# Critical Thinking

- 1- Verbal Reasoning- Understanding and evaluating the persuasive techniques found in oral and written language.

- 2-Argument Analysis- Discriminating between reasons that do and do not support a particular conclusion.

- 3-Decision Making- Identifying and judging several alternatives and selecting the best alternative.

4- Critical Analysis of Prior Research: Evaluating the valve of data and research results in terms of the methods used to obtain them and their potential relevance to particular conclusions.

# Facility with Language as a Tool of Research

- 1- They reduce the world's complexity.
- 2- They facilitate generalization and inference drawing in new situations
- 3-They allow abstraction of the environment.
- 4-They enhance the power of though

# The Importance of Writing

- 1- You must identify the specific things you do and do not know on your topic.
- 2- You must clarify and organize your thoughts sufficiently to communicate them to your readers.
- 3-You may detect gaps and logical flaws in your thinking.

# Guidelines for Writing to Communicate

- 1- Say what you mean to say.
- 2- Keep your objective in writing your paper.
- 3-Provide a overview of what your talking about.
- 4- Organize your ideas into general and more specific categories.
- 5-Provide transitional phrases, sentences that will help your readers follow your train of thought.

# Guidelines for Writing to Communicate

- 6- Use concrete examples to make abstract ideas more understandable.
- 7-Use appropriate punctuation.
- 8-Use figures and tables when such mechanisms can more effectively present or organize your ideas and findings.
- 9-At the conclusion of a chapter, summarize what you've said.
- 10-Anticipate that you will almost certainly have to write multiple drafts.

# Guidelines for Finding a Legitimate Problem

- 1-State the problem.
- 2-Think through the feasibility of the project that the problem implies.
- 3-Say precisely what you mean.
- 4-Edit your work.

# Characters of a Sub-Problems

- 1-Each sub-problem should be a completely researchable unit.
- 2-Each sub-problem must be clearly tied to the interpretation of the data.
- 3-The sub- problem must add up to the totality of the problem.
- 4-Sub-problems should be small in units.

# Every Problem Needs Further Delineation

- 1- Stating the hypothesis and/or research questions.
- 2-Delimiting the research.
- 3-Defining the terms.
- 4-Stating the assumptions.

# Seven Steps in Writing and Evaluating a Proposal

- 1-State the sub-problem.
- 2-Write your hypotheses/question.
- 3-Write the delimitations
- 4-Write the definitions of terms
- 5-Write the assumptions
- 6-Describe the importance of the study.
- 7-Type your proposal.

# Eight Steps in Fine Tuning Your Research Problem

- 1-Complete the necessary background search.
- 2-Try to see the problem from all sides.
- 3-Think through the process.
- 4-Use all available tools and resources at your disposal.

# Eight Steps in Fine Tuning Your Research Problem

- 5-Discuss your research problem with others, especially with your peers.
- 6-Hold up project for others to examine and comment on.
- 7-Actively seek information and constructive criticism that may help you accomplish your task.
- 8-Remember your project will take time.