

BEFORE WE BEGIN

- o Can I ask for a commitment?
- o No peeking ©
- o The Parking Lot
- o If I can have your attention, would you please clap twice
- o Find a partner and a group

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WHY DO WE NEED TO THINK?

- ס Our שכל is the core of the צלס אלקים in us and is the כלי of the יצר טוב . It must be developed!
- o Thinking the root of problem solving, goal setting, planning
- ${\tt o}$ Thinking is the foundation of self-control and behavioral choices
- o Thinking is the research proven link to success in workforce, relationships and making good decisions
- o Complicated and fast paced world we are in presents more problems than we have ever faced
- o Glut of information but no idea how to use it effectively
- o 35,000 conscious decisions PER DAY
- o 75% employers do not want to hire graduates due to lack (of ability to think critically, innovate or solve problems



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BENEFITS OF THINKING

- o Read between the lines what was not explicitly said
- o Perspective
- taking
 Clearer and
 more pocise
 computation
- o Make ctions
 o Collections
 o Collections
 of Make ctions
 of Make ctions
- O Prioritization
 Understand and predicting consequences
 Opinion that are well informed (of what true)

 A North true

 O Prioritization

 O Prioritization

 O Understand

 O
- what true AND not true)
- Pleaning strangically
 Silving through information for inportance and relevance
- o Using not just knowing information
- o Effective and realistic O problem Solving
 o Innovational deas
 o Working and detailed and
- detailed and systematic way of Cique their



BIG IDEA:

Thinking provides more than just academic challenge; it enriches learning and enhances our lives

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How can we enrich and enhance our students' learning and lives with thinking?

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TODAY WE WILL LEARN:

- O Understand what is "Critical Thinking"?
- Examine the criteria of critical thinking and how it is used
- Identify how we can move our students from repeating and rote learning into real thinking through the questions we ask
- Explore some creative ways to engage students in advanced critical thinking

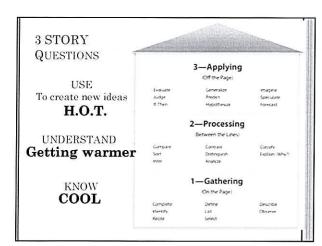
BY THE END OF THIS SESSION YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

- Define "critical thinking"
- Be able to identify when your students are thinking critically and when they are not
- Design questions that foster critical thinking for any age group or subject matter
- Select one area of critical thinking to employ tomorrow

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WHAT IS CRITICAL THINKING?

- Critical Thinking is thinking in a structured way to produces new thoughts of your own
- Critical Thinking uses knowledge as its foundation to ensure that you have good reasons for your thoughts (knowing why you think what you think) and that those reasons are valid and true
- Critical Thinking can also be used to evaluate the thoughts of others in order to validate, expand or dispute them



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COOL QUESTIONS H.O.T QUESTIONS (LEVEL 1) (LEVEL 2-3) o Who would be able to? o Who o What could be an alternative? o What is o Where do we see this in life? o Where o When is this acceptable / not? o When o Why would he... and why would he not? o Why o How is this similar to ...? o How o How many would be needed if ...? o How many o Translate o What other words could have been used? REPEAT / RECALL REASONING, CLARIFY / EXPLAIN, COMPARE / DIFFERENTIATE, FINDING EVIDENCE, MAKE COMPREHENSION CONNECTIONS, FIND RELEVANCE INTERPRET, EVALUATION, ARGUE FOR or AGAINST PROVIDE ALTERNATIVES, CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS, PRIORITIZE, PROBLEM SOLVE

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A FEW I.D.E.A.S. TO GET TO LEVEL 3 - EARLY GRADES

- o I Inquiry: begin with a question and then research through resources or experiment to build understanding How is pizza made?
- D Design: begin with clarifying a problem and then brainstorm ideas, evaluate or test them to decide on a product or solution to create
 - How can we build a structure that is high but doesn't tip?
- E Evaluation: begin with a product / idea and then use criteria to evaluate its quality or significance Is the city mouse a good friend? Is the field mouse?
- o A Argumentation : begin with a claim and then justify it or critique it with evidence for or against
 - All bears are basically the same.
- S Systems Analysis begin with a whole and how its parts relate and then predict consequences (short / long term; positive and negative) if changes are made to a part

Plant part: what would happen without the roots? Leaves? etc

A FEW I.D.E.A.S. TO GET TO LEVEL 3 - UPPER GRADES

• I - Inquiry : begin with a question and then research through resources or experiment to build understanding

What would make a soldier volunteer to fight in the Civil War?

D - Design: begin with clarifying a problem and then brainstorm ideas, evaluate or test them to decide on a product or solution to create

How can we build a bridge that can sustain weight?

- o E Evaluation: begin with a product / idea and then use criteria to evaluate its quality or significance Did the original US society reflect the democracy of 2023?
- $\bf A-Argumentation$: begin with a claim and then justify it or critique it with evidence for or against

Government provided school lunch should offer healthy food only.

S - Systems Analysis - begin with a whole and how its parts relate and then predict consequences (short / long term; positive and negative) if changes are made to a part

What would America look like today minus the Legislative branch

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SOME CREATIVE SYSTEM 3 STRATEGIES

- o Metaphors
- o YES and NO examples
- o R.A.F.T.
- o Quote (or Problem) of the day
- o Polar opposites
- o Stick-it-Together
- o Mystery Lessons
- o Inductive learning
- o In all of these activities, we set up a motivating question or problem for students to resolve using their new knowledge
- o Notice several I.D.E.A.S. combined within the strategy
- o The combination of creativity with critical thinking flexes the mind even more and makes it fun



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THE SIGNS OF THINKERS

- o Don't jump to conclusions
- o Work systematically
- o Ask important questions
- o Argue with themselves
- o Willing to change their opinions
- o Read and write copiously
- o Welcome adversity and challenge
- o Stay calm!

HOW WE CREATE THINKERS

- o Start with Big Ideas and **Essential Questions**
- o Challenge students to ask questions
- o Ask three story questions
- Probe and extract more thinking Why? Why?
- o Create activities that require critical thinking
- o Welcome diverse responses



DEBUNKING THE MYTHS

MYTH: Not all students are capable of critical thinking.

TRUTH: Although some students intuitively think more critically than others, thinking skills can be taught and cultivated. When posing a thought-provoking question or a problem to be resolved, break the task into a series of steps and coach (don't tell) them what to do. Besides strategic thinking is best done collaboratively, so break the students into small groups to work together.

MYTH: Critical thinking tasks should be hard.

TRUTH: Critical thinking is greater in *cognitive complexity*, but does not necessarily need to be "hard" to do! When questions are created and structured well there is a logical progression that may even ensure that it's NOT "hard" – just stimulating. Thinking is about *digging deeper into concepts* and understanding how different ideas work together, not about pressure and stress.

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A FINAL THOUGHT

"If everyone is thinking alike, then somebody isn't thinking."

- George Patton

CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITIES

Metaphors

When you teach are you a...



Polar Opposites

הפילה is...

A means......An ends
Constant.....Evolving
For me.....For Hashem
Formal.....Informal
Obligation.....Privilege

R.A.F.T.

Choose a Role, Audience, Format, and Topic

LUNG / SMOKERS / LETTER / CIGARETTE SMOKE

DUCK / CONGRESS /
COMPLAINT / OIL SPILLS

GREEK / SELF / DIARY /
MATISYAHU's DECLARATION

Mystery

Formulate a question:

As late as 1830 Jews in Spain were still being sentenced to Death by the Inquisition for the practice of Jewish law

By the 1700s Jewish law had been completely forgotten and was no longer practiced in Spain

אחז is cursed with leprosy for his lie

גחזי is blessed with 8 blessings as a reaction to his lie

CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITIES

Stick-it-Together	Quote of the Day	
	"If I had an hour to solve a problem, I'd spend 55 minutes thinking about the problem and 5 minutes thinking of solutions." -Albert Einstein	
Yes and No Examples	Inductive Learning	
	Toilles Jan Rayles	

BENEFITS OF CRITICAL THINKING

IMPROVED RELATIONSHIPS	BETTER DECISIONS	GREATER SUCCESS	IRRELEVANT
5.			

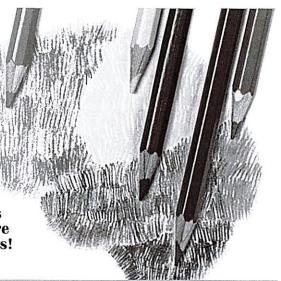


DISAGREE



The Ultimate Cheatsheet for Critical Thinking

Want to exercise critical thinking skills? Ask these questions whenever you discover or discuss new information. These are broad and versatile questions that have limitless applications!



Who

- ... benefits from this?
- ... is this harmful to?
- ... makes decisions about this?
- ... is most directly affected?
- ... have you also heard discuss this?
- ... would be the best person to consult?
- ... will be the key people in this?
- ... deserves recognition for this?

What

- ... are the strengths/weaknesses?
- ... is another perspective?
- ... is another alternative?
- ... would be a counter-argument?
- ... is the best/worst case scenario?
- ... is most/least important?
- ... can we do to make a positive change?
- ... is getting in the way of our action?

Where

- ... would we see this in the real world?
- ... are there similar concepts/situations?
- ... is there the most need for this?
- ... in the world would this be a problem?
- ... can we get more information?
- ... do we go for help with this?
- ... will this idea take us?
- ... are the areas for improvement?

When

- ... is this acceptable/unacceptable?
- ... would this benefit our society?
- ... would this cause a problem?
- ... is the best time to take action?
- ... will we know we've succeeded?
- ... has this played a part in our history?
- ... can we expect this to change?
- ... should we ask for help with this?

Why

- ... is this a problem/challenge?
- ... is it relevant to me/others?
- ... is this the best/worst scenario?
- ... are people influenced by this?
- ... should people know about this?
- ... has it been this way for so long?
- ... have we allowed this to happen?
- ... is there a need for this today?

How

- ... is this similar to _____
- ... does this disrupt things?
- ... do we know the truth about this?
- ... will we approach this safely?
- ... does this benefit us/others?
- ... does this harm us/others?
- ... do we see this in the future?
- ... can we change this for our good?