

**Critical Thinking Lab**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this lab is to understand and develop your critical thinking skills. This is achieved by taking some critical thinking tests then grading your peers on the critical thinking tests that they have taken. In this way you will gain feedback on your critical thinking skills and also extend your knowledge by having to grade your peers on their skills.

**Materials:**

You will need:

* Your laptop

**Instructions:**

1. Critical thinking answers - Complete this task within 20 minutes
   1. Choose one of the scenarios in the first section
   2. Referring to that scenario answer the three questions in the section
   3. Repeat for sections two and three.
2. Critical thinking assessment – Complete this task within 10 minutes
   1. Pair up with another student
   2. For each of your pair’s questions rate the complexity of the situation, the effectiveness of their response and the positivity of the results:
      1. How complex was the situation? (0-5)
      2. How effective was their response? (0-5)
      3. How positive were the results? (0-5)
3. Present to the class – Complete within 10 minutes including discussion
   1. Present your scenarios, answers and the assessment given by your pair to the class
4. **Recognising Assumptions**

When you make a statement that holds something to be true in the absence of proof then you are making an assumption. Assumptions can be either stated or remain unstated. By identifying these assumptions, you can reveal information gaps and develop perspective and insight into an issue. Aim to:

* Explicitly identify assumptions
* Seek out different views into a situation from multiple stakeholders
* Evaluate assumptions and how appropriate they are for the situation especially the risks if they are not true

**Scenarios: “Tell me about a time…” (Select one of the following)**

* That your assumptions were different to someone else’s
* When you had to make a decision that required assumptions.
* Your assumptions were challenged by someone

**Answers:**

What was the situation and your role?

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| House auction for the best property of the suburb  I was a Potential Buyer  Assumption was many buyers and higher price |

What did you do? How effective was it?

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| Check out the property more than once to be sure  Did market research re the recent sales in that area  Enquired about the reserve price  Looked at my current funding and loan options for the bid  Arranged the banker from the other side |

What were the results that came from your actions? How did others influence these outcomes?

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| The no of buyers was lesser compared to expected  The price range was beyond the market benchmark  The auction did not pass  I was the highest bidder so had a chance to negotiate by law  Sellers need to dispose the house for liquidity at the time  Finally I got the house by negotiation |

1. **Evaluating Arguments**

Arguments are made up of assertions which persuade someone to act in a certain way or believe something. When you analyse someone’s argument you need to break down their assertions and analyse them objectively. To do this you must overcome confirmation bias and emotion. Then you can determine whether or not to believe an argument and how to respond. Aim to:

* Be objective, accurate and thorough, so as to consciously deal with emotion and confirmation bias
* Analyse the reasoning and evidence of an argument
* Consider counterarguments even though they may challenge people

**Scenarios: “Tell me about a time…” (Select one of the following)**

* When you were presented with an argument about an important issue
* You were forced to consider a point of view that was opposed to yours on a major issue
* You evaluated a controversial idea

**Answers:**

What was the situation and your role?

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What did you do? How effective was it?

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What were the results that came from your actions? How did others influence these outcomes?

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1. **Drawing Conclusions**

By using Deduction, Interpretation and Inference, you can make judgements about an issue, which is known as drawing a conclusion. Deductions are simple conclusions that are only drawn from facts. Interpretation is how well the facts being used to draw conclusions. An inference is a conclusion based on an assumption and not a fact, e.g. “These sheeps are white, therefore all sheep are white.” Aim to:

* Gather all relevant information of a variety of quality
* Remain within the supporting evidence you have or justify when you go beyond it
* Respond appropriately based on compelling evidence

**Scenarios: “Tell me about a time…” (Select one of the following)**

* You needed to gather more information before an important decision could be made
* A big decision had to be made and the stakes were high
* You needed to make a decision but the information you had was contradictory

**Answers:**

What was the situation and your role?

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What did you do? How effective was it?

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What were the results that came from your actions? How did others influence these outcomes?

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