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Kinds of thinking

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Scientific Thinking



Kinds of Thinking

There are many kinds of thinking that we will try to explain the most important of these kinds:

- 1- Mythical thinking**
- 2- Scientific thinking**
- 3- Critical thinking**
- 4- Creative thinking**
- 5- Logical Thinking (Reasoning)**



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Mythical thinking

Mythical thinking is a thinking that is based on denying science and rejecting its methods.

For example:

- There are those who tell you that cutting hair at night causes problems, do not cut your hair at night.
- There are those who think when he sees the black cat that his day is bad.
- There are those who associate certain clothes with bad or good luck.



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Scientific thinking

Scientific thinking is not Scientists' thinking in a specialized matter with familiar terms and symbols.

Scientific thinking is the kind of organized thinking that we can use in our everyday affairs provided that it is based on a set of clear and repeatable principles which we often apply at every moment without the feeling.



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Critical thinking

- Critical thinking gives you the tools to use doubt constructively so that you can analyse what is before you.
- It helps you to make better and more informed decisions about whether something is likely to be true, effective or productive.
- Critical thinking involves the careful examination and evaluation of beliefs and actions.



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- Critical thinking involves the use of standards such as clarity, accuracy and relevance. It requires evaluating evidence, considering alternative views.
- The goal of critical thinking, then, is to distinguish what is acceptable and what is unacceptable according to purely mental standards.
- Critical thinking is extremely important in rethinking some traditions such as child marriage and dowry system.



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Creative thinking

Creative thinking means looking at something in a new way. It is the very definition of “**thinking outside the box**”.

Creativity is the ability to form novel and valuable ideas or works using one's imagination.

Products of creativity may be intangible, or a physical object. Creativity may also describe the ability to find new solutions to problems, or new methods to accomplish a goal.



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Creative thinking doesn't have to happen alone; you might have your most creative ideas when considering multiple perspectives and ways of thinking when you develop and refine ideas.

Active listening is an important skill for creativity. It is focused, engaged, and respectful listening.

“This means that you're paying full attention and not multitasking, looking at your phone, or waiting to give your opinion.”

When someone actively listens, they acknowledge the speaker through nonverbal cues, such as eye contact and nodding. Then, when the speaker is done talking, they ask clarifying questions and paraphrase what they've heard to ensure they've fully understood.



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Logical Thinking (Reasoning)

This kind of thinking is based on logic, based on the idea inferring the validity of a specific judgement from other judgements.

In this kind of thinking, we start from the facts (premises) we recognize in order to arrive at the knowledge of the unknown.

There are two paths of Logical Thinking:

1- Deductive reasoning:

Deduction means using a general rule by applying it to particular cases.

2- Inductive reasoning :

Induction moves from a number of particulars to a generalization.

Inductive reasoning makes broad generalizations from specific observations



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