

1. **What** is critical thinking? In your answer, you need to **identify what** are the key characteristics of concepts whilst focusing on the protocols and processes.
 - a. Critical Thinking is a clear, reflective, & reasonable thinking process that helps with deciding what to believe or do.
2. **List three** barriers to critical thinking.
 - 1) Biased Experiences
 - 2) Group thinking
 - 3) Schedule Pressures
3. **What** does decisiveness refer to?
 - a. It means not being decisive about something. In other words, it means not being able to decide on something. When being decisive means having &or showing the ability to make a decision quickly & effectively.
4. **Describe three benefits** of a critical thinking mindset.
 - 1) It encourages curiosity
 - 2) It enhances creativity
 - 3) It fosters independence
5. **How** can you **improve** your critical thinking skills?
 - a. You need to be able to observe, analyse, interpret, reflect, evaluate, infer, & explain an issue.
6. **How would** you find out if an organisation was impartial?
 - a. The organisation would be able to communicate effectively with the employees & employer.
 - b. The organisation would also be able to develop unique perspectives on situations & challenges at the workplace.
7. **What** should you input into the search engine if you want to search for information about teenagers and media, but not television?
 - a. Teenagers AND media NOT television
8. **What** should you input into the search engine if you want to search for children/young people and technology?
 - a. Children OR young people AND technology
9. Critical thinking skills are basically divided into 6 segments, namely: Analysis, Communication, Open-Mindedness, Problem Solving, Creativity, and Self-Reflection. **Describe** each of these.
 - Analysis: It is the ability to carefully examine something. People with this skill can examine information, understand its meaning & be able to properly explain the information to others.
 - Communication: It is the ability to be able to communicate with others to share your ideas & listen to their ideas effectively. Effective communication is important when trying to find solutions to a problem in a group.
 - Open-Mindedness: It is the ability to put aside any assumptions &or judgments & merely analyse information that you receive. Being open-minded is to evaluate ideas without bias.
 - Problem Solving: It is the ability to solve problems by analysing a problem, generating & implement a solution, & assess the success of the plan. You also need to be able to come up with practical solutions.

- Creativity: It is the ability to be able to come up with a solution that no one else has thought about. This involves a creative look that can take a different approach from other approaches.
 - Self-Reflection: It is the ability to be able to reflect on oneself & strengthen emotional intelligence, act with integrity, & to be more confident with yourself.
10. **How** can critical self-reflection increase critical thinking?
 - a. Self-reflection increases critical thinking by allowing you to reflect on what you have learned. It also allows you to look at a familiar thing in a new way.
 11. **How** does critical thinking expand perspective and possibilities?
 - a. Critical thinking can expand the perspective of a group or organisation & can help with expanding the possibility of growth from the group or organisation.
 12. Critical thinkers are said to be open-minded. **What does this mean?**
 - a. Being open-minded as a critical thinker means being open to new ideas & perspectives to a problem or solution. It also may mean being able not to have a bias toward a topic.
 13. **Why** is it **important** to **ask** lots of questions?
 - a. It is important to ask lots of questions because that allows for more information to be found & or given. In other words, it is a way to get more information about a topic.
 14. **What** is someone with critical thinking skills able to do in the **context** of a workplace? **Name** at **least two** work-based situations where you would be able to apply critical thinking concepts.
 - a. A critical thinker makes the best decisions most often. Examples of this are:
 - i. Communicating information with the cohort.
 - ii. Choices about how to complete a task.
 15. **Why** is it important to **evaluate** any information you encounter?
 - a. It is important to evaluate any information you encounter because it allows for you to have more knowledge & for you to be able to check if the information is true or not.