Critical Thinking And Academic Success

Critical Thinking

"Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime."

As part of its regular re-accreditation process, NSCC has embarked on a five-year Quality Enhancement Plan (QEP) designed to enhance students' critical thinking skills campuswide. Specifically, the goal of our QEP is this:

To enhance critical thinking skills in student learning campuswide so that NSCC students are better able to make confident, sound decisions in the classroom, about their education, and throughout their lives.

The plan we have developed addresses the four components of student learning: *Knowledge, Skills, Behaviors, and Values.*¹ By enhancing our students' critical thinking skills across campus, we intend to help students:

- understand what critical thinking means (Knowledge)
- develop and apply better critical thinking skills (Skills)
- take responsibility for their own thinking and decisions (Behaviors)

• make sound decisions that demonstrate good thinking (Values)

¹ "Student learning may include changes in students' knowledge, skills, behaviors, and/or values that may be attributable to the collegiate experience" (SACS, *Handbook for Reaffirmation of Accreditation* 22).

¹ Moore, Brooke, and Richard Parker. *Critical Thinking*. 6th ed. Mountain View: Mayfield, 2001.

What Is Critical Thinking?

Critical Thinking has a thousand different definitions, but for the purposes of this plan, we have chosen to focus on one: "careful and deliberate determination of whether to accept, reject, or suspend judgment." Inherent in this definition is an emphasis on thoughtful, fully aware, intentional judgment or decision.

To succeed in education and in the workplace or profession, a critical thinker must embody many traits, including:

- Careful and deliberate thought
- Curiosity
- Desire to seek the truth
- Clear and logical communication
- Ability to recognize complexities and work within them
- Fairmindedness
- Intellectual empathy
- Integrity
- Intellectual courage

But one trait is key to the others:

• Ability to develop reasonable conclusions using analysis, evaluation, inference, and deduction

Therefore, in our QEP, we are emphasizing the following characteristics of critical thinking:

Analysis

To dissect questions, problems, arguments, and issues

Evaluation

To determine the strength or weakness of a position or argument

To determine the validity of a work, an idea, or evidence

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Inference

To develop conclusions based on analysis, evaluation, and evidence

Deduction

To use generalizations in order to develop conclusions for a specific situation

These are the basic components of sound thinking; they are elements that apply to every course offered at NSCC. They are the characteristics we seek to enhance in all NSCC students across campus.

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	Emerging 2	Developing 3 4	Integrating 5 6
Analysis: To dissect arguments and points of view	 Does not identify or expresses confusion about problems, arguments, or points of view Does not apply basic concepts involved Does not recognize biases or multiple points of view Does not acknowledge uncertainties 	 Partially identifies problems, arguments, or points of view Partially applies basic concepts involved Partially recognizes biases or multiple points of view Partially acknowledges uncertainties 	 Accurately and thoroughly identifies all problems, arguments, and points of view New Accurately and thoroughly applies basic concepts involved Fully recognizes biases and multiple points of view Acknowledges uncertainties
<i>Evaluation:</i> To decide on the strength of an argument and the validity of a given statement to hypothesize and develop conclusions based upon facts, reasons, observations, and evidence	 Does not evaluate based on logic and context Does not assess quality of evidence or distinguish between facts, opinions, and assumptions Does not identify the weak and strong points of a problem, argument, or point of view Does not recognize counterpoints or counterargum ents Does not recognize counterpoints or counterargum ents Does not do a variety of possible conclusions or outcomes Does not develop a reasonable hypothesis or conclusion Does not draw a hypothesis or conclusion Does not draw a hypothesis or conclusion reasoning 	 Partially evaluates based on logic and context Partially assesses quality of evidence and distinguishes between facts, opinions, and assumptions Partially identifies the weak and strong parts of a problem, argument, or point of view Partially recognizes counterpoints or counterarguments Recognizes some possible conclusion that cannot be fully supported Draws a hypothesis or conclusion that cannot be fully supported based on partial evidence or incomplete reasoning 	 Evaluates based on logic and context Thoroughly assesses quality of fevidence and distinguishes between facts, opinions, and assumptions and assumptions and astrong parts of a problem, argument, or point of view Fully recognizes counterpoints or counteragum ents Recognizes multiple conclusions or outcomes Develops a reasonable hypothesis or conclusion that can be fully supported Draws a hypothesis or conclusion fully based on evidence and reasoning
Deduction: To use generalizations in order to draw conclusions in a specific situation	 Does not draw conclusions that can be supported by evidence and reasoning Does not identify the appropriate general premises Does not apply basic concepts involved 	 Draws conclusions that can be partially supported by evidence and reasoning Identifies some general premises Partially applies basic concepts involved 	 Accurately develops conclusions based on evidence and reasoning Identifies applicable general premises Accurately and thoroughly applies basic concepts involved

NSCC Critical Thinking Rubric

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