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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 things. It helps us solve problems and make decisions based on evidence.

KEY CONCEPTS

Deductive Reasoning

This involves starting with a general statement and applying it to specific cases.

Inductive Reasoning

This is when we observe specific examples and make general conclusions from them.

Critical Thinking

This is the ability to analyze information and evaluate arguments to form a judgment.

Problem Solving

This involves identifying a problem, generating solutions, and choosing the best one.

Logical Fallacies

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

EXAMPLES

→ If all dogs bark and Max is a dog, then Max barks.

→ Seeing that the sun rises every morning, we conclude it will rise tomorrow.

→ If it rains, the ground gets wet; today it rained, so the ground is wet.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'D' for Deductive and 'I' for Inductive to distinguish types of reasoning.

★ Use the acronym 'C-P-L' for Critical thinking, Problem solving, and Logical fallacies.

★ Visualize a tree: roots are general ideas, branches are specific examples.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing deductive and inductive reasoning.

✗ Making assumptions without evidence.

✗ Ignoring counterarguments in discussions.

QUICK RECAP

Reasoning is essential for logical thinking and problem-solving. It includes deductive and inductive reasoning, critical thinking, and recognizing logical fallacies. Understanding these concepts helps in making informed decisions.