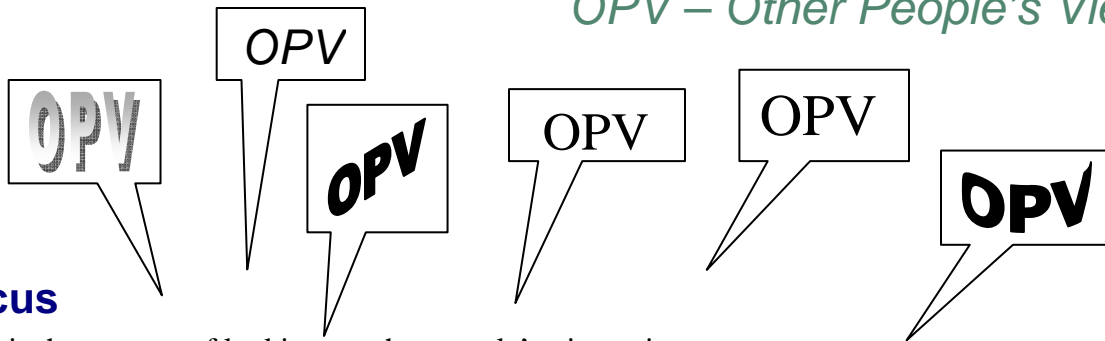


OPV – Other People’s Views



Focus

OPV is the process of looking at other people’s viewpoints.

Being able to look at and understand another person’s point of view may be a very important part indeed of the thinking process, and so a deliberate effort may have to be made to see another point of view. This deliberate effort is the OPV. It may apply to another person’s point of view or to other people’s points of view in general.

OPV = Other People’s Views

Many thinking situations involve other people. What these other people think is just as much part of the situation as the factors, the consequences, the objectives, etc. These other people may have a very different viewpoint. Although they are in the same situation, they may look at things very differently. It is a very important part of thinking to be able to tell how other people are thinking, trying to see things from another person’s viewpoint is what doing an **OPV** is about. Another person may consider different factors (**CAF**), see different consequences (**C & S**), have different objectives (**AGO**) or priorities (**FIP**). In fact, all the thinking that you do for yourself, others may be doing for themselves - but differently.

Principles:

- A. You ought to be able to see the other point of view whether you agree with it or not.
- B. Every point of view may be right for the person holding it but not right enough to be imposed on others.
- C. Different people have different positions, backgrounds, knowledge, interests, values, wants, etc., so it is not surprising that in the same situation viewpoints may differ greatly.
- D. Try to see whether the other person can see your viewpoint.
- E. Be able to articulate the differences and similarities between viewpoints.

“Brain Compatible? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check It Out!”	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Stress = brain downshifts — M(memory) space = how much the learner works on at a time — Enriched environment = increasing dendrite branching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Content must have relevance for the learner — Brain pays conscious attention to only one thing at a time — All learning enters through our senses/emotions