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Creative and Scientific-thinking



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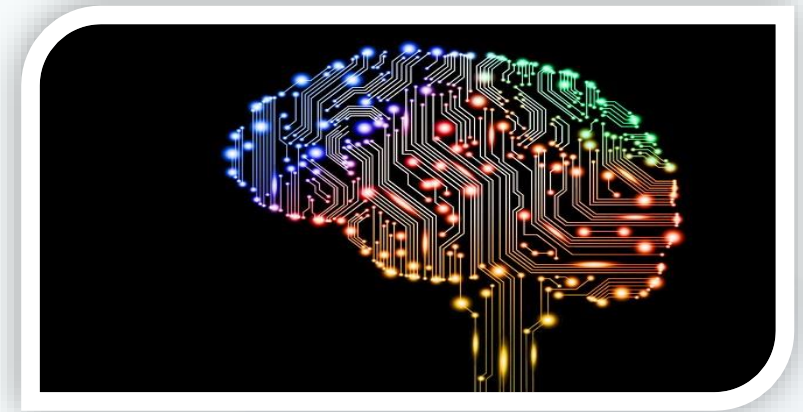
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Intelligence

Isn't just something we have; it is more importantly **something we do**. People sometimes think that the most intelligent people are **walking encyclopedias**, who can answer all the questions in class or win all the prizes on game shows.





The human mind has more

- Solve problems.
- Resolve issues.
- Create new ideas.

You can use information to do many things.





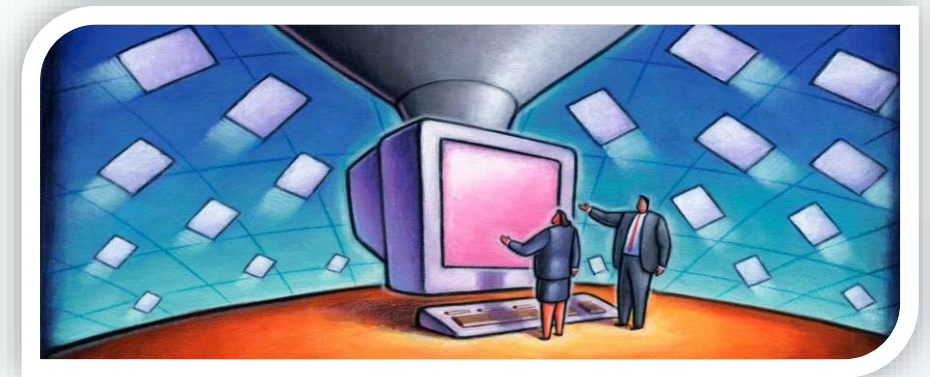
The human mind is much more than **Information Warehouse**

Factual knowledge “knowing about”

- ✓ About the human.
- ✓ The things around the human.

Performance knowledge is “knowing how”.

- ✓ How the universe has been created?
- ✓ How this machine works?





Thinking

- ❑ **Thinking** is a purposeful mental activity, you can control it.
- ❑ **Thinking** is to examine and sort out information and form in the mind ideas or opinions.
- ❑ **Thinking** is to call to mind. To think is to have creative thoughts, to bring a thought to mind by imagination or invention to devise .
- ❑ **Thinking** is sometimes regarded as two harmonious processes:
 - One process is the production of ideas (creative thinking).
 - The other process is the evaluation of ideas (Critical Thinking).



Kinds of Thinkers

There are Three Kinds of Thinkers:

- ☐ Naïve
- ☐ Selfish
- ☐ Fair-minded

Naïve

- ▶ He /She doesn't care about his/her thinking.
- ▶ I don't need to think....do I?
- ▶ Understand everything without thinking.
- ▶ the naïve thinker has many excuses for not thinking for his/herself.



Selfish

- ▶ He / She is good at thinking, but he /she is not fair to others.
- ▶ The selfish thinker only thinks about him / herself.
- ▶ The selfish thinker uses thinking to be selfish.
- ▶ He / She doesn't sound very honest.



Fair-minded

- ▶ He / she is good at thinking and he /she is fair to others.
- ▶ He / She thinks about things because he/she wants to understand them.
- ▶ The fair-minded thinker thinks about what he/she sees and hears.
- ▶ The fair-minded thinker doesn't believe anything easily.





Errors of Thinking

- ☐ Mine is better thinking.
- ☐ Selective Perception.
- ☐ Bias.
- ☐ Either / or Thinking.
- ☐ Generalizations.



Errors of Thinking

1- Mine is better thinking

This error of thinking often occurs in matters that are important to us, such as our gender , religion, group, social class, political party, or philosophy of life.

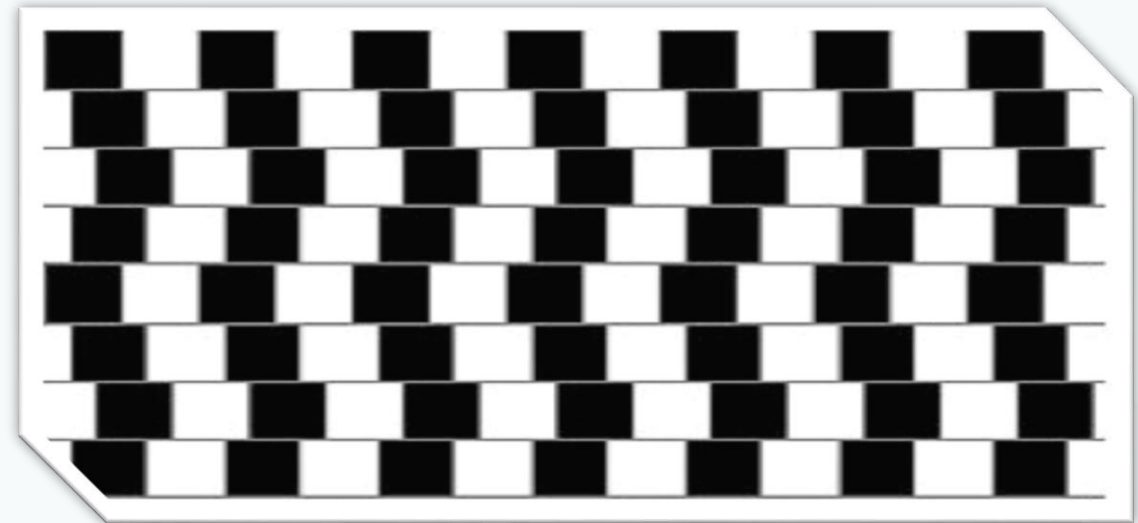




Errors of Thinking

2- Selective Perception

Two friends walk through a shopping mall, you want to buy a pair of shoes, and the other is just taking a break from studying. While you are looking for shoe stores, your friend notices plants.





Errors of Thinking

3- Bias

1. Bias toward the Majority or the Minority

we put our feelings of comfort and personal preference above the evidence.

2. Bias for or against change

old beliefs provide a sense of comfort and security.

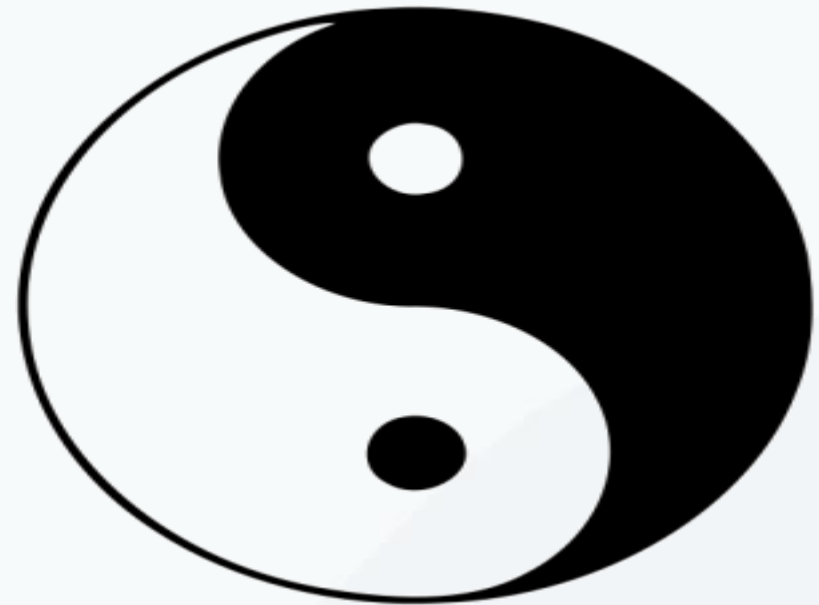




Errors of Thinking

4- Either / or Thinking

This error of perception means taking only extreme positions on an issue when other positions are possible. For example, one person thinks that accepting evolution means rejecting the idea of creation.





Errors of Thinking

5- Generalizations

Generalizations are judgments about a class of people or things.

For example:

- ✓ Egyptians are good.
- ✓ British are bad.





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**THANK
YOU** FOR WATCHING
QUESTIONS?

