

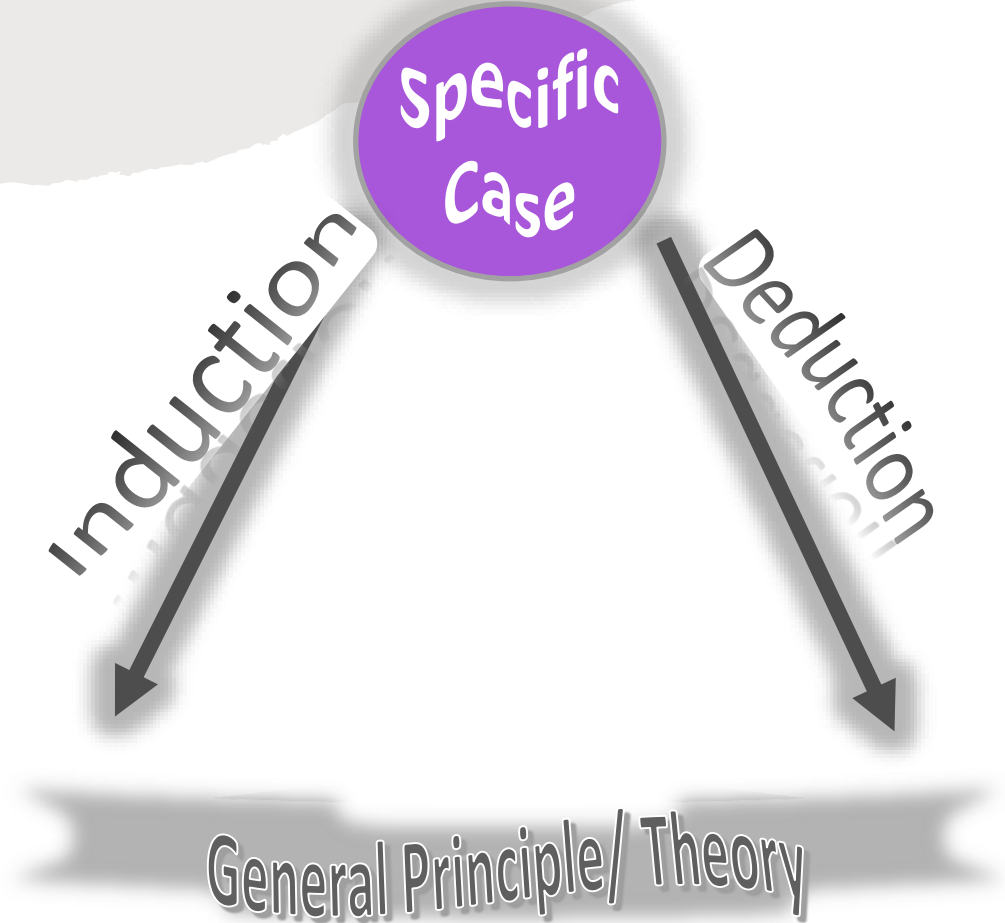
### **Deductive arguments:**

- The premise: All men are mortal;
- Indicator: therefore,
- Conclusion: I am mortal

### **Inductive arguments:**

The premise supports the validity of the conclusion.

- Sunday is always sunny in this village
- therefore,
- tomorrow will be sunny



# DIFFERENCES IN THINKING STYLES



## Thinking Style continued...

### Inductive Orientation

Social environments that tend to value reasoning based on experience, particular incidents and experimentation.

- Principles and theories are derived from the analysis of data.
- Models and hypotheses are based on empirical observation and experimentation, and the goal is verification through empirical proof.
- The amassing of facts and statistics is valued, and a good deal of faith is placed on methodologies and measurements.

### Deductive Orientation

Social environments that tend to value reasoning based on principles, morals, theories and abstract logic.

- Priority is given to the conceptual world and symbolic thinking rather than the amassing of facts.
- Influence of the past and future is greater in this type of thinking process.
- In general, problems are classified and solutions discovered based on previous experiences and contextual circumstances.

# DIFFERENCES IN THINKING STYLES

## Linear Orientation

Social environments that tend to focus on the sequential and isolated consideration of issues and ideas.

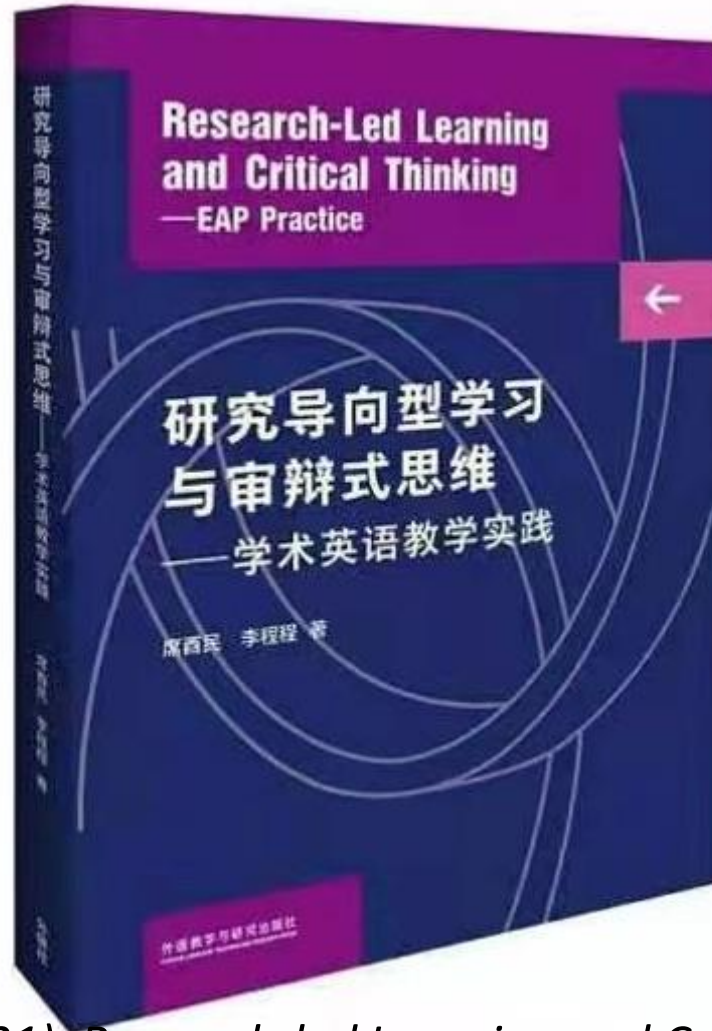
- When faced with a problem, linear cultures dissect it into small chunks that can be linked in chains of cause and effect.
- Emphasis on detail, precision and pragmatic results.

## Systemic Orientation

Social environments that tend to focus on the holistic inter-relatedness and integration of issues and ideas.

- When faced with a problem, systemic-oriented cultures stress an integrated approach, sometimes called "holistic" or "synthetic".
- Integrated viewpoint focuses on relationships between parts and their connections.
- Often a reliance on analogy, metaphor and simile explanations.

# RESEARCH-LED LEARNING: PRACTICE



*Xi, Y., & Li, C. (2021). Research-led Learning and Critical Thinking-EAP Practice, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press*