Section 1E

Critical Thinking in Everyday Life

1. Read (or listen) carefully.

- Make sure that you have grasped exactly what was said.
- Make sure you have distinguished between what was actually said, what was assumed, and what must be determined

2. Look for hidden assumptions.

- In real arguments, there are not always clear premises, sometimes they rely on ambiguous terms or hidden assumptions.
- The writer may think these are "obvious," but the reader may not agree.

3. Identify the real issue.

- can sometimes be hard to do, especially if the people involved are trying to hide their true intentions
- If you analyze the argument, you should be able to determine whether the real issue is hidden, even if you don't know exactly what it is.

4. Understand all the options.

understand what effects each option would have

5. Watch for fine print and missing information.

- What looks like a great deal without the fine print may be a poor one with it.
- Sometimes the fine print doesn't always state important information.
- Use critical thinking to decide if information is missing and be sure to ask *before* you act.

6. Are other conclusions possible?

- Even if an argument proves its conclusion, it's still possible that there are other conclusions that have not been stated.

7. Don't miss the big picture.

- You need to focus on details, but don't lose sight of the overall idea.
- Step back as you consider the details so that you see the big picture also.