

Critical Thinking

What is critical thinking?

- Critical thinking will be used in your everyday life, it is a cognitive activity which we dig deep to reflect or question your own (Stella Cottrell, 2017).
- "to deal effectively with social, scientific, and practical problems" (Shakirova, 2007, p. 42).
- Ennis (1987) identified 9 range of dispositions and abilities.
- 'Critical thinking is disciplined, self-directed thinking which exemplifies the perfections of thinking appropriate to a particular mode or domain of thought.' (Paul (1990))
- The Critical Thinking Community defined critical thinking as "the intellectually disciplined process of actively and skilfully conceptualizing, applying, analysing, synthesizing, and/or evaluating information gathered from, or generated by, observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication, as a guide to belief and action" (Scriven & Paul, 2007, p. 1)
- Tempelaar, 2006 refers to critical thinking as "metacognition" → "thinking about thinking" (Flavell (1979))
- It prepares a person for "skilled employment" (Rothstein, Wilder and Jacobsen (2007), p.8).



Decision Making

There are many steps to the decision-making process - Identification of the purpose of the decision → Information Gathering → Principles for judging alternatives → Brainstorm and analyze the different choices → Evaluation of alternatives → Select the best alternative → Execute the decision → Evaluate the results

Conclusion

In our everyday life, we will use critical thinking as a basic skill, and this is a complex cognitive process.

You will come to a conclusion based on weighing up the positives and negatives. Theoretical influence, plus clear reasoning, allows us to form our own views (Godfrey (2013)).

Problem Solving



- Problem solving – algorithmic and heuristic.
- "Thinking is the foundation of everything we do. (Michael Kallet (2014))
- In order to resolve real-life problems we need to be able to problem-solve (Barlett (2002)).
- (Gurses, Acikyildiz, Dogar, & Sozbilir, 2007, p. 1) "Problem-based learning activities promoted "critical thinking and problem-solving skills"

Time Management



Good time management results in increased job performance, job satisfaction and less job tensions. The ability to perform according to a schedule is essential to employment (Davies stock and Weyheyer 2002). Macan and hoffs (1994) proves model tested the beneficial effects on tensions and job satisfaction. However time management training was thought not to be effective .Time management skills will teach you to take short cuts and save you time, it will give you confidence that you can cope in certain situations and helps you to balance in your work and life(Cotreall 2013).

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