

GOOD THINKING vs. POOR THINKING

| ASPECT | THE GOOD THINKER | THE POOR THINKER |
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| 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. |

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