

*Assignment #7*

Carroll Anthony Norwood

Beulah Heights University

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course

ATH 1115OL Success for Life and Ministry Online

Department of Religious (or Leadership or Business) Studies

November 4, 2017

Chapter 11, establishes some interesting reading about “Thinking Critically and Creatively” by Marsha Fralick seventh edition College & Career Success. This chapter addresses the following Learning Objectives: What is critical thinking? What are fallacies in reasoning? What is moral reasoning? What are some techniques for critical thinking? What is creativity? How can I improve my creativity? and How is laughter a key to success? Thinking critically and creatively involves analyzing data, generating alternatives, and solving problems (pg. 318).

My reflection on one strong view in reading chapter eleven is reading and studying on pages 318-320. Those pages express the foundation of “thinking critically and creatively.” Critical thinking evolves around creating new ideas, and using information to solve problems. Fallacies in reasoning evolves around patterns of incorrect reasoning, by recognizing fallacies it can help you and I to avoid them in thinking and writing (pg. 318). You can also know when others are using fallacies as a form of persuasion.

My reflection on the second strongest view are on pages 323-324. So often we do not know how to put our “thinking critical or creatively” in motion. Before you and I just shout out our thoughts, there is a pattern we should think to function. First, state the problem in a clear and simple way. Second, identify the alternative views. Third, watch for fallacies. Fourth, find at least three different answers. Fifth, construct your own reasonable view. Remember this is an order to establish ideas, and create new ideas. In our “thinking critical or creatively.”

My reflection on the third strongest view are on pages 327-329. Critical thinking and Moral Reasoning. We should also understand that critical thinking involves rationally deciding what to believe, how to act, and what is right or wrong (pg.327). There are three levels expressed through six stages to determine the wrong and right for individuals. The stages that were expressed are: 1. Obedience and Punishment; 2. Individualism and Exchange; 3.

Interpersonal Relationships; 4. Maintaining Social Order; 5. Social Contract and Individual Rights; 6. Universal Principles. Thinking on those six stages will help you and I to gain experience thinking about moral problems.

My last reflection view of chapter 11 is written on page. 330-333. Creativity, after reading this chapter I comprehend my reasoning with young children. They express in a natural habit “divergent thinking and convergent thinking.” The saying is really true, “you can learn from children.” Children have that natural ability to function in many alternatives. Also, children are so creative if given the opportunity. Just place in their hands crayons and paper, you will see the world unfold before your eyes through their “Thinking Critically and Creatively” thoughts, ideas, and art. It’s amazing how we learn from young children. Although the lesson didn’t express young children, after reading and studying this chapter’s aspect “young children” immediately came to mind. Their minds are always functioning at the innovative level.