

科目ナンバリング									
授業科目名 <英訳>	Critical Thinking I-E2 Critical Thinking I-E2				担当者所属 職名・氏名	文学研究科 助教 LINDBERG, Stig			
群	人文・社会科学科目群		分野(分類)	哲学・思想(基礎)			使用言語	英語	
旧群	A群	単位数	2単位	週コマ数	1コマ	授業形態	講義(対面授業科目)		
開講年度・ 開講期	2025・前期		曜時限	水4		配当学年	全回生	対象学生	全学向
【授業の概要・目的】									
<p>The ability to think critically is a crucial skill, all the more so as the world becomes increasingly complex. Knowing how to build an argument helps one to communicate clearly and effectively. And in this age of globalization, understanding how others in different cultures build arguments is invaluable.</p> <p>Critical Thinking is also the cornerstone of modern science and of Critical Theory, which are two major currents of “ Postmodernism ” . Moreover, Critical Thinking is a foundational element of modern democracy. Without an informed and properly critical citizenry, democracy is subject to usurpation and disintegration. For these reasons and more, Critical Thinking remains one of the most basic skills a person can learn.</p> <p>This class teaches you how to build an effective argument and to analyze arguments of others. Topics such as premises, conclusions, inductive arguments, deductive arguments, inferences, fallacies, and assumptions will be discussed. The coursework is accumulative, such that each step builds on the previous ones.</p> <p>This course introduces students to the basic components of Critical Thinking. There are no prerequisites for this course.</p>									
【到達目標】									
<p>By the end of the course, students should be familiar with the basic components of Critical Thinking. Exercises are designed to hone skills in identifying theses, methodologies, assumptions, and patterns in a variety of argumentative styles. Students will be expected to differentiate between inductive arguments and deductive ones, and to identify the various types of deductive arguments. They should also be able to identify certain fallacies in arguments and to build short and extended arguments effectively. Students will also be expected to be able to deliver a sound argument in oral debate format.</p>									
【授業計画と内容】									
<p>Lesson One: Short Arguments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying premises and conclusions</li> <li>Importance of order in an argument</li> <li>Outlining arguments in premise-and-conclusion form</li> <li>Analyzing visual arguments</li> </ul> <p>Lesson Two: Short Arguments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Importance of building on reliable premises</li> <li>Importance of conciseness and concreteness</li> <li>Difference between substance and overtone</li> <li>Use of consistent terms</li> <li>Analyzing letters to the editor</li> </ul> <p>Lesson Three: Generalizations</p>									
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## Critical Thinking I-E2(2)

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- Using examples
- Statistics
- Counterexamples

### Lesson Four: Arguments by Analogy and Sources

- Importance of relevance
- Use of sources

### Lesson Five: Arguments about Causes

- Role of correlations
- Cautions regarding correlations
- “ most likely explanation ”
- Complexity

### Lesson Six: Deductive Arguments

- Modus ponens
- Modus tollens
- Hypothetical syllogism
- Disjunctive syllogism
- Dilemma

### Lesson Seven: Deductive Arguments

- Reductio ad absurdum
- Deductive arguments in several steps

### Lesson Eight: Extended Arguments

- Explore the issue
- Spell out basic ideas and arguments
- Defend basic premises with arguments of their own
- Consider objections
- Consider alternatives

### Lesson Nine: Argumentative Essays

- Writing good leads
- Definite claims and proposals
- Argument is the outline
- Detail objections
- Getting feedback

### Lesson Ten: Oral Arguments

- Reaching the audience
- Signposting the argument
- Reframing an argument
- Evaluating oral presentations

### Lesson Eleven: Common Fallacies

- Identifying fallacies

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## Critical Thinking I-E2(3)

Reinterpreting and revising fallacious arguments  
Two deductive fallacies  
Constructing fallacious arguments

Lesson Twelve: Common Fallacies (cont'd.)

Lesson Thirteen: Argument Mapping

Mapping simple arguments  
Mapping complex arguments

Lesson Fourteen: Debate

-Final confirmation of argument content & structure  
-Assessing debates  
-Points to keep in mind

### **【履修要件】**

Enthusiasm

### **【成績評価の方法・観点】**

Grades will be determined by a combination of attendance, class participation and assessments, which will likely include periodic quizzes and a final project. Class participation/attendance will account for 50% of the final grade, with quizzes accounting for 25% and a final test or project accounting for the remaining 25%. In other words, attendance and participation are vital to passing the course.

### **【教科書】**

授業中に指示する

### **【参考書等】**

( 参考書 )

授業中に紹介する

( 関連URL )

<http://criticalthinkeracademy.com>(A useful online resource for Critical Thinking)

### **【授業外学修（予習・復習）等】**

Reading and some group work

### **【その他（オフィスアワー等）】**

Mondays, 2:45-4:15

### **【主要授業科目（学部・学科名）】**