

Abstract

In this diploma thesis we will focus on the method of Visual Thinking), which has not yet been described in Czech literature, which was developed in the education department of the most famous Museum of Modern Art in New York, a method that actively develops abilities and skills in the areas of: visual literacy, critical thinking, communication, cooperation, tolerance. The student naturally improves their thought operations, thinks deeply and solves problems, becomes an initiator and an open recipient of new ideas, expands the scope and level of speech, increases their own cooperation with others, as well as independence from role models, and increases self-confidence. The method uses the learning process by expanding, changing and elaborating existing cognitive schemes through interaction with artistic images through a specially designed program. In the theoretical part we deal with the characteristics and analysis of the method, the possibilities of implementation in the Czech curriculum, we find the possibilities of the impact of the method on affective and cognitive abilities, we build on common parallels in the method Reading and Writing to Critical Thinking. The VTS teaching method has been successfully implemented in schools and cultural institutions throughout the country in the USA and Germany. In the practical part, we use qualitative design to illustrate the piloting of systematic training in visual thinking. Using a careful analysis of audio recordings, we monitor the initial level of work with the visual object in sixth and eighth graders at secondary school and compare it with the output level at the end of the six-hour course. By measuring and comparing the measured levels, let's follow the changes in the context of critical thinking. At the same time, a control group that did not participate in the piloting of this method was always subjected to the same testing. One research cycle consisted of 20 inputs of 15 minute activities once a week for 6 months. Finally, we will analyze the possibilities and limits of the method used in the practice of the Czech environment.