## NORTHWOOD TECHNICAL COLLEGE HEALTH SCIENCES STUDENT POLICIES

## **GOOD THINKING vs. POOR THINKING**

Aspect	The Good Thinking	The Poor Thinker
General Traits	<ul> <li>Welcomes problematic situations and is tolerant of ambiguity.</li> <li>Is sufficiently self-critical; looks for alternate possibilities and goals; seeks evidence on both sides.</li> <li>Is reflective and deliberative, searches extensively when appropriate.</li> <li>Believes in the value of rationality and that thinking can be effective.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Searches for certainty and is intolerant of ambiguity.</li> <li>Is not self-critical and is satisfied with first attempts.</li> <li>Is impulsive, gives up prematurely, and is overconfident of the correctness of initial ideas.</li> <li>Overvalues intuition, denigrates rationality; believes thinking won't help.</li> </ul>
Goals	<ul><li>Is deliberative in discovering goals.</li><li>Revises goals when necessary.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Is impulsive in discovering goals.</li><li>Does not revise goals.</li></ul>
Possibilities	<ul> <li>Is open to multiple possibilities and considers alternatives.</li> <li>Is deliberative in analyzing possibilities.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prefers to deal with limited possibilities; does not seek alternatives to an initial possibility.</li> <li>Is impulsive in choosing possibilities.</li> </ul>
.Evidence	<ul> <li>Uses evidence that challenges favored possibilities.</li> <li>Consciously searches for evidence against possibilities that are initially strong, or in favor of those that are weak.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ignores evidence that challenges favored possibilities.</li> <li>Consciously searches only for evidence that favors strong possibilities.</li> </ul>

Reprinted from "The Good Thinker" by Glatthorn and Baron