

Helping Students Exercise Their Critical Thinking using the SEE-I

University of Louisville

Ideas to Action (i2a)

Dr. Patty Payette, Executive Director

Dr. Cathy Bays, Specialist for Assessment

Dr. Nisha Gupta, Specialist for Culminating Experiences

Dr. Edna Ross, Specialist for Critical Thinking

Promoting critical thinking with our students requires that we help them move beyond rote memorization and gain confidence with talking about and working with new concepts and ideas. The SEE-I is a useful process for clarifying almost anything. The letters in the SEE-I stand for steps in the process:

S: State

To state something is to say it briefly, clearly and sometimes it means offering the most basic but precise definition. Sometimes the "state it" definition is the textbook definition. Strategies to help students clearly state their idea or main point:

- Have the student complete the phrase "*I think ...*" about their idea or main point.
- Ask the student to state their idea or basic point in one simple sentence.

E: Elaborate

To elaborate on the statement above is to expand it, explain it in your own words at a greater length. Strategies to help students expand on their idea or main point are:

- Have the student complete the phrase "*In other words...*" about their idea or main point.
- Ask the student to elaborate their basic point more fully.

E: Exemplify

To give a good example of a topic or concept is to clarify for yourself or your audience what you mean after "stating" and "elaborating." It is best to have an original example that you pull from your own life or the world around you. Strategies to help students exemplify their idea or main point are:

- Have the student complete the phrase "*For example...*" about their idea or main point.
- Ask the student to give you an example of their point for their experience.

I: Illustrate

An illustration of a concept or topic provides a picture to clarify one's thinking. It might be a graph, diagram or concept map. Typically, it can be a metaphor, simile or analogy that captures the meaning. Strategies to help students illustrate their idea or main point are:

- Have the student complete the phrase "*It is like...*" about their idea or main point.
- Ask the student to give you an analogy or metaphor to help you see what they mean.

Examples of the SEE-I Tool

SEE-I for "civil disobedience" (G. Nosich, p. 35)

State – A definition is the "active refusal to obey certain laws & a primary method of nonviolent resistance..,

Elaborate – In other words, a means by which citizens can actively rebel against unfair laws and the demands of the state

Example - An example would be like Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus

Illustrate - It's like being a cliff at the edge of the ocean, waves crash against it, but the cliff remains there.

SEE-I for "Legal System"

State: The legal system of the U.S. is rigid, but nimble. It adapts to societal change.

Elaboration : Societal positions influence the law through the people it serves.

Exemplification: Sociological change brought about a major shift in the law as it relates to education, moving from segregated schools to integrated ones.

Illustration: It's like how words enter the dictionary. We like to think the dictionary as fixed and set, and therefore permanent. Yet, it changes with society in a real way- words enter the dictionary all the time, such as "*unfriend*" or "*carbon footprint*."

Elder, L. & Paul, R. (2009). *The aspiring thinker's guide to critical thinking*. Dillon Beach, CA: Foundation for Critical Thinking.

Nosich, G.M. (2012). *Learning to think things through: A guide to critical thinking across the curriculum* (4th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Paul, R. & Elder, L. (2008). *The miniature guide to critical thinking: Concepts and tools*. Dillon Beach, CA: Foundation for Critical Thinking

Sweet, C., Blythe, H. & Phillips, B. (2010). *Triple play*. The National Teaching and Learning Forum.

<http://onlineibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ntlf.10110/abstract>