Module 3 Homework

Activity 5 Using your own words, briefly write out your understanding of each element of reasoning using the following format.

1. I would briefly define as:
2. In other words:
3. For example
4. **Purpose:** the creating of meaning I assign to the things I do and say.

In other words purpose is the motivation for actions and efforts

For example: My purpose in teaching nursing is to help nursing students uncover their purpose in nursing.

1. **Concept:** is the ideas we have about an idea

In other words, you can only have a concept if you have thoughts about what that concept entails

For example: Love is a concept in so far as I have ideas about what that concept means. To me love is kindness and patience and focused on the best for others. Without my ideas of what love is, it is just a word.

1. **Point of view** is the lens through which I see the world around me.

In other words, it is the perspective(s) through which I interpret the actions and words of both myself and others.

For example: I view and interpret the world through many different lenses which include that of a gay woman, a Christian/Buddhist, liberal socialist, etc.

1. **Information**: any data that informs all the other elements of reasoning

In other words, things that I read, watch, hear

For example, a research article, textbooks, podcasts, Ted talks, conversations, news,

1. **Interpretation and inference** are the meaning I ascribe to the information I have

In other words, it is what I believe the information I gather means.

For example, if I see a patient with Chest pain, shortness of breath and a history of cardiac disease I will make an initial interpretation of a cardiac event.

1. **Question at Issue** is an anomaly or gap in my information or my interpretation of the information I have that needs to addressed.

In other words, a problem or concern, or even a simple curiosity

For example: I didn’t know how to change a tire but was driving across Canada alone. I didn’t have the information needed to do so, therefore “how to change a tire” became my question at issue.

1. **Assumptions** are my uniformed opinions.

In other words, conclusions I draw based on some information but not enough information to determine whether my conclusions are actually fact

For example, I have a patient with lung disease that goes out for a smoke multiple times throughout the day. I make the assumption that he doesn’t want to get better.

1. **Implications and consequences** are the impacts of my thinking.

In other words, if any element of my thinking is faulty the consequences of that faulty thinking can cause harm.

For example, If I don’t question my assumptions about why my patient continues to smoke, I won’t be able to provide appropriate information that addresses the real reason the patient continues to smoke.