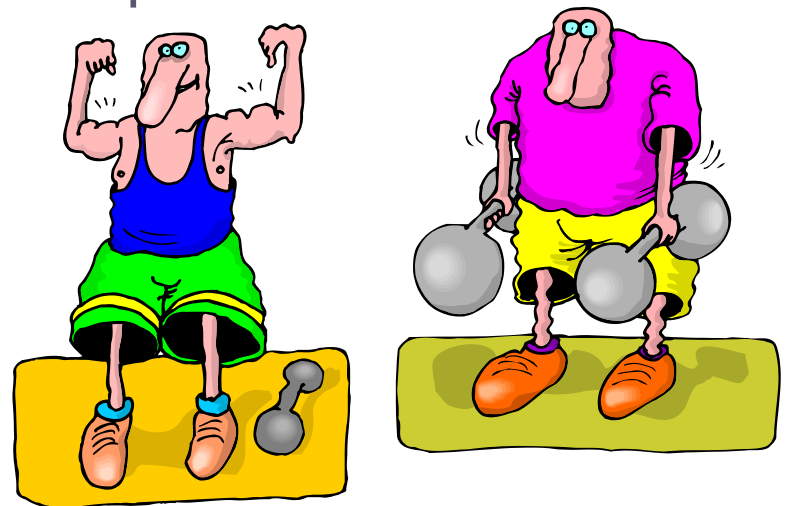


CT: POINTS OF VIEW

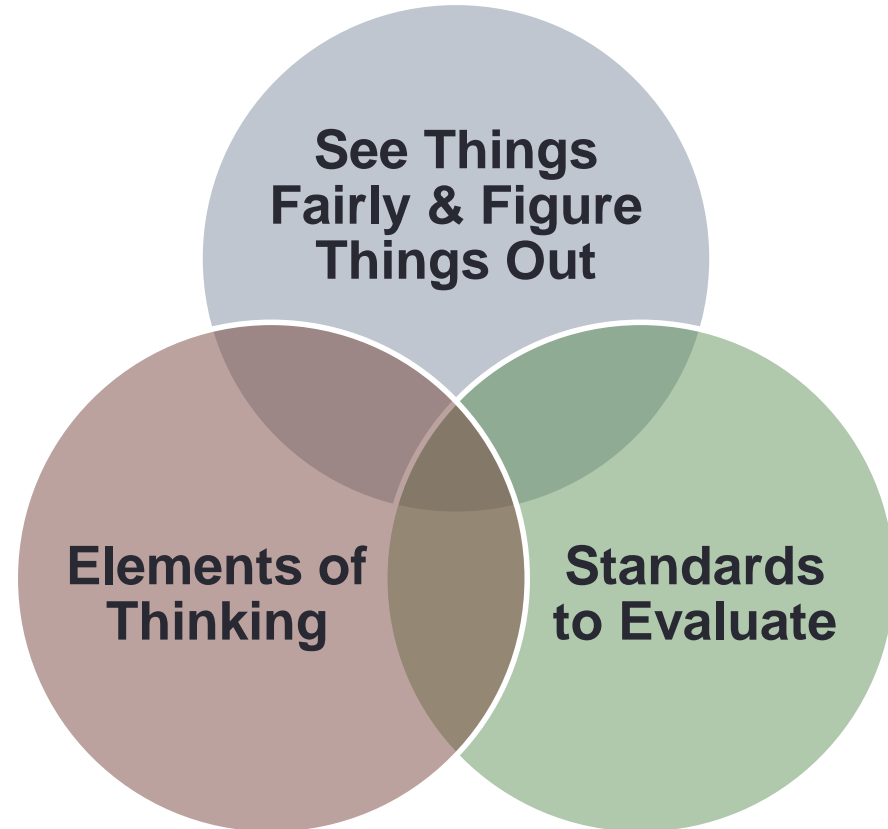
Rules of the CT Road

Practice POV with life and content questions



CT has 3 Conceptual Sets

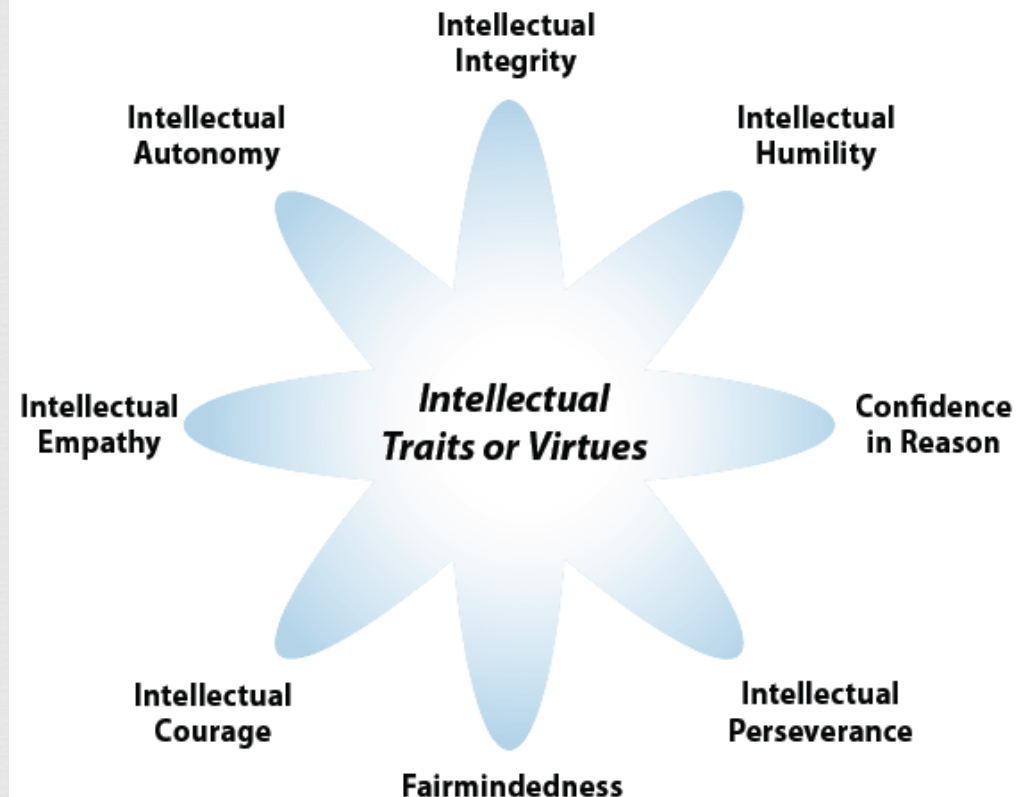
- Critical thinking involves:
 - An attitude/disposition to see things fairly & to figure things out
 - **Elements** that **guide analysis**
 - **Standards** against which we can **check the quality of our thinking**



Through Practice...



☞ CThinkers
develop
intellectual
habits, traits

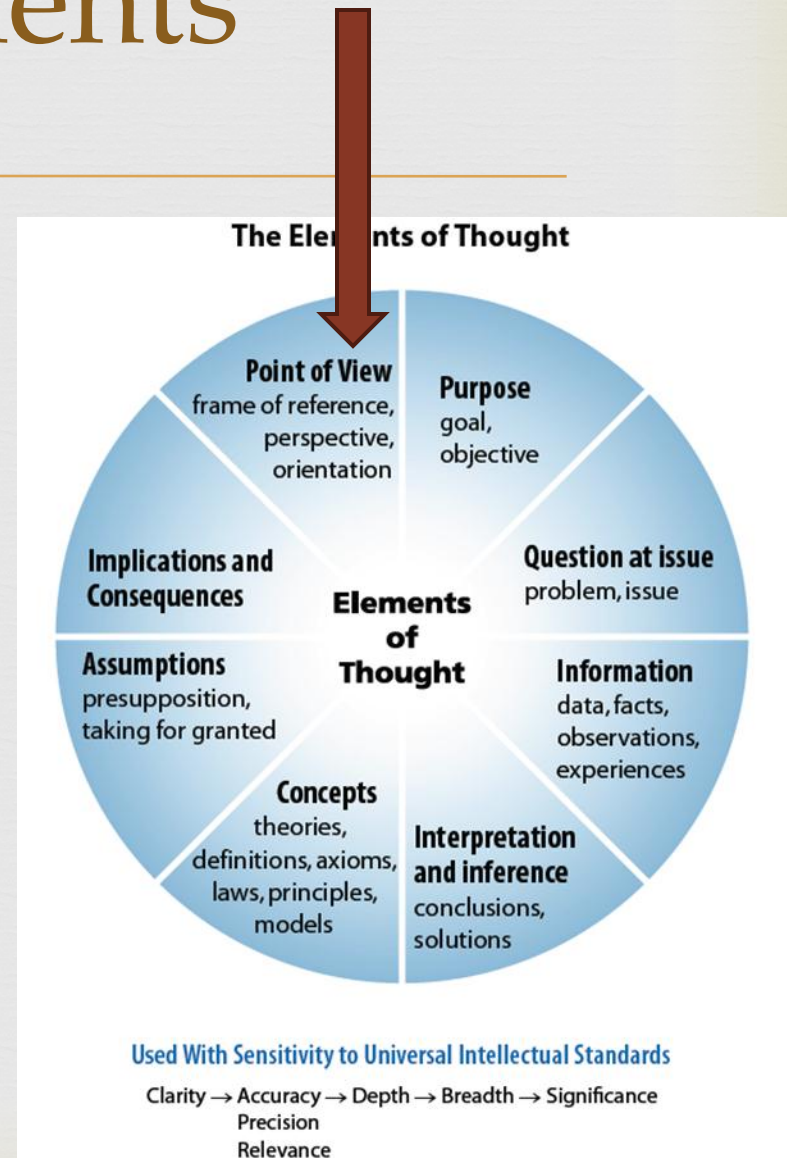


The Elements



Whenever we are reasoning we are trying to accomplish some purpose within a point of view using concepts or ideas.

We are focused on some question, issue, or problem, using information to come to conclusions (by way of inferences) based on assumptions. All of which have implications



Standards



∞ Thinkers check the quality of their thinking

Clarity

Could you elaborate further?
Could you give me an example?
Could you illustrate what you mean?

Accuracy

How could we check on that?
How could we find out if that is true?
How could we verify or test that?

Precision

Could you be more specific?
Could you give me more details?
Could you be more exact?

Logic

Does all this make sense together?
Does your first paragraph fit in with your last?
Does what you say follow from the evidence?

Significance

Is this the most important problem to consider?
Is this the central idea to focus on?
Which of these facts are most important?

Fairness

Do I have any vested interest in this issue?
Am I sympathetically representing the viewpoints of others?

Relevance

How does that relate to the problem?
How does that bear on the question?
How does that help us with the issue?

Depth

What factors make this a difficult problem?
What are some of the complexities of this question?
What are some of the difficulties we need to deal with?

Breadth

Do we need to look at this from another perspective?
Do we need to consider another point of view?
Do we need to look at this in other ways?

POV: Examples

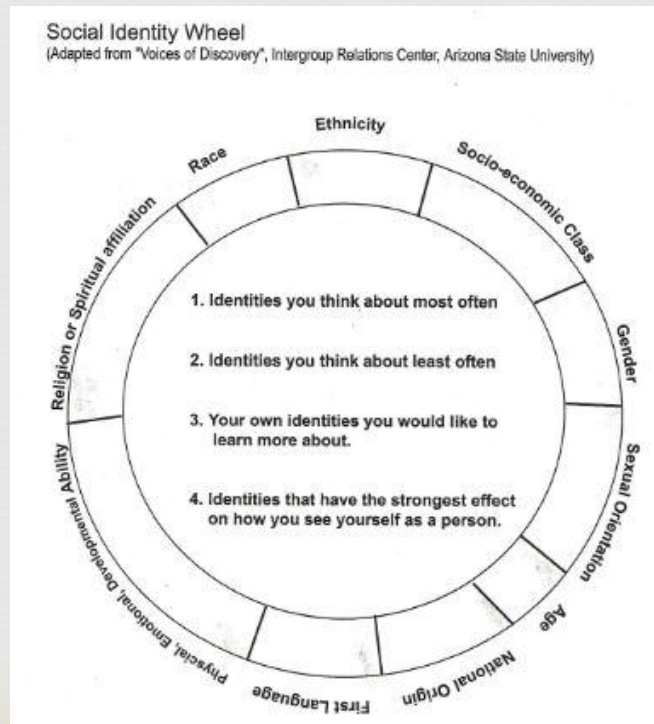


Examples

- Family
- Success
- Happiness

Influences

- Generational
- Historical (our time)
- Cultural
- Religion
- Gender
- SES
- Discipline (sociologists versus business... cognitive/behavioral psychologists)
- Evidence, data, support



CHALLENGE
EACH OTHER
TO LIVE UP TO THIS

Critical Thinkers Exercise

Rules of the Road...



- ❧ Realize that most topics are complex and have multiple viewpoints without definitive answers
 - ❧ Strive to understand and fairly represent all sides
 - ❧ Stay open to the possibility of changing our own minds when faced with better reasoning
- ❧ Understand that everyone (we too!) comes to our point of view with bias/influences that came from external sources/circumstances
- ❧ CTers seek to expand their POV! Value and truth can be found outside of our own experience
- ❧ Cters challenge their own egocentric beliefs – avoid the notion that their pov is in all aspects true, correct, or insightful
- ❧ Cters learn to weigh and evaluate evidence and support



Activity: POV - Happiness



Social Identity Wheel
(Adapted from "Voices of Discovery", Intergroup Relations Center, Arizona State University)



Other groups that influence you... friends, scouts, clubs, teams, etc...

THIS EMOTIONAL LIFE

Topics Find Help News & Events About the Series

Happiness [Tweet 8] [Share 20]

What is happiness?

Happiness is thought of as the good life, freedom from suffering, flourishing, well-being, joy, prosperity, and pleasure.

Its pursuit is enshrined as a fundamental right in the United States and occupies most of us. But what do we really know about happiness? Can we study it? Are we born with it? Can we make ourselves happier? Who's happy and who's not, and why? What makes us happy? Researchers are learning more and more about the answers to these questions.

Meaning of happiness	Sources of happiness	Who is happier?	Doesn't work	Common misconceptions
<p>What does happiness mean to you?</p> <p>Defining happiness</p> <p>Defining happiness can seem as elusive as achieving it. We want to be happy, and we can say whether we are or not, but can it really be defined, studied and measured? And can we use this learning to become happier?</p>				



1. Define happiness
2. Describe your POV
3. Discuss & Report
4. Apply Standards

Clarity	<p>Could you elaborate further?</p> <p>Could you give me an example?</p> <p>Could you illustrate what you mean?</p>
Precision	<p>Could you be more specific?</p> <p>Could you give me more details?</p> <p>Could you be more exact?</p>

Academic Example



☞ Point of View (POV)

☞ Academic

☞ NOTICE - Psych text emphasizes the CHANGING POVs over time!

☞ Conscious - behavior - sub-conscious - cognition - evolution etc...

☞ ACTIVITY: Identify various POVs (pg 211)

Language of POV



1) Do the practice exercises on the handout to identify POV and Comments

2) Look at examples of academic language...

❧ Presenting another's POV

❧ Re-stating

❧ Commenting on the POV

❧ Negatively

❧ gap analysis

❧ Positively

3) ACTIVITY

❧ Using the academic language of POV, identify the comment in the Psych text (B) then re-write the POV and the textbook author's comment (pg. 211 B & C)

Toolbox 8: POV

