

Using the information in *Critical Thinking*, verify whether the following information is true or false. Check your answers in the book. List the page number where you found your information beside your answer.

Statement 1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">A critical thinker must compare and contrast many different pieces of information.</div>	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px;"></div>
Statement 2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Critical thinkers are not able to summarize information.</div>	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px;"></div>
Statement 3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Categorizing helps critical thinkers understand how information is related.</div>	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px;"></div>
Statement 4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Critical thinking is the process of improving the way a person thinks about a subject, statement, or idea.</div>	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px;"></div>
Statement 5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">When reading and listening, a critical thinker does not need to be able to tell if the information presented is a fact or an opinion.</div>	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px;"></div>

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Using information you have read in the book, place the name of each type of critical thinking shown below in its corresponding box. Check your answers using the book.

1.

Person	Similarities	Differences
George Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> worked as a politician signed the Declaration of Independence did not want Great Britain to rule America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> born in Virginia was an army leader served as president of the United States
Benjamin Franklin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> worked as a politician signed the Declaration of Independence did not want Great Britain to rule America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> born in Massachusetts was a scientist, inventor, and writer was president of the executive council of Pennsylvania

2.



Each year, about three million people visit Mount Rushmore. It is a national monument that honors four of the United States' greatest leaders. The massive sculpture is in the side of a mountain. The 60-foot-tall (18-meter-tall) carvings are of the faces of four influential U.S. presidents. They are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Mount Rushmore was created by a sculptor named Gutzon Borglum. Borglum began working on the carvings in 1927, when he was 60 years old. He worked on Mount Rushmore for 14 years. Borglum died in 1941, before he was able to finish his work. His son, Lincoln, finished the monument on October 31, 1941.

3.

List of Words

George Washington	American Revolution	documents
Thomas Jefferson	England	Benjamin Franklin
Boston Tea Party	Independence Hall	Constitution
Bill of Rights	King George III	U.S. flag

Categories

People	Places	Events	Things
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Use the information found in *Critical Thinking* to help you complete the following activity.

1. A good method for is to keep a journal.
2. One reason that critical thinkers compare and contrast is to different facts or opinions.
3. An example of an summary is when you tell a friend about a movie or television show that you saw.
4. A case study contains detailed information about a problem and is usually presented like a story.
5. Once critical thinkers have identified the most important information in a passage, they must ensure that the information is true and without .
6. A portfolio usually contains a reflection of what a person learned and how he or she learned it.

Using information found in *Critical Thinking*, as well as the library and online content, compare and contrast the differences and similarities between different types of critical thinking. Write an expository paragraph about what you discover.

An expository paragraph is a group of sentences that provide information on a topic, give directions, or explain an event. Your expository paragraph will provide information on a topic.

An expository paragraph has three parts. The first part is the topic sentence. The topic sentence is usually the first sentence. It tells readers what the paragraph will be about and catches their attention. Supporting sentences generally follow the topic sentence. They provide details explaining or supporting the topic sentence. At the end of an expository paragraph, a sentence wraps up, or summarizes, the ideas expressed in the paragraph. This is called the concluding sentence. It is usually a strong statement.

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Sentences:

Concluding Sentence:

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Complete the statements by entering the correct number in the box.

Benjamin Franklin was 16 years old when he secretly published this many letters in his brother's newspaper under the pen name "Mrs. Silence Dogood."

2,500

The Greek philosopher Socrates came up with the concept of critical thinking to solve problems more than this many years ago.

1809

Thomas Jefferson was born in this year.

14

Abraham Lincoln was born on in this year, on a farm in Kentucky.

375

George Washington's published diaries include 2,300 journal entries, 600 notes, and this many illustrations.

1743

Key Words Match-Up

Write the words from the list below in the box above the correct definition for each word.

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KEY WORDS

synthesize
oath
conclusion
summarize
Constitution

bias
evaluate
reflection
graphic organizer
American Revolution

Your Score is  _____ %

1.
serious thought

6.
favoring one opinion compared to another

2.
a promise to act in a certain way

7.
to form an idea about the value of something

3.
a war fought from 1775 to 1783, in which the American colonies gained independence from Great Britain

8.
to combine many ideas into one main idea or conclusion

4.
the written set of laws that the government of the United States must follow

9.
a graph, chart, or table that shows data in a visual way

5.
express the main points of a large amount of information

10.
the summarization of an argument

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1 What is critical thinking?

2 What is the difference between a fact and an opinion?

3 What does it mean to compare and contrast two things?

4 Why is reflecting important?