

Academic Debate and Critical Thinking

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DEBATE

- **DEBATE** (noun)
- A discussion in which reasons are advanced for and against some proposition or proposal
- The verb **DEBATE** has 3 senses:
 1. argue with one another
 2. think about carefully; weigh
 3. discuss the pros and cons of an issue

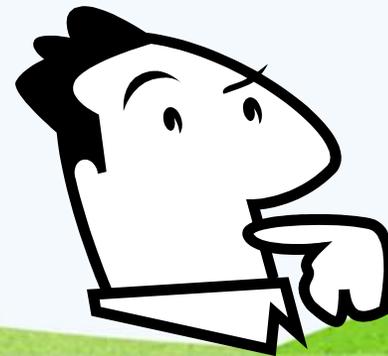
- The argument can be thought of as the message that is being conveyed, whether through speech, writing, performance, or other media. CT helps in identifying the obvious and the hidden messages more accurately.
- Argument does not mean disagreement; it simply means presenting a strong case to support a point of view. So argument can be defined as the statement of a point of view and the evidence that supports it in a way intended to be persuasive to other people (Ruggiero88). Good critical writing means using reason and evidence to support the writer's point (Judge, Jones and McCreery 4). Hence an argument is the word that is often used for a piece of reasoning (Butterworth and Thwaites 7). It is Reason(s) + Conclusion = Argument (Browne and Keeley 26).
- An argument consists of two parts:
 - 1- A claim—some statement of fact or opinion; the point of what's being said; this point is usually called the conclusion.
 - 2- Support for the claim—evidence or reasons related to the claim in such a way as to endorse it or make it acceptable; these supporting lines of reasoning are usually called premises (23).

Critical Thinking

An Introduction

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Question?

Why do STUDENTS study for a Degree?

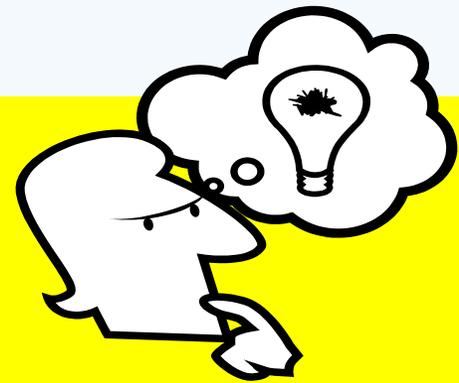


Do You Agree With This Statement?

“Some people study all their life
and at their death they have
learned everything except to
THINK”

– Francois Domerque

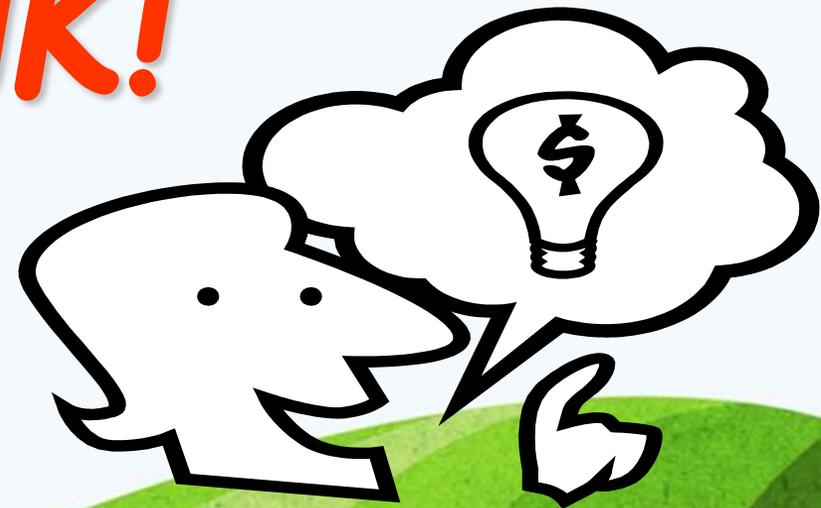
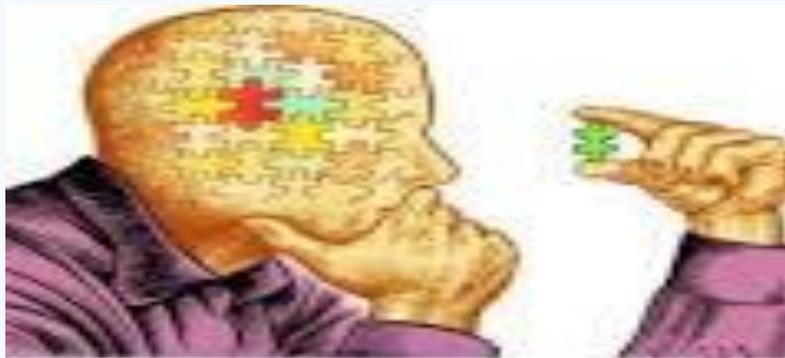
Why?



Why critical thinking is important?

- To help students improve their Thinking Skills 😊

HOW TO THINK!

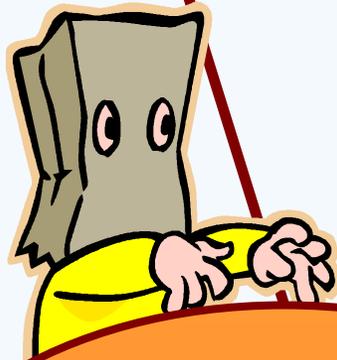


1. What is Thinking?

2. Types of Thinking

*3. What is
Critical Thinking?*

Introduction



What is Thinking?

1.1 What is Thinking?

Why doesn't SHE like me?

Why doesn't HE like me?



As you start asking questions and seek answers, you are in fact thinking.

1.1 What is Thinking?

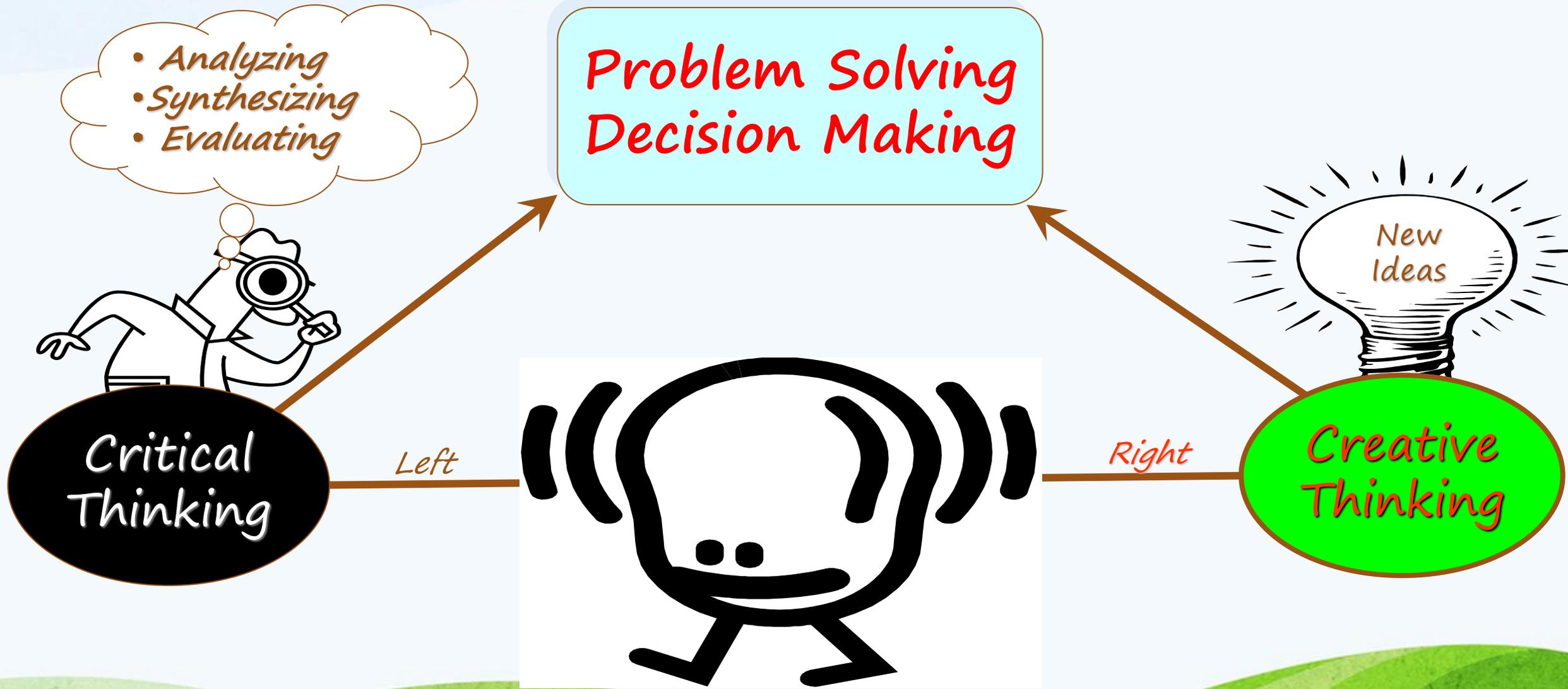
Thinking is a purposeful, organized cognitive process that we use to make sense of our world.



- Thinking is not something one chooses to do, any more than a fish chooses to live in water. (Orlich 291).
- But it is learnable

Types of Thinking

1.2 Types of Thinking



What is Critical Thinking?

- Examining ideas thoroughly and deeply, refusing to accept ideas merely because they seem sensible at first thought.
- Critical Thinking (CT) simply means higher-level thinking skills. It has a central role in learning (Karlin 215).

- schools should focus their attention on producing and developing **knowledge** and equipping students with **critical competence** rather than requiring them to memorize course contents

(Brown, *Teaching by Principles* 444).

History

- 'Critical' = the Greek 'kriticos', = discern and separate (Judge, Jones and McCreery 8),
- Socrates-2,000 years ago with his method of teaching by **asking questions** (Fisher 4).

- Field of modern education:
- How to teach CT for about a hundred years (Fisher 4).
- The term 'critical thinking' originated with a textbook, *Critical Thinking*, by Max Black, in 1952. (Lipman 32).

- The CT movement increased in the late 1970s.
- Efforts to publicize CT reached their peak in the later 1980s and the earlier 1990s.
- Many conferences were held in 1992 alone, in Chicago, North Queensland, Sonoma and Montclair.
- In 1993 a periodical called *Inquire: Critical Thinking across the Disciplines* was published;

- By asking the right question
- To question well is to teach well. In the skilful use of the question (qtd.in M.Sadker and D.Sadker 125)
- Dewey—the **father** of critical thinking points out that thinking itself is questioning —(Bean 2) .

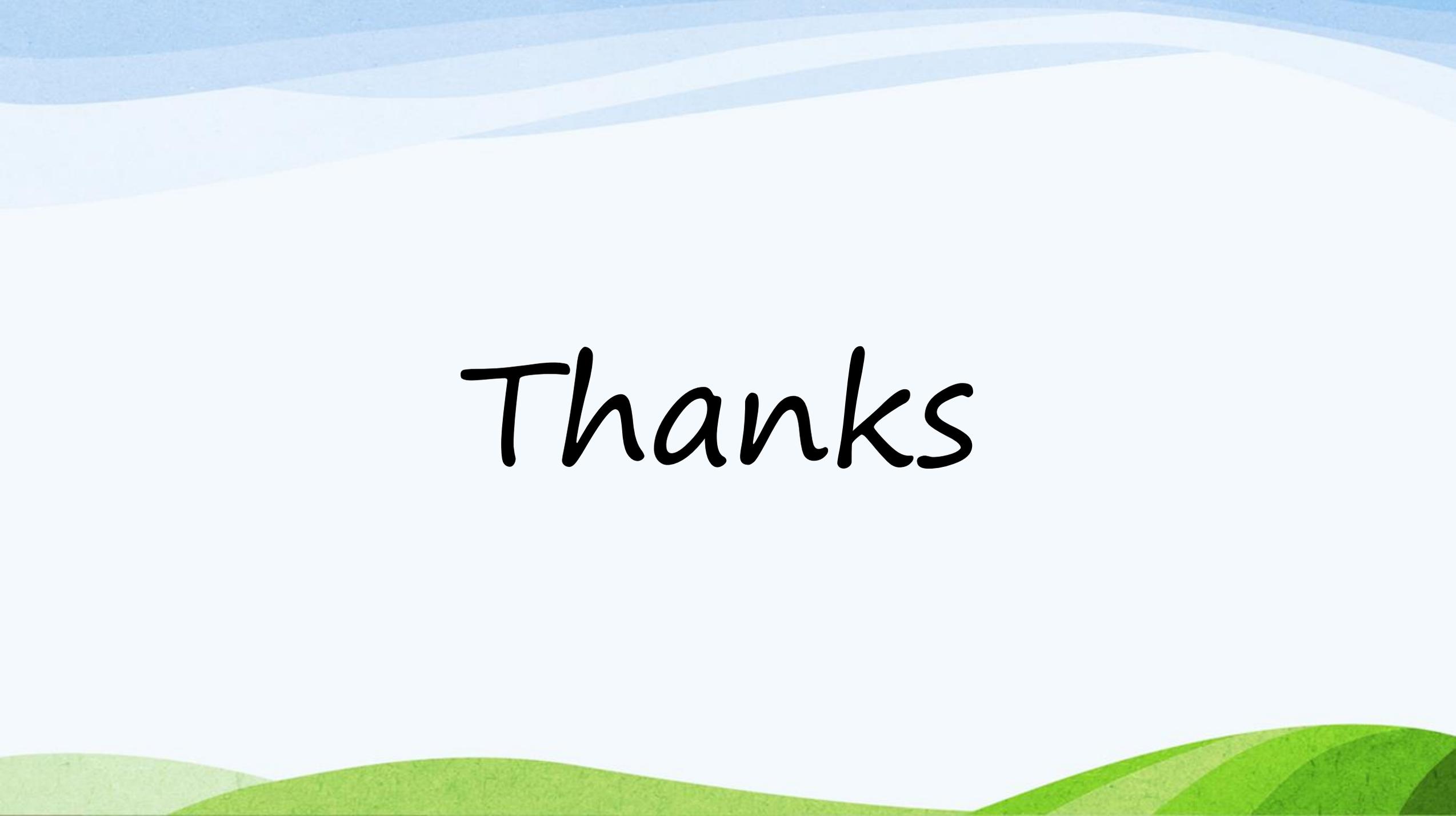
Homework

- *Universal Intellectual Standards*
- *Teaching for Critical Thinking, Brookfield, 2012.*

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Thanks