

## ◆WORLD DECLARATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: VISION AND ACTION(1998)

In the Article 9 - Innovative educational approaches: **critical thinking** and creativity by “**deeply motivated citizens**, who can think critically, analyse problems of society, look for solutions to the problems of society, apply them and accept social responsibilities.”

## ◆OECD (2003)

Competency/ Competence

Critical thinking could play a central role in activating competency (Higuchi, 2013).

Ennis(1989)

**CT = attitude & skills**

A) general approach (teach CT itself in a special set course)

B) infusion approach (infuse CT explicitly in an already opened course with explicitly

C) immersion approach.

## 2) Literature Review

### ◆Language B

- Kawano(2016) – Communication English II

JP textbooks    LOTS LOTS LOTS LOTS LOTS  
HOTS(0-6%)

IB textbooks    LOTS LOTS LOTS HOTS HOTS  
HOTS(18-36%)

- Magoku and Erigawa (2018) -English Expression I  
81% = grammar and structure  
15% = CT

## 2)Literature Review– Why Critical Thinking?

The level of students' thinking is strongly influenced by the level of questions which are asked in class)(King, 1995; Taba, 1966).

The important element is that the act of thinking often driven by questions (Elder & Paul, 1998).

-The three highest levels of skills (analysis, synthesis and evaluation) are often representative of critical thinking) (Kennedy, Fisher & Ennis, 1991).