

Types of Thinking	Definition	Examples (It is important to note that for students to apply the type of thinking referenced, the teacher must have taught the thinking students need to apply.)
Analytical	This type of thinking requires students to analyze, evaluate, and explain phenomena. Analyzing, evaluating, and explaining information is a skill that applies to all disciplines and is critical for an informed and educated society.	<p>LA – Students are reading <i>Charlotte’s Web</i>. Students compare and contrast Wilbur’s personality traits with those of Charlotte. Students analyze the text and find specific words that provide evidence of the character traits they listed. For the final part of this assignment, students explain why Charlotte chose to help Wilbur and what each child would do if he or she were Charlotte.</p> <p>Math – Students evaluate different methods for solving word problems and explain the method chosen.</p> <p>Art - Students are studying a specific artist’s work. They are asked to observe a painting and identify one thing in the painting or element of the painting that could be removed that would not alter the artist’s intent. Students may also be asked to explain what the painting reveals about the artists’ attitude towards life, friends, nature, etc.</p>
Practical	Students use and <u>apply</u> concepts and ideas that they have learned to real-life situations.	<p>LA – Persuasive Writing - Students are fed up with the cafeteria food and have decided to do something about it. First, they research the requirements for a healthy lunch. Next, they design a menu for two weeks. Finally, they create the shopping list and pricing list to ensure that the lunches they are requesting are affordable. After working through each of these issues, the students develop a persuasive paper and present their proposal to the school administration.</p> <p>Math - A class is working on measurement. The teacher informs students that they will be building tree and plant boxes for use throughout the school. These planters will be various shapes and sizes and will require students to not only measure and cut different pieces of wood to build them, but also to estimate the sizes of the correct plants and bushes to put in them.</p>
Creative	Students create, design, imagine and suppose or invent something new. Creative thinking is the generating of new ideas by combining, changing, or reapplying existing ideas.	<p>LA – Students create visual images of what may be occurring in a story or poem that lacks pictures by applying what they previously know about figurative language or the author’s purpose. They may also imagine a characters’ appearance or the elements of a setting. Again, students are applying previous knowledge or experiences to create a visual even if it is in their head.</p> <p>Math – Students apply knowledge they have learned during a unit on measurement and geometry to design a new playground for the school.</p> <p>PE – Students create a football or basketball play during a physical education class by applying what they have learned about other plays and rules of the games.</p> <p>Music - Create a song or develop new words for an existing melody based on their knowledge of notes or lyrics and the message they want to convey through the song.</p>
Research-based	Students explore and review a variety of ideas or models in order to come to solutions that are well-supported and make sense. Research-based thinking is not limited to the location of new information but can be the “researching” of previously obtained information to come to a solution that is well-supported.	<p>LA – Students read multiple versions of Cinderella stories. Using evidence from each version that provides support for what a character did and said, students identify a character trait that is well-supported with evidence from multiple readings.</p> <p>SS - During a study of the Jim Crow Laws, students also conduct a study of Civil Rights laws. They then compare and contrast the two different groups of laws identifying strengths and weaknesses. After comparing and contrasting the laws, they debate the need for present laws to ensure all citizens have equal rights and create the wording for these laws.</p>