

INTRODUCTION

According to Ennis (2015), “Critical thinking under that name was inspired by pragmatic philosopher John Dewey (1910) and endorsed by analytic philosopher Max Black (1946)”. Critical thinking involves a use of a range of skills such as: identifying and acknowledging arguments and conclusions from other people, using alternative points of view to evaluate evidence, being fair minded when evaluating the opposing disagreements and evidence, and being able to interpret between all lines by identifying contrasting assumptions (Cottrell, 2017). Critical thinking can also be defined by being considerate of not being biased through experience. It is also knowing methods of necessary enquiries and interpretations. These methods can be applied such as causing a constant effort to consider beliefs and supposed forms of knowledge alongside with evidence to support it and further conclusions (Fisher, 2011).

REFLECTIVE LEARNING

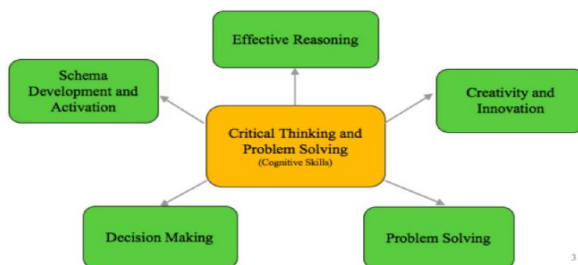
Reflective learning requires a thought process of what you have achieved such as learning consciously, revisiting actively, and testing what you have acquired knowledge of (Burns and Sinfield, 2016). However, being self-aware is considered by others, to be vital for reflective learning. Without being self-aware, it would be difficult to take a stand back and not be influenced by your own feelings and opinions when evaluating (Cottrell, 2019).

FAIR-MINDEDNESS

Treating all viewpoints impartially, regardless of the beliefs of the individuals, their emotional response and peer pressure to agree with the normalities of society. Possessing such fair-mindedness would lead to balancing the ability to identify and deny unreasonable arguments. Interpretating accurately will lead you to change your thoughts and ideas about a topic you once trusted (Haber, 2020).

Problem Solving

Problem solving begins with appointing the problem with reasoning, debating, decision making and explanation. It is generally considered that people are inquisitive and curious as they are desiring to finding out the most relevant information. An individual who possesses the ability to think critically will resolve a problem, support it with a logical unbiased argument that is secure, and resist others’ opinions. This will deepen our own thoughts that we have concluded (Kopzhassarova, et al,2016).



CONCLUSION

To conclude, there are many different skills and characteristics that critical thinkers possess. All are vital in solving the problem with confidence. According to Bassham and Irwin (2011), “If you approach critical thinking as an opportunity to learn habits of disciplined thinking that are vital to success in school, in your career, and in your life as a liberally educated person, critical thinking can be a rewarding and even transformative experience”.

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