Critical Thinking As
Critical Thinking is the ability to analyze the way you think and present evidence for your ideas, rather than simply accepting your personal reasoning as sufficient proof. You can gain numerous benefits from mastering critical thinking skills, such as better control of your own learning and empathy for other points of view. Critical Thinking is, in short, self-directed, self-disciplined, self-monitored, and self-corrective thinking. It presupposes assent to rigorous standards of excellence and mindful command of their use. Critical thinking in being responsive to variable subject matter, issues, and purposes is incorporated in a family of interwoven modes of thinking, among them: scientific thinking, mathematical thinking, historical thinking, anthropological thinking, economic thinking, moral thinking, and philosophical thinking. They realize that no matter how skilled they are as thinkers, they can always improve their
critical thinking as major obstacles. Brookfield (1997) highlighted the importance of surrounding the learner with those who practice critical thinking as this can lead him to develop similar attitudes and practices. Koosha and Yakhbi (2013) considered this factor as responsible for the failure in implementing CLT in FL contexts. Salamah Embark Saleh. CRITICAL THINKING AS A 21st CENTURY SKILL: Conceptions, implementation and challenges in the EFL classroom.