

CHAPTER-7 | Thinking

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Which of the following is the first step in the problem-solving process?
- A. Identifying alternative solutions
 - B. Implementing the solution
 - C. Evaluating outcomes
 - D. Understanding and defining the problem (D)

Explanation : The first step is to clearly understand and define the problem before generating or applying solutions.

2. Which of the following is NOT a step in the decision-making process?
- A. Identifying the problem
 - B. Generating alternatives
 - C. Ignoring possible outcomes
 - D. Evaluating the consequences (C)

Explanation : Ignoring possible outcomes is not a valid step; effective decision-making requires evaluating all consequences.

3. Which of the following is NOT a commonly recognized barrier to creative thinking?
- A. Perceptual barrier
 - B. Motivational barrier
 - C. Habitual barrier
 - D. Analytical intelligence (D)

Explanation : Analytical intelligence is a cognitive ability, not a barrier to creative thinking.

4. Which stage of the creative thinking process is associated with the "aha!" moment?
- A. Incubation
 - B. Verification
 - C. Illumination
 - D. Preparation (C)

Explanation : Illumination refers to the sudden insight or "aha!" experience when a solution appears.

5. Which problem-solving strategy involves random attempts until one works?
- A. Heuristic
 - B. Algorithm
 - C. Insight
 - D. Trial and Error (D)

Explanation : Trial and error is a problem-solving method where different attempts are made until the correct solution is found.

6. What obstacle to problem-solving involves sticking to familiar strategies even when ineffective?
- A. Functional fixedness
 - B. Mental set
 - C. Lack of motivation
 - D. Illumination (D)

Explanation : A mental set is the tendency to rely on familiar methods, even if they don't solve the problem.

7. Functional fixedness refers to the:
- A. Inability to generate alternatives
 - B. Inability to view a problem from a new perspective
 - C. Tendency to persist despite failure
 - D. Overuse of algorithms (B)

Explanation : Functional fixedness is a cognitive block where one cannot see new uses or perspectives for objects or solutions.

8. Divergent thinking is characterized by:
- A. Arriving at a single correct answer
 - B. Following strict algorithms
 - C. Open-ended exploration with multiple possible solutions
 - D. Rigid application of past experiences (C)

Explanation : Divergent thinking involves generating many possible solutions and encourages creativity.

9. Which core ability of creative thinking is demonstrated by generating many different uses for a paper cup?
- A. Flexibility
 - B. Elaboration
 - C. Fluency
 - D. Originality (D)

Explanation : Fluency is the ability to produce a large number of ideas, such as listing multiple uses of a common item.

10. Which cultural factor often inhibits creative thought?
- A. Brainstorming
 - B. Social pressure and conformity
 - C. Incubation
 - D. Flexibility (B)

Explanation : Cultural barriers such as conformity, rigid traditions, and stereotypes discourage originality and risk-taking.