

CRITICAL THINKING

According to Cottrell (2005), critical thinking is a mental activity. Furthermore, learning to think critically and evaluatively requires cognitive processes such as attention, classification, selection, and judgment. Cottrell (2005) suggests that when it comes to critical thinking, nobody is a complete novice. Daily tasks require using some of the fundamental abilities associated with critical thinking, such as determining the probability of something being true or participating in a conversation.

Additionally, Cottrell (2019) claims that criticality is a skill that everyone needs and can develop because it facilitates the discovery of how things are done and why things happen the way they do. According to Cottrell (2019), it is a method to understand the world better. Therefore, individuals make more accurate predictions about the future, make more intelligent choices, keep issues in perspective, behave rationally, and solve issues creatively. Similarly, Debbink and Meshon (2020) believe that thinking is a learned ability, much like dancing or mathematics, and critical thinking is the process of systematically examining ideas and facts to make the correct judgments about what to believe and do.

Debbink and Meshon (2020) also specified that certain individuals may spend their lives without ever gaining this critical ability, but it is never too late to practice critical thinking.

REFERENCES:

Cottrell, S. (2005) *Critical thinking skills*. 1st ed. PALCRIVE MACMILLAN.

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