

Developing Creative & Critical Thinking Skills

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Bloom's Taxonomy

1956

- Knowledge or Memorization
- Understanding or Comprehension
- Use or Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Evaluation or Judgment



Knowledge or Memorization

- Demonstrated by the ability to define, describe, identify, label, list, match, name, state, outline, reproduce, select and/or underline.



Understanding or Comprehension

- Demonstrated by the ability to convert, defend, distinguish, estimate, paraphrase, predict, rewrite and summarize.



Use or Application

- Demonstrated by the ability to use the knowledge understood to solve different types of problems.



Analysis

- Demonstrated by the ability to diagram, distinguish, illustrate, outline, subdivide, select and separate into categories.



Synthesis

- Demonstrated by the ability to create, design, formulate, plan and revise.



Evaluation or Judgment

- Demonstrated by the ability to compare, contrast, conclude, criticize, justify and support.



Vincent Ruggiero's Model

- 1988
- *Saving Your Child's Mind*



Creative Thinking

[Production of Ideas]

- ❑ Skill in defining problems and issues
- ❑ Skill in identifying and pursuing the most promising areas of investigation
- ❑ The ability to postpone judgment
- ❑ The ability to produce many ideas with ease
- ❑ Skill in divergent thinking
- ❑ Imaginativeness



Critical Thinking

[Evaluation of Ideas]

- ❑ Fair-mindedness in analyzing issues
- ❑ Skill in asking relevant questions
- ❑ The ability to select appropriate criteria for judgment
- ❑ Skill in interpreting data
- ❑ Skill in evaluating reliability of sources
- ❑ Ability to detect assumptions



Why Are Thinking Skills Important?

- Retention



Why Are Thinking Skills Important?

- Usefulness
 - Problem-solving
 - Decision-making
 - Invention



The Active Learner

- ❑ Comes to the learning experience with questions in mind
- ❑ Strategizes
- ❑ Learns with a pencil in hand
- ❑ Has organizational skills
- ❑ Learns independently



Strategies That Develop Thinking

- 1. Teach Your Child To Ask Questions
- 2. Analyze Your Resources
- 3. Dialogue With Your Child



More Strategies...

- 4. Decrease the Amount of Direct Instruction
- 5. Activities Should Be Purposeful
- 6. Encourage Risk-Taking



Finally

- 7. Provide Ample Opportunity For Choice
- 8. Give Your Child Time
- 9. Value Creativity
- 10. Use projects, integrates subjects and small groups