

## Family Science Instructional Strategies for Thinking Skills

Thinking Skill	Types of Courses			
	Introductory	Substantive	Applied	Graduate Substantive
is open-minded about relationships & families;				
seeks a scientific approach to understanding relationships & families;				
desires to be, and is, well informed about relationships & families;				
judges well the credibility of sources about relationships & families;				
understands the complexity of relationships & families from a systems perspective that includes contexts;				
identifies reasons, assumptions, evidence, and conclusions;				
asks appropriate clarifying questions, especially about evidence;				
judges well the quality of an argument, including its reasons, assumptions, and evidence, and their degree of support for the conclusion;				
can well develop and defend a reasonable position regarding a belief or an action, doing justice to challenges;				
defines terms in a way appropriate for the context;				
formulates plausible hypotheses;				
understands methods for testing hypotheses;				

uses quantitative and qualitative data collection & analysis skills in developing evidence;				
draws conclusions when warranted—but with caution;				
can apply solutions to real relationship & family problems – with caution.				
integrates all the above aspects of family science thinking.				

## Assessment Strategies for Family Science Thinking Skills

Thinking Skill	Types of Courses			
	Introductory	Substantive	Applied	Graduate Substantive
is open-minded about relationships & families;				
seeks a scientific approach to understanding relationships & families;				
desires to be, and is, well informed about relationships & families;				
judges well the credibility of sources about relationships & families;				
understands the complexity of relationships & families from a systems perspective that includes contexts;				
identifies reasons, assumptions, evidence, and conclusions;				
asks appropriate clarifying questions, especially about evidence;				
judges well the quality of an argument, including its reasons, assumptions, and evidence, and their degree of support for the conclusion;				
can well develop and defend a reasonable position regarding a belief or an action, doing justice to challenges;				
defines terms in a way appropriate for the context;				
formulates plausible hypotheses;				
understands methods for testing hypotheses;				

uses quantitative and qualitative data collection & analysis skills in developing evidence;				
draws conclusions when warranted—but with caution;				
can apply solutions to real relationship & family problems – with caution.				
integrates all the above aspects of family science thinking.				