# APSS1L01 Tomorrow's Leaders

## Lecture Three:
## Cognitive competence(critical thinking)
## E-learning Module_1A

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Department of Applied Social Sciences
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# Intended Learning Outcomes

01. To understand the concepts and theories related to cognitive competence and critical thinking;

02. To understand the concepts of misinformation, disinformation, and propaganda;

03. To understand the strategies about how to discern disinformation from true information;

04. To apply the strategies on how to discern disinformation from true information in daily lives as university students and future professions.

# What Differentiates Humans from Animals?

~ Ability to think
~ Knowledge acquisition

Capacity to acquire knowledge and skills, and to transfer them when solving problems

**COGNITIVE COMPETENCE**

# Cognitive competence

- **refers to the cognitive processes that comprise**

a) creative thinking, which includes various creative thinking styles, such as legislative, global, and local thinking styles; and

b) critical thinking, which includes reasoning, making inferences, self-reflection, and coordination of multiple views.



(Sun and Hui, 2012)

# Cognitive competence

**The ability,**

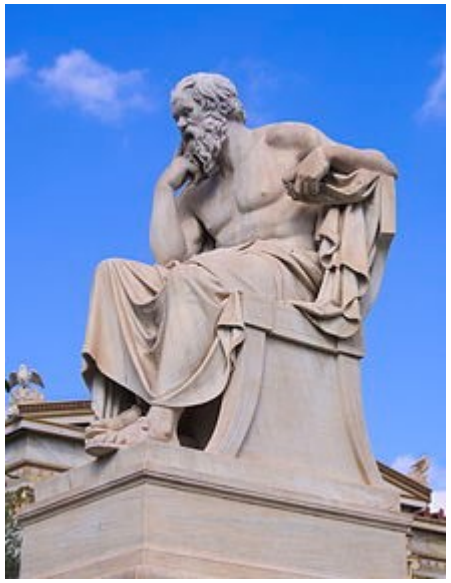
- to develop and apply the cognitive skills (core skill that your brain uses to think, read, learn, remember, reason, and pay attention) of self-talk,
- the reading and interpretation of social cues,
- using steps for problem solving and decision-making, understanding the perspective of others,
- understanding behavioral norms,
- a positive attitude toward life, and self-awareness.

(Catalano et al., 2002)

# Understanding Critical thinking

# Importance of Critical Thinking

- How to make the BEST/RATIONAL decision(s)?
- How to verify the INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE and FACTS?
- How to ensure we are Not confused by "authority", "inadequate evidence", or "self-contradictory beliefs"?
- Socrates firstly established the importance of critical thinking before we accept ideas as worthy of belief.

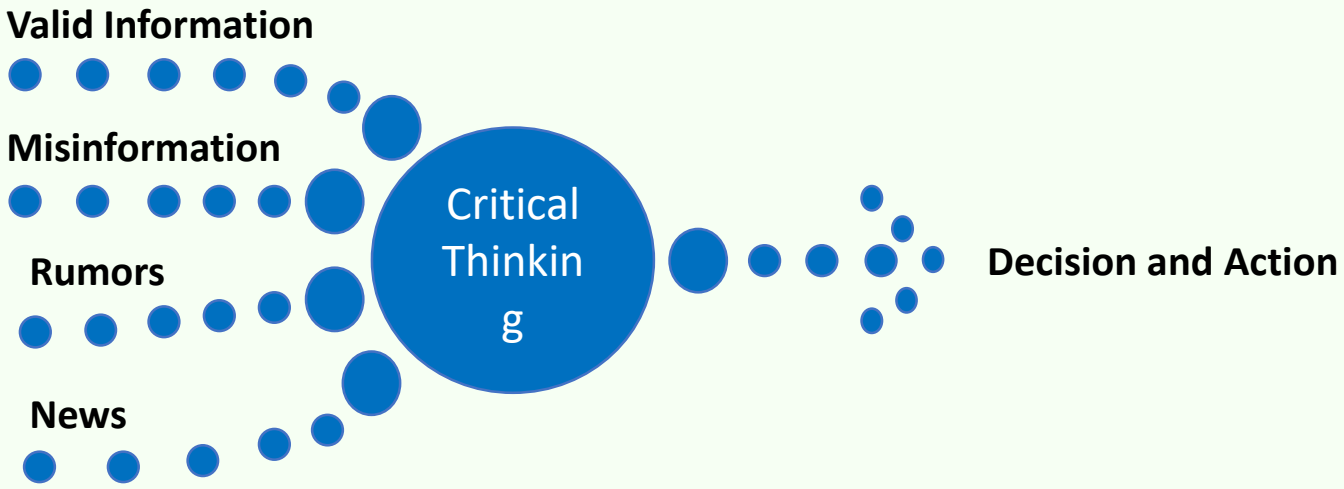


Socrates (470BC-399BC)

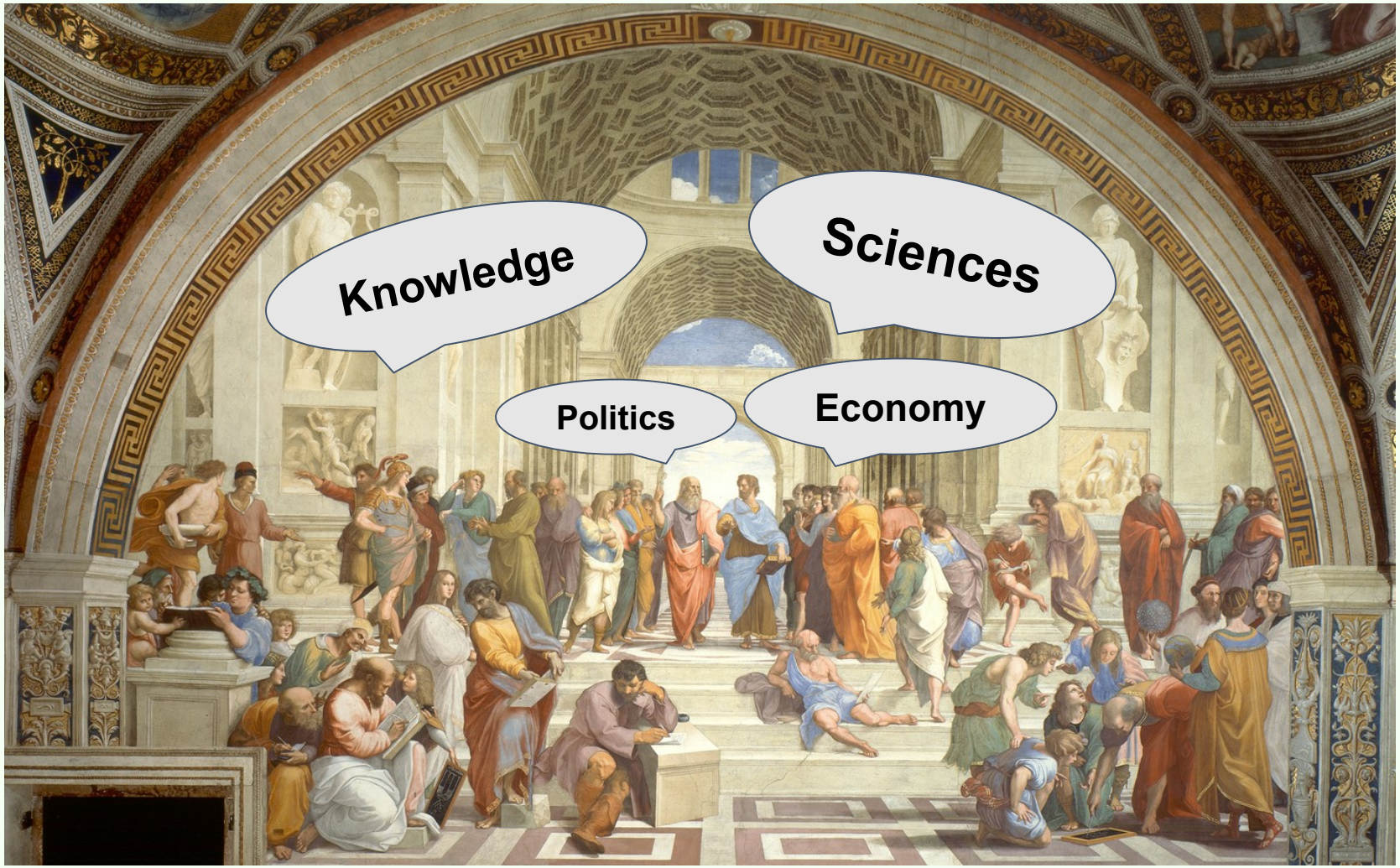
# Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is the intellectually disciplined process of actively and skillfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, 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, 1987)



# Relationship between Critical Thinking and Daily Life



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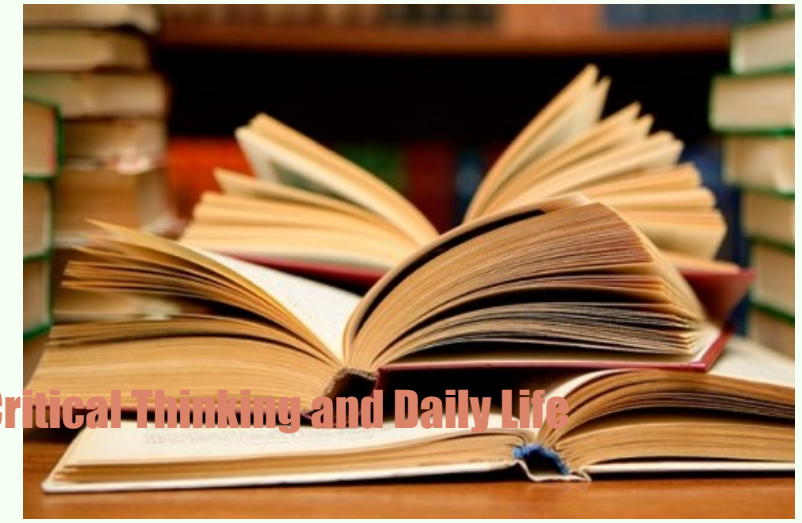
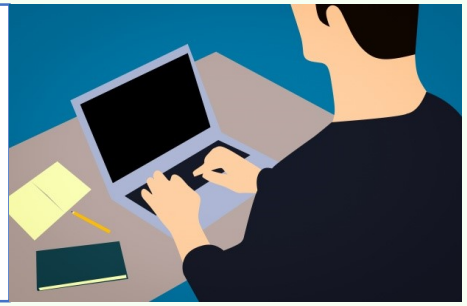


Relationship between Critical Thinking and Daily Life

**How to verify the INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE and FACTS?**

**How to ensure we are Not confused by "authority", "inadequate evidence", or "self-contradictory beliefs"?**

If you want to know more about the ways to verify the **INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE** and **FACTS**,

please watch a **video lecture** about the concepts of Misinformation, Disinformation, and Propaganda.

# After watching the video, you are required to answer the questions in Activity 3.1.