

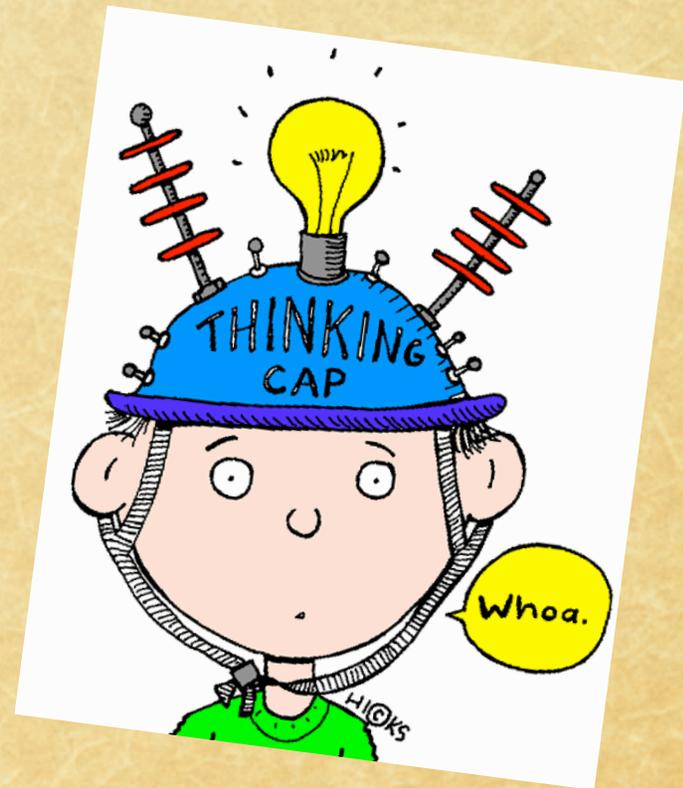
What is the Nervous System?

Chapter 4 Lesson 4
Part 3

ByDesign Science, 6th Grade

Thinking

- ◆ Every day, your brain handles thousands of ideas and bits of information.
- ◆ Thinking falls into many categories, including:
 - ◆ Perception
 - ◆ Memory
 - ◆ Imagination
 - ◆ Logical Thinking
 - ◆ Spiritual Thinking



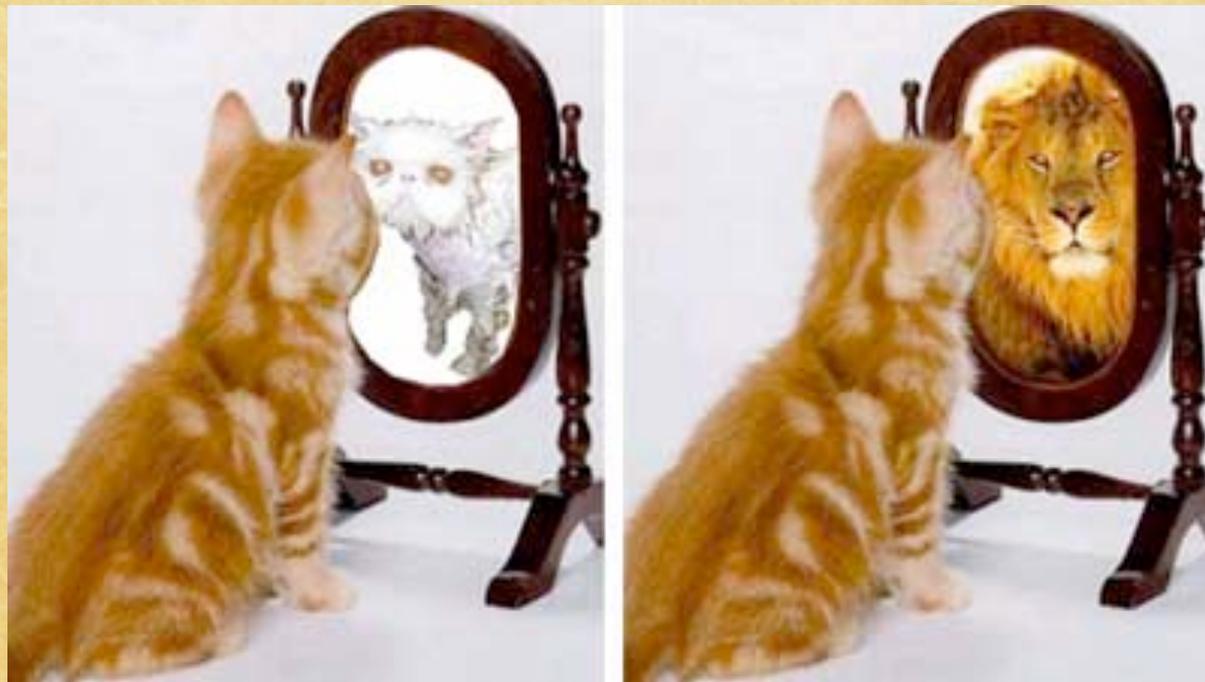
Thinking

- ◆ You cannot use one type of thinking without relying on another.
- ◆ For example:
 - ◆ It is difficult to solve a problem (logic) without remembering (memory) what you have learned in the past.



“Life is all about perception. Positive versus negative. Whichever you choose will affect and more likely reflect your outcomes.”

Sonya Teclai



Thinking: Memory



- ◆ Memory is the ability to store learned information that you can retrieve for future use.
- ◆ You hold an idea in your mind while you develop it, elaborate it, clarify it, and use it.
- ◆ For example, while performing a multistep math problem, you remember math procedures and specific facts to help you solve the problem.

Thinking: Imagination

- ◆ Your imagination allows you to form images of things that are not present.
- ◆ This means you are able to think about things in ways that are different from the way they are.
- ◆ Imagination involves creative thinking.
- ◆ People use imagination in almost every aspect of life.



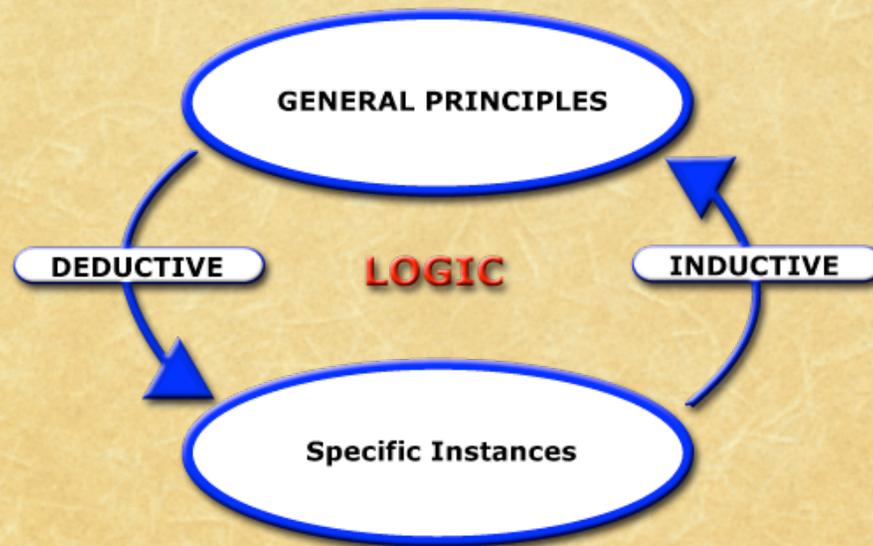
Thinking: Logical Thinking

- ◆ You use logical thinking each time you solve a math problem, do a science experiment, or play a game that involves strategy.
- ◆ **Logical thinking** is the process in which you use reasoning to reach a conclusion.
- ◆ Logical thinking may involve...
 - ◆ Inductive Reasoning
 - ◆ Deductive Reasoning



Thinking: Logical Thinking

- ♦ **Inductive reasoning** is reasoning from a specific case or cases to make a general rule.
- ♦ **Deductive reasoning** is the process that begins with general statements to develop a specific conclusion.



Thinking: Logical Thinking

- ◆ Suppose you are riding your bike and when you press the hand brakes, the bike does not stop completely.
- ◆ You reach the conclusion that something is wrong, and so you decide your bike needs to be serviced.
- ◆ What type of reasoning is this?
 - ◆ Inductive Reasoning



Thinking: Logical Thinking

- ◆ Suppose someone tells you, “Turtles are reptiles.”
- ◆ You know that all reptiles have scales.
- ◆ So you conclude that turtles have scales.
- ◆ What type of reasoning is this?
 - ◆ Deductive Reasoning



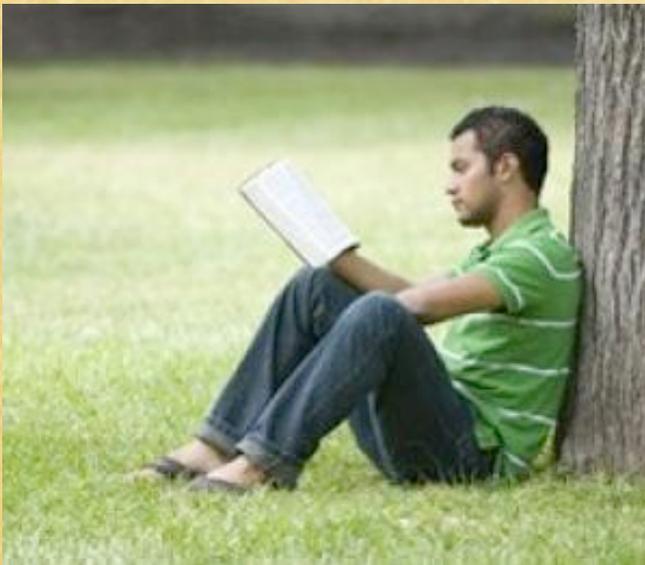
Thinking: Logical Thinking

- ◆ A friend wants you to sleep over one night and hang out the next day. You accept.
- ◆ The day before the sleepover, another friend invites you to a theme park.
- ◆ You tell your first friend you are sick and cannot sleep over.
- ◆ What kind of thinking does this action ignore?
 - ◆ Spiritual thinking



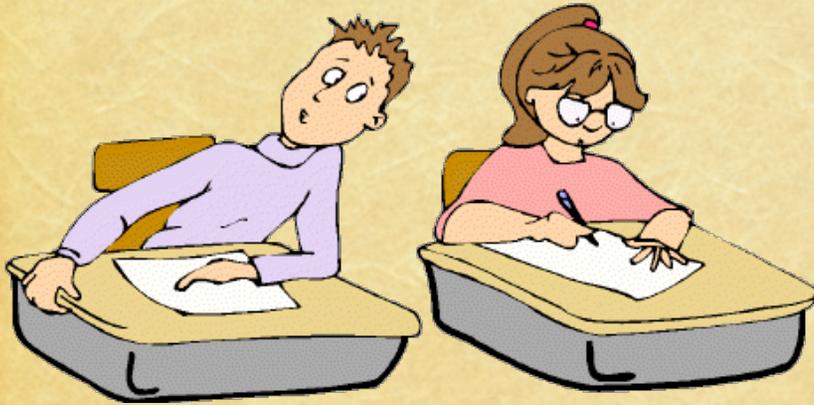
Thinking: Spiritual Thinking

- ◆ You have already learned about the nervous system and about several aspects of thinking.
- ◆ God created us in His image to be in a relationship with Him.



- ◆ He gave us the ability to think in another way – spiritually.

Thinking: Spiritual Thinking



- ◆ Have you ever done something you knew was wrong, but you did it anyway?
- ◆ Perhaps your conscience bothered you afterward.
- ◆ The Holy Spirit speaking through your conscience can help you know right from wrong.
- ◆ Listening and responding to your conscience is part of spiritual thinking.

Thinking: Spiritual Thinking

- ◆ Another part of spiritual thinking is spending time in fellowship with God.
- ◆ In prayer you can ...
 - ◆ invite God to examine your mind (Psalms 26:2)
 - ◆ to transform it to be like Him (Romans 12:2)



Thinking: Spiritual Thinking



- ♦ The Bible explains that things of God have to be understood spiritually instead of from a merely human perspective (1 Corinthians 2:14-16).
- ♦ Wanting to know and obey God will help you understand spiritual things more than any other kind of thinking or reasoning.