

Module 2: Critical Thinking

Recap

Congratulations on reaching the end of this module. Now let's review everything you have learned!

What is Critical Thinking?

What is Leadership?

- Clear and rational thinking
- Understanding logical connections
- Active questioning and evaluating

Basic Terms

- **Analysis:** Breaking down information
- **Argument:** Reasons supporting a conclusion
- **Assumption:** Taken for granted without proof
- **Bias:** Favoring one side
- **Conclusion:** Final decision after considering evidence
- **Evidence:** Information proving an argument
- **Fallacy:** Mistake in reasoning
- **Inference:** Drawing conclusions from evidence
- **Logic:** Study of proper reasoning
- **Opinion:** Personal belief
- **Premise:** Basis for an argument
- **Reasoning:** Logical thinking to form conclusions

Why Critical Thinking Matters

- Better decision-making
- Effective problem-solving
- Understanding complex situations
- Encourages open-mindedness
- Essential in daily life and work



Search and Analysis of Information

- **Define Your Research Question:** Clarify topic, keywords
- **Choose the Right Sources**
- **Use Advanced Search Techniques:** Boolean operators, exact phrases
- **Evaluate Sources:** Credibility, cross-check, relevance
- **Organize Findings:** Note-taking, summarizing, citation management

Fact Checking Methods

- **Fact-checking websites:** Snopes, FactCheck.org
- **Browser extensions:** NewsGuard, Hoaxy
- **Reverse image search:** Google Images, TinEye
- **Social media verification:** CrowdTangle, Twitter Advanced Search

Media Literacy and Fake News

- **Media Bias:** Reflecting perspective or agenda
- **Types of Bias:** Omission, source selection, story selection, placement, labeling, spin
- **Identifying Bias:** Check source, language, cross-reference, placement, diversity
- **Detecting Fake News:** Check headlines, sources, facts, bias, use fact-checking tools

Dialectics and Rhetoric

- **Dialectics:** How different ideas work together
- **Logical Reasoning:** Breaking down info, finding patterns, avoiding mistakes
- **Rhetorical Analysis:** Audience, strategy, message, visuals, counterarguments
- **Emotional Appeals and Manipulation:** Emotional triggers, manipulative tactics, intent
- **Constructing Counterarguments:** Opposing view, weaknesses, evidence, objections, clear language, respect

