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.
   1. 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?
   1. 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?
   1. 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?
   1. The organisation would be able to communicate effectively with the employees & employer.
   2. 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?
   1. 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?
   1. 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.

1. How can critical self-reflection increase critical thinking?
   1. 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.
2. How does critical thinking expand perspective and possibilities?
   1. Critical thinking can expand the perspective of a group or organisation & can help with expanding the possibility of growth from the group or organisation.
3. Critical thinkers are said to be open-minded. What does this mean?
   1. 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.
4. Why is it important to ask lots of questions?
   1. 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.
5. 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.
   1. A critical thinker makes the best decisions most often. Examples of this are:
      1. Communicating information with the cohort.
      2. Choices about how to complete a task.
6. Why is it important to evaluate any information you encounter?
   1. 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.