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What is Reasoning

Unlocking the Power of Reasoning in Kids' Learning

DEFINITION

Reasoning is the ability to think logically and make sense of information. It helps kids solve problems and make decisions.

KEY CONCEPTS

Deductive Reasoning

This is when you start with a general statement and apply it to a specific case.

Inductive Reasoning

This involves looking at specific examples to form a general conclusion.

Critical Thinking

This is analyzing information carefully to understand it better and make informed choices.

Problem Solving

This is the process of finding solutions to difficult or complex issues.

Logical Fallacies

These are errors in reasoning that can lead to false conclusions.

EXAMPLES

- If all birds can fly, and a sparrow is a bird, then a sparrow can fly.
- Seeing that the sun rises every morning, one might conclude that it will rise tomorrow.
- If you have 3 apples and give away 1, you have 2 apples left.

MEMORY TIPS

- ★ Remember 'D' for Deductive and 'I' for Inductive to distinguish types of reasoning.
- ★ Use the acronym 'CPS' for Critical thinking, Problem solving, and Structured reasoning.
- ★ Think of reasoning as a puzzle: each piece (fact) fits together to form the whole picture.

COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ Confusing deductive reasoning with inductive reasoning.
- ✗ Jumping to conclusions without sufficient evidence.
- ✗ Ignoring counterarguments or alternative perspectives.

QUICK RECAP

Reasoning is essential for logical thinking and problem-solving. It includes deductive and inductive reasoning, critical thinking, and understanding logical fallacies. Remember to analyze information carefully and avoid common mistakes.