

Assessment

Clear and Creative Thinking

First Edition

The objectives of this book are:

- To explain how clear thinking can open the reader's mind to new ways of looking at problems and opportunities
- To explore creative and analytical techniques for generating fresh possibilities
- To illustrate the role that values, culture, and goals have in resolving an issue successfully
- To help readers understand and select appropriate strategies for implementing decisions

■ CRISP_{series}

Assessment Questions for Clear and Creative Thinking, First Edition

Select the best response.

1. This kind of thinking changes established procedures and challenges assumptions:
 - A. Incremental
 - B. Refinement
 - C. Transformational
 - D. Step-by-Step

2. When implementing your decision, it may be helpful to implement the decision in stages to reduce:
 - A. Resistance
 - B. Feedback
 - C. Misjudgment
 - D. Lack of communication

3. How can creativity be beneficial in achieving desired outcomes?
 - A. It helps you to use the same standard approaches.
 - B. It helps you to find new ideas and opportunities.
 - C. It helps you to break existing patterns.
 - D. Both B and C

4. Risk avoiders tend to:
 - A. Prefer comfort and security
 - B. Be overly optimistic
 - C. Decide impulsively
 - D. Enjoy the excitement of the unknown

5. Examining contradictory ideas and resolving their conflicts requires moving from linear logic to more creative thinking.
 - A. True
 - B. False

6. Unilateral decision making is effective for:
 - A. Quickly resolving minor issues
 - B. Handling a crisis such as a bomb threat
 - C. Enforcing reasonable rules
 - D. All of the above
 - E. Only B and C

7. Evaluating a solution through the “Ethical-Legal” lens attempts to answer the question:
 - A. Is this legal?
 - B. Will this maintain the system?
 - C. Is this the “right thing to do”?
 - D. Both A and C

8. Dramatization is:
 - A. A form of role-playing
 - B. A method for apologizing to someone
 - C. A method for standard analysis
 - D. A common teaching tool used in adult training seminars
 - E. Both A and D

9. Incremental thinking is a way to approach a situation where:
 - A. You are satisfied with the current situation but want some modest improvements.
 - B. You want to find radical new ways to handle the situation.
 - C. You want to combine unrelated information into a plan for improvement.

10. It is necessary to remove your emotions from your thinking in order to think clearly and rationally.
 - A. True
 - B. False

11. Deductive reasoning:
 - A. Takes a general statement and applies it to a specific situation
 - B. Attempts to make a policy under consideration create a sound basis for future decisions
 - C. Draws reasonable inferences from the available information
 - D. All of the above

12. Use transformational thinking when:
 - A. You are looking for creative solutions.
 - B. You need to refine procedures.
 - C. You think a radical change is needed.
 - D. Both A and C

13. Rationalization, Cognitive Dissonance and GroupThink are three factors that foster teamwork and commitment.
 - A. True
 - B. False

14. In creative thinking, “What If” scenarios are used to:
 - A. Playfully expose possibilities
 - B. Determine the most logical course of action
 - C. Identify practical ideas

15. Sharing perspectives with others is a method for:
 - A. Winning an argument
 - B. Bringing together multiple viewpoints
 - C. Building up your own ego
 - D. Debating an issue

16. When evaluating the credibility of a conclusion drawn using inductive reasoning, your sample size:
 - A. Should be as small as possible
 - B. Should be a random number
 - C. Should be as large as possible
 - D. Doesn't really matter

17. If you are a risk taker, you may overrate the importance of uncertainties when making a decision.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. Three techniques for sparking creative imagination are:
- A. Patterns, Strategic Thinking, Valued Outcomes
 - B. Rationalization, Cognitive Dissonance, GroupThink
 - C. Constraints, Dialectic Thinking, Reframing
19. Systems thinking:
- A. Looks at how a change in one component may affect another component
 - B. Looks at components of the system separately
 - C. Is applicable mainly to engineering or other complex jobs
 - D. Both B and C
20. The “Environmental” lens examines possible solutions to see if the environmental impact will be positive by using these strategies:
- A. Self-Interest, System Maintenance, Principled Behavior
 - B. Regulation, Incentives, Community Cooperation
 - C. Aesthetics, Global Thinking, Cooperative Thinking
21. A decision-making *strategy*:
- A. Defines constraints
 - B. Is movement along a path
 - C. Dictates how a decision will be made
 - D. Both A and C
22. How do constraints affect creative thinking?
- A. They limit some possibilities forcing you to use your normal approach.
 - B. Their randomness avoids links to new ways of thinking.
 - C. They impose tension between limitation and possibility, stimulating your imagination.

23. Your intuition can be easily validated.
- A. True
 - B. False
24. One of the benefits of collaborative decision-making is that:
- A. Time is used efficiently.
 - B. Teamwork is fostered.
 - C. It avoids the opportunity for people to gain attention for themselves.
 - D. It supports those who want to appear loyal to the group.
25. Power that comes from control of resources and information is:
- A. Personal Power
 - B. Cultural Power
 - C. Position Power
 - D. Influential Power

Answer Key for Clear and Creative Thinking, First Edition

Recommended response (Corresponding workbook page)

1. C (5)	6. D (68)	11. D (33)	16. C (32)	21. D (67)
2. A (78)	7. D (53)	12. D (8)	17. B (52)	22. C (17)
3. D (17)	8. E (23)	13. B (62)	18. C (17)	23. B (27)
4. A (52)	9. A (4)	14. A (19)	19. A (35)	24. B (70)
5. A (21)	10. B (9)	15. B (39)	20. B (57)	25. C (60)