

# Assessment

# ***Creative Decision Making***

## ***Revised Edition***

The objectives of this book are:

- To explain the four paradoxical principles of positive uncertainty
- To provide a holistic, *both and more* perspective on creative decision making
- To help readers understand that the way they see things is the way they *choose* to see things
- To demonstrate how to engage in future thinking



## **Assessment Questions for Creative Decision Making, Revised Edition**

*Select the best response.*

1. Positive uncertainty encourages you to:
  - A. Be rational
  - B. Use scientific practices
  - C. Become as changeable as your environment
2. Which of these strategies does not support positive uncertainty?
  - A. Be practical and magical
  - B. Be systematic and scientific
  - C. Be realistic and optimistic
  - D. Be focused and flexible
3. It is better to remain unsure of your goals because you will be more likely to reevaluate them frequently and maybe discover new goals.
  - A. True
  - B. False
4. “Paradox” means that two apparently opposing truths:
  - A. Seem contradictory but could both be true
  - B. Actually mean the same thing
  - C. Both of the above
5. Treating goals as hypotheses forces you to:
  - A. Think about the future
  - B. Use your imagination
  - C. Investigate to see if what you think you want is what you really want
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C

6. Being positive about uncertainty means broadening your focus to include:
  - A. Possible futures
  - B. Probable futures
  - C. Preferable futures
7. Classical decision theory (adult model) advises:
  - A. Purpose before action
  - B. Taking action that will enable you to come as close as possible to your goals
  - C. Doing things you may not want to do because it may lead to new goals
  - D. A and B
  - E. B and C
8. To be “aware and wary” of what you know means remembering that:
  - A. What you don’t know is often the most consequential.
  - B. We can’t know all the possible outcomes of any decision.
  - C. You may think you know a lot, but you may know just a little.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
9. The more information you collect, the less uncertainty you may feel.
  - A. True
  - B. False
10. Information anxiety:
  - A. Can result from too much or too little information
  - B. Encourages more creativity
  - C. Is the compulsion to know and to disguise not knowing
  - D. A and C
  - E. B and C
11. An open mind can make you a more resourceful and creative decision-maker because:
  - A. Once you understand something, you don’t have to learn anything else.
  - B. It is full of knowledge and does not need to change what it knows.
  - C. It is receptive to new knowledge.

12. One of the pitfalls to good decision making is:
- A. Asking the question “what else could I do”?
  - B. Letting your mind be open and changeable
  - C. Asking the question “what else could happen”?
  - D. Failing to consider other possible actions and outcomes
  - E. None of the above
13. Not knowing, and admitting ignorance, can be empowering.
- A. True
  - B. False
14. Emotions, feelings, and personal beliefs should not play a part in your decision making.
- A. True
  - B. False
15. Which is not true of optimism?
- A. It may help you recover faster from illness and injury.
  - B. It can be the greatest long-term predictor of success for an organization going through adversity.
  - C. It is a belief that influences your perception of reality.
  - D. It cannot make you more persistent or resilient.
  - E. None of the above
16. Heuristic believers:
- A. Are not willing to investigate new ideas
  - B. Believe they possess the “truth”
  - C. Seek to clarify and understand their beliefs as well as justify and prove them
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
17. Dreaming about a positive future can improve what you do to create it.
- A. True
  - B. False

18. Intuition:

- A. Is considered right brain or “nonrational”
- B. Should be treated as equally important as intelligence
- C. Is part of “emotional intelligence”
- D. All of the above

19. Right-brain thinking focuses on:

- A. Thought and reason
- B. Hunches, impressions, and feelings

20. Reverse paranoiacs:

- A. Are looking for someone to lead and create a vision for them
- B. Are reactive rather than proactive
- C. Believe they are responsible for creating their own future
- D. A and B
- E. A and C

21. The “both and more” perspective encourages you to:

- A. Break the rules
- B. Make up the rules
- C. Both of the above
- D. Neither of the above

22. It is best to be aware of how certain factors, like your culture or faith, influence the way you make decisions so that they don’t become habits that are too constricting.

- A. True
- B. False

23. The best way to make decisions is to depend on a set of rigid rules.

- A. True
- B. False

24. Scenario rehearsals:

- A. Can help you prevent something from happening
- B. Can help you create the outcome you want
- C. Can help you change what you imagine to be your best, worst, or most likely scenario
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

25. Creative decision making with positive uncertainty means making mistakes and learning as you go along.

- A. True
- B. False

## **Answer Key for Creative Decision Making, Revised Edition**

### ***Recommended response (Corresponding workbook page)***

1. C (3)	6. A (5)	11. C (39)	16. C (56)	21. C (74)
2. B (6)	7. D (10)	12. D (40-41)	17. A (60)	22. A (77)
3. A (12)	8. D (32)	13. A (47)	18. D (75)	23. B (76)
4. A (4)	9. B (35)	14. B (51)	19. B (75)	24. D (64)
5. D (17)	10. D (38)	15. D (52)	20. D (81)	25. A (91)