

NORTHWOOD TECHNICAL COLLEGE
HEALTH SCIENCES
STUDENT POLICIES

GOOD THINKING vs. POOR THINKING

Aspect	The Good Thinking	The Poor Thinker
General Traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Welcomes problematic situations and is tolerant of ambiguity. ● Is sufficiently self-critical; looks for alternate possibilities and goals; seeks evidence on both sides. ● Is reflective and deliberative, searches extensively when appropriate. ● Believes in the value of rationality and that thinking can be effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Searches for certainty and is intolerant of ambiguity. ● Is not self-critical and is satisfied with first attempts. ● Is impulsive, gives up prematurely, and is overconfident of the correctness of initial ideas. ● Overvalues intuition, denigrates rationality; believes thinking won't help.
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is deliberative in discovering goals. ● Revises goals when necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is impulsive in discovering goals. ● Does not revise goals.
Possibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is open to multiple possibilities and considers alternatives. ● Is deliberative in analyzing possibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prefers to deal with limited possibilities; does not seek alternatives to an initial possibility. ● Is impulsive in choosing possibilities.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uses evidence that challenges favored possibilities. ● Consciously searches for evidence against possibilities that are initially strong, or in favor of those that are weak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ignores evidence that challenges favored possibilities. ● Consciously searches only for evidence that favors strong possibilities.

Reprinted from "The Good Thinker" by Glatthorn and Baron