

# Who is a Thinker?

Knowledge-able, instead of information-full. Thinkers solve tough problems, create better inventions, better solutions, and treat each other better. A Thinker is well-rounded and exhibits these eleven skills:



<b>Creative Thinking</b>	to be inventive, insightful, and imaginative to create new ideas, innovations, inventions, and energy.
<b>Systems Thinking:</b>	to think about the wider context of a situation to avoid unintended outcomes or consequences.
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	to think analytically, identify biases, and sees flaws in logic; and ask intelligent questions to seek deeper understanding.
<b>Prosocial Thinking</b>	to recognize self as a citizen of a larger community by considering others, developing effective communication and deep listening skills.
<b>Emotionally intelligent:</b>	to be aware of one's internal dialogue and feelings; and to have empathy and compassion for self and others.
<b>Scientific Thinking</b>	to think independently, acknowledge biases, be open minded, and seek evidence to support one's theories about reality.
<b>Design Thinking</b>	to break things or ideas down to their essential structure, attend to both form and function, and develop the simplest possible solution under existing constraints.
<b>Metacognitive:</b>	to be aware of and understand one's own thinking processes.
<b>Deep understanding:</b>	to go beyond memorization and recall of information to develop complex comprehension.
<b>High transfer:</b>	to apply knowledge that was built in one domain or experience to facilitate learning in another domain or experience.
<b>Object-oriented:</b>	to represent concepts/ideas as "objects" that have structure and patterns of interaction.

Research shows that underlying ALL of the above THINKING TYPES are four simple metacognitive patterns:

Making **distinctions** between and among ideas.  
Organizing ideas into **systems** of parts and wholes.

Identifying **relationships** between ideas.  
Taking many **perspectives** on any idea.