

Video transcript



Video title: Critical thinking tools

Learning outcome:

The learning outcome for this video is to:

- Understand how to use a range of critical thinking tools. We're going to take a brief look at some tools that can really help you think critically throughout your lessons, homework and assessment.

Slide 3

We use the PMI Technique to find the Plus Points, Minus points, and Interesting points. It helps you structure your thinking so that before you form an opinion, you explore the upsides, the downsides, and the interesting points of the issue. When you form your opinion, it will include more points of view to help you make a more balanced decision.

In the plus step, simply list all of the positive things you can think of. Don't critique yourself along the way, simply dump out all the positive points that you can think of.

In the minus step, you do exactly the same, and list all of the negative things you can think of. Again, don't critique yourself. Simply dump out all the negative points you can think of.

In the interesting step, list all the interesting points that you can think of. Rather than positive or negative, they are simply points of interest that you should direct your attention to.

Finally you want to make your decision. You can now choose more effectively because you've scanned and organized three important pieces of information: the positives, the negatives, and the interesting.

The key to remember in all this is it's not about simply counting up the positive or negatives. Some items may be trivial while others may be incredibly significant. Instead, the process of structuring your thinking helps you see the full forest and to see the forest for the trees.

Slide 4

Camper is simply a tool that allows you to pose a range of critical questions. They are ordered in a way that is easy to remember and creates a process of critical thought for you.

CAMPER stands for Consequences and Consistency, Assumptions and Accuracy, Meaning and Main Points, Prejudice and Point of View, Evidence and Examples, and finally, Relevance and

Reliability.

Slide 5

A KPQ chart is a tool that can be used early in the planning process, or what it comes time to pose a critical questions.

The K stands for What do we know? What information do we have at hand, what informs us, what are facts?

The P stands for what we think is a possibility. This is like a hypothesis really. Considering your knowledge in step one, what do you think is a possibility relating to your issue or topic.

And finally, what questions would you like answered? What do you want to inquire about, where are the gaps in your knowledge, is there any incomplete information that needs to be investigated?

Slide 6

The Three-Minute Pause provides a chance for you to stop, reflect on the concepts and ideas that have just been introduced or worked on, then make connections to prior knowledge or experience, and seek clarification.

In the first minute, you summarize Key Ideas so Far. Focus in on the key points of the lesson, brainstorm or research up to this point. It's a way for you to stop to see if you're getting the main ideas.

In the second minute, you add Your Own Thoughts. You should consider prior knowledge connections you can make to the new information. What connections can be made? What does this remind you of? What would round out your understanding of this? What can you add?

In the final minute, you pose Clarifying Questions. Are there things that are still not clear? Are there confusing parts? Are you having trouble making connections? Can you anticipate the direction you're heading? Can you probe for deeper insights?

Slide 7

We use SPEECH factors to really help unpack and explore the societal influences on physical activity.

Societal refers to our communities and takes into account factors such how well they are supported, their interaction with one another.

Political refers to the decisions that are made by local councils or the government around social policies, health care and even recreational facilities.

Economic is about the role money plays in providing opportunities within a population. Linked closely with political because often law and policy makers have considerable control of the economic environment.

Environment is about our access to recreational facilities. This can often be discussed closely with a number of other SPEECH factors.

Cultural refers to the beliefs and values of a certain group. These values are always evolving, but play a big role in influencing participation.

Historical refers to what has been before us, what has happened in the past.

Slide 8

To summarise,

We explored several critical thinking tools. These included PMI, CAMPER, KPQ charts, 3 minute pause and SPEECH factors.

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