

INTRODUCTION TO CRITICAL THINKING

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| To form students 'knowledge and skills: | | | |
| • knowledge of the nature, structure, rules and functions of critical (analytical) thinking. | | | |
| ability to use the technique of critical analysis of information. | | | |
| ability to apply the rules of proof and refutation of ideas in the field of scientific, | | | |
| professional and everyday practice. | | | |
| knowledge of various methods of text preparation in the aspectof applying the principles of | | | |
| logic, rhetoric, epsitemology andmethodology of science | | | |
| knowledge of various methods of preparing and conducting anoral presentation. Knowledge Skills Competences | | | |
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BALTIC INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

| | | Topics |
|------------------------|------|---|
| Study course content | 1 | Critical thinking as analytical and constructive intellectual activity |
| | 2 | Propositions, judgments, statements and reasoning. Descriptive (descriptive) and evaluate propositions. |
| | 3 | Terms and concepts; logical relations betweenterms and their application in the analysis of reasoning. |
| | 4 | Categorical statements and quantifiers; categorical syllogisms as a classical form of deduction |
| | 5 | Connecting and disconnecting statements; implications in reasoning; logical following |
| | 6 | Methodological principles of operating with statements; explanations and interpretations. |
| | 7 | Inference: reasoning from premises to conclusion. Deduction and complex deductive reasoning. |
| | 8 | Inductive reasoning-generalizations of individual judgments. Analogy and understanding byanalogy. |
| | 9 | True and valid judgments. Deductive validity and inductive force |
| | 10 | Understanding the assumptions and reasoning and thinking map |
| | 11 | Persuasion and argumentation Methods of forming beliefs (opinions). |
| | 12 | Questions in dialogues and answers to them as thebasis of argument. Answers in the structure of thedialogue. Controversy and dispute. |
| | 13 | Strategy and tactics of dispute, debate, polemics and debate |
| | 14 | Basic models of scientific reasoning. Science and pseudoscience. |
| | 15 | Critical thinking in the educational process, in the workplace, in everyday life; its barriers |
| | 16 | Theory of critical rationalism |
| Form of assessment: | Exam | |
| Obligatory literature: | | |

Obligatory literature:

- 1. Bassham G., Irwin W., Nardone H, Wallace J. M. Critical thinking. A student's introduction. 4-th Ed. Publ. by McGraw-Hill, NY, 2011.
- 2. Vedins I. Loģika. Avots. R., 2009.
- 3. Ivins A. Pareizas domāšanas māksla. R., 1990.

Further reading list:

- 1. The Miniature Guide to The Foundation for Critical Thinking www.criticalthinking.org707-878-9100 cct@criticalthinking.org
- By Dr. Richard Paul and Dr. Linda Elder Critical Thinking Con C epts and tools Paul,
 R. W. (2011). "Reflections on the Nature of Critical Thinking, Its History, Politics, and Barriers and on Its Status
- 3. across the College/University Curriculum Part I." Inquiry: Critical Thinking across the Disciplines 26(3): 52

Other sources of information (electronic journals):

- 1. Elementary Logic:www.philosophypages.com/lg/index.htm
- 2. Ivins A., Logika (Kr.Val): www. psylib.org.ua/books/ivina01/index.htm

Changes and additions to the program and literature list are possible during the study process