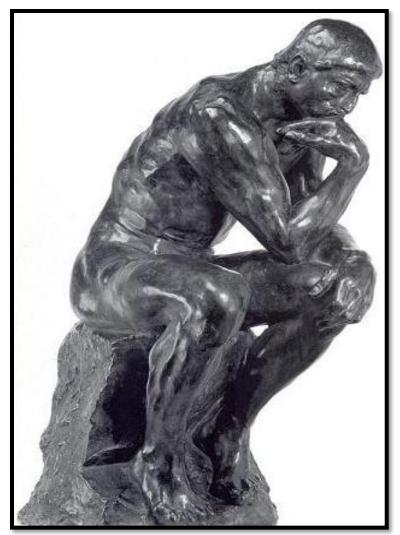
- Intellectual humility
- Intellectual courage
- Intellectual empathy
- Intellectual integrity
- Intellectual perseverance
- Faith in reason
- Fairmindedness

BECOMING A CRITIC



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A CRITICAL THINKER?





WHAT IS CRITICAL THINKING?

Reasoned, purposive, and reflective thinking used to make decisions, solve problems, and master concepts

(Rudd, Baker, Hoover, 2000)

CLUE 1 – IT'S ALL ABOUT THE QS



Asking good questions



Answering questions with good reasoning



Believing the results of your own good reasoning



Acting on the results of your reasoning

CRITICAL THINKING

Dispositions

- Engagement
- Cognitive Maturity
- Innovativeness

Styles

- Engagement
- Seeking

Skills

- Interpretation
- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Inference
- Explanation
- Self-Regulation

"How do I know what I think until I see what I say?"

~E. M. Forster

INTERPRETATION

- Categorization
- Clarifying meaning
- Decoding significance

ANALYSIS

- Examining ideas
- Analyzing arguments
- Analyzing assumptions

- Assessing claims
- Assessing arguments
- Assigning value

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- Where does this information "Fit?"
- •How does this relate to what I already know?
- •Why is this important?

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- What evidence or information supports the position?
- What is the line of thinking?

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- Clear
- Accurate
- Precise
- Relevant
- Depth
- Breadth
- Logic



EXPLANATION

- Stating results
- Justifying procedures
- Presenting arguments

INFERENCE

- Finding alternatives
- Drawing conclusions
- Making recommendations

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- State your position
- Defend your position
 - Support points with information and evidence
 - Support points with valid assumptions
- Re-state your position

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- Recognizing that problems have a range of solutions and that decisions fall along a range from better to worse.
- Project a range of potential consequences for alternatives.

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SELF-REGULATION

- Self examination: Stopping to ask yourself important questions about your beliefs
- Self correction: Changing your beliefs if it is warranted

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- Self correction: Changing your beliefs if it is warranted
 - •What is my belief?
 - •Why do I believe this to be true?
 - What evidence of information do I have?
 - •Can I justify my belief with evidence and information?
 - If yes, continue to hold this belief.
 - If no, question my belief and search for more information.
 - •I may need to change what I believe...

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

- Dispositions, Styles, and Skills are are necessarily to build capacity for CT
- There are LOTS of different ways to sort out CT and what is important
- Use tools that you are comfortable using

