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## ENG 330 Study Guide Template

### -CORNELL METHOD-

(Decide which style of Cornell Method works best for you: Style A or Style B. I have started each style for you using the actual questions from the Guide)

## STYLE A

Question	Answer
<p>1. Define Critical Thinking</p> <p>Note: There are several definitions. Name the authors and separate their definitions.</p>	<p>Facione and Gittens: Peter A. Facione:was the principal investigator pertaining to the landmark, American Philosophical Association Delphi Project, working with the following panel. Peter A. Facione and Carol Glittens both defined critical thinking as reasoned judgment, a way of judging and evaluating based on logic and evidence.</p> <p>DiYanni:Robert Diyanni: Features from life events/experiences to interpretation to evaluation.It makes the following connections between texts and critical thinking.</p>

2. What are the four (4) core Critical Thinking competencies? Explain.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Problem Solving</li> <li>2. Analysis</li> <li>3. Explanation</li> <li>4. Open-Mindedness</li> </ol>
3. List the most essential skill for critical thinking?	Skills include: Analysis and Interpretation
4. List the six (6) questions for good critical thinking.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What do I already know?</li> <li>2. What have I assumed?</li> <li>3. What questions can I ask?</li> <li>4. What does it mean?</li> <li>5. What is the evidence?</li> <li>6. What are my criteria?</li> </ol>
5. List the two most fundamental critical thinking questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do I know what I think I know?</li> <li>2. What evidence do I have for what I think I know?</li> </ol>
6. What are nine (9) behaviors of critical thinkers?	<p>The nine behaviors of critical thinkers include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify important problems accurately and precisely.</li> <li>2. Raise Key questions and formulate them clearly.</li> <li>3. Gather relevant information.</li> <li>4. Use concepts, theories, and models effectively.</li> <li>5. Recognize underlying assumptions and extenuating implications.</li> <li>6. Consider evidence honest and fairly.</li> <li>7. Reason logically.</li> <li>8. Evaluate carefully and judiciously</li> <li>9. Test conclusions and solutions against relevant criteria and standards.</li> </ol>
7. Review the Habits of Mind Theory. What	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Taking Intellectual Risks</li> <li>2. Questioning and Posing problems</li> </ol>

<p>are the six (6) mental habits proposed to enhance critical thinking?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Sustaining Intellectual Curiosity</li> <li>4. Applying Past Knowledge to New situations</li> <li>5. Thinking Independently and Interdependently</li> <li>6. Remaining Open to Continuous Learning</li> </ol>
<p>8. Name the five (5) Theories of Conceptual Blocking. Note that these are presented as obstacles to thinking and ways to overcome those obstacles</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Perceptual Blocking</li> <li>2. Cultural Blocking</li> <li>3. Intellectual Blocking</li> <li>4. Emotional Blocking</li> <li>5. Polarizing Blocking</li> </ol>

<p>9. What is an Argument?</p>	<p>A logical and reasonable presentation of ideas that takes a stand or position on a debatable issue or problem.</p>
<p>10. State and define the four argument basics.</p>	<p>Subject – the problem, issue, or question that the argument addresses</p> <p>Claim – the position taken on the subject. It is the thesis in the argument</p> <p>Reasons – general statements of why the claim should be accepted</p> <p>Evidence - examples and details that support the reasons and thus the claim</p>
<p>11. Define the three Aristotelian Appeals.</p>	<p>Logos                      Persuasion through facts and reasoning</p>

	<p>Ethos                      Persuasion through credibility and trustworthiness</p> <p>Pathos      Persuasion through emotion</p>
12. Fallacies	Error in thinking; argument errors
13. Define Logic	A branch of philosophy that emphasizes reasoned judgement
14. Define Rhetoric	The use of language and images for the purpose of persuasion
15. Inductive Reasoning	Reasoning from past instances
16. Deductive Reasoning	Reasoning from premises to conclusions
17. Relativism	A belief, doctrine.

18. Define the concept of MetaEthics	<b>The</b> moral beliefs and claims are true or false relative to the cultures or standpoints in which they exist.
19. Define and explain <b>Descriptive Relativism</b>	It's the mildest and least controversial form of relativism. The moralities and ethical codes are radically different across cultures.
20. Define and explain <b>Normative Relativism</b>	It goes beyond descriptive and metaethical relativism and makes an even grander claim.It's

	only specific to our culture and does not necessarily apply to all cultures.
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