Classifying – arranging or grouping objects, items, events, or information into definable categories on the basis of their attributes

Comparing and Contrasting – identifying and articulating similarities and differences between or among objects, items, events, data, systems, etc.

Abstracting – finding and explaining general patterns or underlying themes in specific information or situations

Inductive Reasoning – making general conclusions or inferring unknown generalizations or principles from specific information or observations

Deductive Reasoning – using evidence, generalizations, and principles to infer unstated conclusions about specific information or situations

Constructing Support – differentiating between fact and opinion and providing support for assertions by using facts, data, evidence, examples, etc.

Error Analysis – identifying and describing errors in your own thinking or in the thinking of others

Analyzing Perspectives – developing and applying criteria to select from among choices, some of which present seemingly equal alternatives

Predicting – making a forecast of future events or conditions expected to exist based on the evidence

Making Decisions – identifying alternatives and applying criteria to select a course of action from among the alternatives on the basis of an articulated rationale

Problem-Solving – overcoming barriers or limiting conditions that prevent goal attainment in a socially acceptable manner

Invention – developing unique products or original processes that meet needs to a challenge in a new and creative way

Based on Dimensions of Learning, May 2010