

Ollscoil  
Teicneolaíochta  
an Atlantaigh

Atlantic  
Technological  
University


# MA Teaching & Learning Applied Project: DigitalEd 2026

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**WARPped**



A group of people, likely students, are sitting on a sandy beach. They are wearing heavy winter clothing, including hooded jackets and hats. The beach is littered with various pieces of trash, including several clear plastic water bottles and some crumpled paper or fabric. The scene is dimly lit, suggesting an overcast day or dusk. The overall atmosphere is one of environmental concern.

Supporting critical thinking about ‘wicked’  
environmental problems in early  
undergraduate science students

## Research objectives

To review learning outcomes stated on programme and module descriptors within the context of critical thinking skills

To evaluate undergraduate students' perceptions of critical thinking about 'wicked' environmental problems

To assess staff expectations and experiences of critical thinking in undergraduate students

### Situated within –

- **Constructivism**: Cognitivism, with Vygotsky's 'scaffolding', Piaget's 'stages', and Bruner's 'modes' of processing information
- **Humanism**: person centred approach (Rogers, 1977)
- **Sustainability education**: Critical thinking is described by UNESCO as an ability "to question norms, practices, and opinions; to reflect on one's values, perceptions, and actions; and to take a position in the sustainability discourse" (Rieckmann, 2018)

# Data collection

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- Desk study
- Staff interviews
- Student focus groups
- Triangulation



# Desk study

On completion of this programme the learner will/should be able to:

PLO	Programme Learning Outcome
PLO 1	Describe the inter-relationships between characteristics of aquatic ecosystems
PLO 2	<b>Critique</b> the role of environmental legislation in the conservation of aquatic species and habitats
PLO 3	Demonstrate advanced knowledge of aquatic resource management
PLO 4	Apply advanced techniques in data management, analysis and visualisation, including spatial components
PLO 5	<b>Evaluate</b> human impact and interaction with the hydrosphere

# Interviews

## Critical thinking

“individuality”, “not taking the first answer”, “evaluate”, “previous knowledge”

## Wicked environmental problems

“complex”, “tricky”, “pressing”, “climate change”, “biodiversity loss”

## Students


“I can see students that tend to be critical thinkers straight away”, get them “questioning something that they have heard their whole life”

## Challenges

“students are not used to being verbal about it”, “students are just a little bit shy”

# Focus groups

“I actually don't like studying that stuff because I feel so powerless”



## Critical Thinking

Tackling wicked environmental problems

### What is Critical Thinking?

UNESCO describes critical thinking in the context of sustainability education as the ability “to question norms, practices, and opinions; to reflect on one’s values, perceptions, and actions; and to take a position in the sustainability discourse”. It empowers you to analyse information, form reasoned judgments, and contribute meaningfully to solutions.

### Understanding ‘Wicked’ Environmental Problems

‘Wicked’ environmental problems are complex, multi-faceted issues involving multiple stakeholders with conflicting views. They defy simple solutions and require collaborative, innovative approaches. Think climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution – issues with far-reaching consequences and no easy answers.

### Coping with the Weight of Knowledge

It’s natural to feel overwhelmed when grappling with these challenges. Here’s how to stay engaged and empowered:

- Remember these are **complex and global issues**, not problems that one person can fix.
- **Acknowledge** that eco-anxiety is real. It’s okay to feel concerned and seek support.
- **Observe** examples of resilience in nature. Nature’s ability to adapt can inspire hope.
- **Strive for a sustainable future:**
  - **Gain** information and knowledge.
  - **Find** other similar individuals/groups.
  - **Discover** what you can do:
    - Speak up
    - Take action
    - Hold those with power to account
    - For example: support petitions, join organisations, make career choices, make consumer choices, vote, lobby

### Useful Links

- Natural History Museum, UK – What you can do to help the planet <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/what-you-can-do-to-help-the-planet.html>
- Natural History Museum, UK – How to cope with eco-anxiety <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-cope-with-eco-anxiety.html>

### Relevant Organisations in Ireland

- ECO-UNESCO Youth Climate Advocate Programme <https://ecounesco.ie/>
- An Taisce’s Climate Ambassador Programme <https://climateambassador.ie/>
- Friends of the Earth <https://www.friendsoftheearth.ie/>
- Extinction Rebellion Ireland <https://extinctionrebellionireland.com/>
- Stop Climate Chaos <https://www.stopclimatechaos.ie/>
- Environmental Sciences Association of Ireland <https://www.esaiweb.org/>
- Irish Wildlife Trust <https://iwt.ie/>


By embracing critical thinking and taking action, you can contribute to a more sustainable future.

“resources (workshops or material)

- not about critical thinking per se
- that implies that you have to use critical thinking
- activities that promote critical thinking”

## Resource package

- ‘Wicked’ environmental problems
- Group lesson
- Stakeholder identification and empathy
- Proposing solutions



Wickedly Critical

### Environmental problems

1. Warming temperatures
2. Increasing rainfall
3. Extreme weather events
4. Chemical pollution
5. Light pollution
6. Noise pollution
7. Plastic pollution
8. Motor traffic
9. Invasive species
10. Habitat destruction

Go raibh míle maith agaibh

Thank you 😊

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