

Reasoning	1) Frames of mind	2) Self talk	3) Applying reasoning	4) Reasoning tools	5) Presenting reasoning
Embodies; "I can't not."	Meta reasoning. Thinks about how to improve reasoning.	"Not getting it wrong is a huge part of getting it right."	Instinctively applies high level reasoning to practical situations in order to achieve ____ outcomes.	Uses Devil's advocate techniques to explore and provoke new ways of thinking.	Presents their reasoning persuasively/convincingly in ways that engage and inform.
Organises; "I make sure."	Seeks to reduce uncertainty/ avoid unwarranted certainty.	"Can I detect a flaw here? I want to be sure I'm getting it right. I might have to re-evaluate that assumption."	Thinks about and avoids common traps and fallacious forms of argument. Looks for counter evidence.	Evaluates pros and cons, looks for alternative solutions. Employs 'if then' reasoning.	Presents abstract thought using many forms of expression to show meanings and proof.
Values; "I see why."	Seeks to reduce uncertainty using justifiable evidence.	"How could I tell if this were true? This is because..."	Proves. Seeks evidence to support their thinking (even though their thinking may not be right/ valid).	Uses deductive reasoning (uses a general rule to understand specific problems). "because... therefore."	Conveys their ideas through both symbols words and diagrams.
Responds; "I'll try."	Asks questions, makes propositions.	"Is that the right answer to ...because? I reckon..."	Justifies, Convinces. Can justify (but not prove) what they are thinking. Considers different methods to solve a problem.	Speculate, conjecture, spot patterns, visualise, work backwards.	Shows how they worked something out and explains why they think that.
Receives; "Show me. Tell me."	Uses casual trial and error.	"Does this go with that?", "What did I do?", "Is this the same as that?"	Describes, Explains. Can explain what they are thinking but not why they think it.	Guess, estimate. Compare and contrast.	Tells what they do or think and offers some reasons for what they did.
Lacks; "I can't. I won't."	Jumps to conclusions.	None.	Unaware of the need to reason.	Unaware of reasoning tools.	Unable to explain what they are thinking or why they think it.