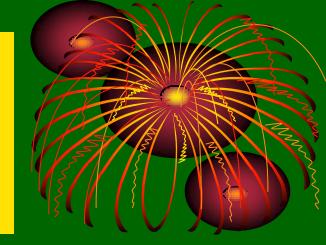
# THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS THROUGH SCIENCE EDUCATION

LILIASARI

SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAM

GRADUATE SCHOOL IUE

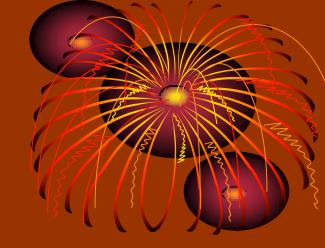
## WHAT KIND OF THINKING NEEDED TO LEARN SCIENCE?



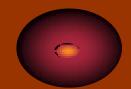


LOWER ORDER
THINKING VS HIGHER
ORDER THINKING
SKILLS ?

## LOWER ORDER THINKING SKILLS: WHAT TO THINK



• STUDENT PASSIVELY ABSORB INFORMATION



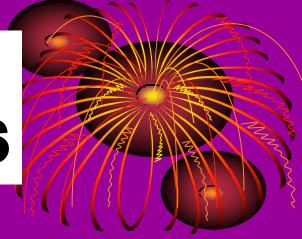
- THEY REPEAT IT BACK
- MEMORIZE THE INFORMATION
- WRITE IT BACK ON TEST

### HIGHER ORDER THINKS SKILLS: HOW TO THINKS

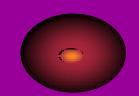
#### STUDENTS SHOULD BE:

- ACTIVE
- MAKE INTELLIGENT OF IDEAS AND INFORMATION
- INDEPENDENT
- SELF-DIRECTED THINKERS
- SELF-DIRECTED LEARNERS

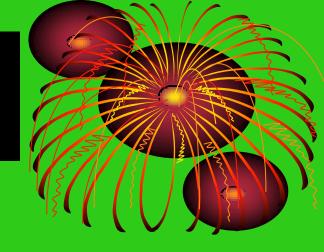
#### HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS



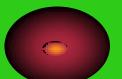
- CRITICAL THINKING
- CREATIVE THINKING
- PROBLEM SOLVING
- DECISION MAKING



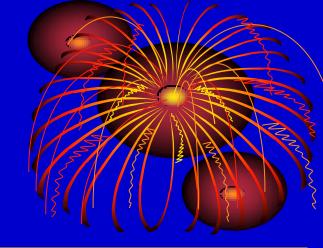
#### WHAT IS CRITICAL?



- NEGATIVE & FAULT-FINDING
- INVOLVING/EXERCISING SKILLED JUDGMENT OR OBSERVATION



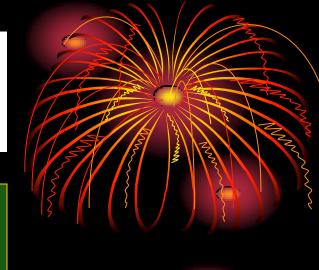
### WHAT IS CRITICAL THINKING?



- **•COGNITIVE SKILLS AND INTELLECTUAL DISPOSITION**
- •EFFECTIVELY IDENTIFY, ANALYZE, EVALUATE ARGUMENTS AND TRUTH CLAIMS
- •DISCOVER AND OVERCOME PERSONAL PREJUDICES AND BIASES
- •FORMULATE AND PRESENT CONVINCING REASON IN SUPPORT CONCLUSION
- •MAKE REASONABLE AND INTELLIGENT DECISIONS ABOUT WHAT TO BELIEVE AND WHAT TO DO

#### STANDARD OF CRITICAL THINKING

- •CLARITY
- PRECISION
- ACCURACY
- •RELEVANCE
- CONSISTENCY
- LOGICAL CORRECTNESS
- COMPLETENESS
- •FAIRNESS



### DISPOSITIONS OF CRITICAL THINKING

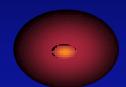
- The state of the s
- >SEEK A CLEAR STATEMENT OF THESES/QUESTION
- >SEEK REASON, TRY TO BE WELL INFORMED
- >USE CREDIBLE SOURCES AND MENTION THEM
- >TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE TOTAL SITUATION
- >SEEK A CLEAR STATEMENTS/THESES/QUESTIOS
- >TRY TO REMAIN RELEVANT TO THE MAIN POINT
- >KEEP IN MIND THE ORIGINAL/BASIC CONCERN
- >LOOK FOR ALTERNATIVES
- >BE OPEN-MINDED, TAKE A POSITION

### 5 STAGE ABILITIES OF CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. ELEMENTARY CLARIFICATION
- 2. BASIC SUPPORT
- 3. INFERENCE
- 4. ADVANCED CLARIFICATION
- 5. STRATEGY AND TACTICS

#### **ELEMENTARY CLARIFICATION**





- > ANALYSING ARGUMENS
- > ASKING & ANSWERING QUESTIONS

#### **BASIC SUPPORT**

- > JUDGING THE CREDIBILITY A SOURCE, CRITERIA
- DOBSERVING AND JUDGING OBSERVATION REPORTS, CRITERIA

#### INFERENCE

- DEDUCING AND JUDGING DEDUCTIONS
- >INDUCING AND JUDGING INDUCTIONS
- MAKING AND JUDGING VALUE JUDGEMENTS

#### ADVANCED CLARIFICATION

- DEFINING TERMS AND JUDGING DEFINITIONS
- > IDENTIFYING ASUMPTIONS

### STRATEGY AND TACTICS

- > DECIDING ON AN ACTION
- >INTERACTING WITH OTHERS

### VISUAL MODEL OF CRITICAL THINKING

STUDENT ----

THOUGHT PROCESS (CONTENT METHODOLOGY) ———

MATERIALS UNDER STUDY (BOOKS, TELEVISIONS, NEWSPAPERS, DISCUSSIONS, SPEECHES, FILMS) →

FOCUSED ANALYSIS IN LIGHT OF COUSE CONTENT AND METHOD

### CRITICAL THINKING IN THE CLASSROOM

- UNDERSTANDING THE ARGUMENTS AND BELIEFS OF OTHERS
- CRITICALLY EVALUATING THOSE ARGUMENTS AND BELIEFS
- DEVELOPING AND DEFENDING ONE'S OWN WELL-SUPPORTED ARGUMENTS AND BELIEFS

## STRUCTURING CLASSES TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THOUGHT

- BALANCING CONTENT & PROCESS
- BALANCING LECTURE & INTERACTION
- GENERATING CLASSROOM DISCUSSION

### KEYS TO CREATE INTERACTIVE CLASSROOM

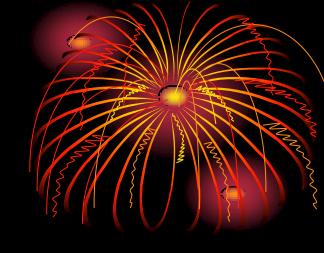
- □ BEGIN EACH CLASS WITH A PROBLEN
  OR CONTROVERSY
- USE SILENCE TO ENCOURAGE REFLECTION
- □ ARRANGE CLASSROOM SPACE TO ENCOURAGE INTERACTION
- □ WHEREVER POSSIBLE, EXTEND CLASS TIME
- ☐ CREATE A HOSPITABLE ENVIRONTMENT

### THE BASIC PATTERN OF SCIENTIFIC REASONING

- IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM
- GATHER RELEVANT DATA
- FORMULATE HYPOTHESES TO EXPLAIN THE DATA
- TEST THE HYPOTHESES BY OBSERVATION OR EXPERIMENT

### THE LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE

- SCIENCE DEALS WITH EMPIRICALLY OBSERVABLE FACTS, CANNOT ANSWER QUESTIONS OF MEANINGS AND QUESTION OF VALUE:
- DOES THE UNIVERSE HAVE A PURPOSE?
- DOES LIFE HAVE A PURPOSE?
- IS IT EVER RIGT TO LIE?
- IS ABORTION ALWAYS WRONG?



### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION