Dreadsen Module 3 Assignment 5

**Purpose**
A. I would briefly define “Purpose” as the reason for why we are thinking,

B. In other words our “Purpose” is our motivation for engaging in a particular thinking process.

C. For example if someone is looking to buy a car and they are in the process of evaluating different models then their “Purpose” is the underlying motivation for engaging in the thinking process to purchase a car.

**Question**A. I would briefly describe “Question” as unique for gathering information in relevance to your purpose.

B. In other words our “Questions” are the vehicle that help advance our thinking process.

C. For example The person looking to buy a car would ask questions relevant to this purpose. What types of features does it have? What is it’s cost of ownership? How much does it cost? What is it’s depreciation value, etc. These are questions unique to the purpose of buying a car.

**Information**
A. I would briefly describe “Information “ as the type of data which dictates the quality of our conclusions.

B. In other words a high contributing factor to whether our conclusions are faulty or reasonable depends on the quality of the “Information” we are basing it from.

C. For example in researching for a car , getting data from a reputable source like Consumer Reports is more likely to yield factual based conclusion. Whereas if the data is from a tabloid found in the grocery store aisle that has stories about an alien giving birth to a unicorn ,it is more likely to produce a flawed conclusion.

**Interpretation and Inference**

A. I would briefly describe “Interpretation and Inference” as an educated guess based on observing facts and evidence.

B. in other words “Interpretation and Inference” both are conclusions arrived from processing facts and evidence.

C. For example someone shopping for toilet tissue at the grocery store observes one brand in most customers shopping carts. When this person gets to the Aisle where many brands of toilet tissue is stocks, they notice that most of the other brands are more plentiful than the brand they observed is most of the customers shopping carts. This brand is not on sale. Based on this observation one’s interpretation can infer that this brand is simply the most popular brand.

**Concepts**

A. I would briefly describe “Concepts” as definitions and theories that are unique to the frame of thinking you are thinking through.

B. In other words “Concepts” help guide our thinking with in certain frame works

C. For example a our laws are concepts that help guide our thinking with in a legal frame work. A concept like “separate but not different” is a legal concept. Another example are the different types of marriage concepts , like Polygamy, Bigamy and Polygyny.

**Assumptions**A. I would briefly describe “Assumptions” as things we believe to be true or are expected to be true with out sufficient evidence.

B. In other words “Assumptions” are things we take for granted with out proof.

C. For example if someone sees a car pull up and park in front of their house, when there are plenty of empty spaces , they may assume that this is someone who is coming to their house to see them. They have no proof or evidence that this is true. This is an assumption. This could be someone who just pulled over to check their text messages.

**Implications and Consequences**
A. I would briefly describe “Implications” as an indirect result from an action and Consequences as a result from an action.

B. In other words “Implications” is what may follow from a thought. “Consequences” are the result from a prior thought or action.

C. For example if a dead person is found in my house by law enforcement prior to me reporting it, this implies that I was involved in the murder. Or if I found a dead body in my home, and I decided to leave with out reporting it. This would implicate me in the murder. Me being implicated in the murder is a direct consequence from my decision to not report it.

**Point of View**A. I would briefly describe “Point of View” as someone’s personal perspective.

B. In other words your point of view is how someone personally sees something from their vantage point.

C. For example if there is a large number 6 painted on a side walk. The point of view of someone standing at the bottom of it will recognize it as the number 6 , but someone standing at the top of it may recognize it as being the number 9.