

1- Creative thinking is become vital topic in

- A. Modern marketing
- B. Modern media
- C. Modern education**
- D. Modernism

2- Study withoutis a waste of time as Confucius said

- A. Reading
- B. Thinking
- C. Studying
- D. Reflection**

3- Most of interest to improve the creative skills to their people.

- A. engineers
- B. layers
- C. educators**
- D. doctors

4- The daily work of thinking helps us to good responding to.....

- A. Questions**
- B. Sciences
- C. Arts
- D. Economics

5- May be we face problems when we think by.....

- A. Scientific way
- B. Creative way
- C. Poor way**
- D. Intuitive way

6- One of the problems have been caused by poor thinking is.....

- A. Stresses
- B. Frustrations**
- C. Depressions
- D. All of them

7- The quality of thinking depends on.....

- A. Gens
- B. Learning

C. Learning and practice

D. Nature of gender

8- To learn thinking easier and enjoyable you must know the.....

A. Strategies of human body

B. Strategies of human mind

C. Strategies of human psychology

D. Strategies of human sociology

9- It means something we do not something we have

A. Intelligence

B. Feeling

C. Emotion

D. Science

10- When the human mind asks how that refers to

A. Performance knowledge

B. Factual knowledge

C. Lateral knowledge

D. Apriority knowledge

11- Thinking is a activity.

A. Practical

B. Mental

C. Sensual

D. Material

12- Some thinkers argue that thinking isprocess.

A. Unconscious

B. Rational

C. Pragmatic

D. Conscious

13- In one sense of thinking, it isprocess.

A. Analytical

B. Practical

C. Egoistic

D. Psychological

14- To think that means toideas and opinions in your mind.

- A. Select
- B. Avoid
- C. **Form**
- D. Cancel.

15- Reasoning is a mean of

- A. Thinking**
- B. Sensing
- C. Feeling
- D. Ignoring

16- To revolve problems that means you practice

- A. Feeling
- B. Sensing
- C. Thinking**
- D. Egoistic

17 - In the thinking operation you can form.....

- A. Your information
- B. Your opinions**
- C. Your feeling
- D. Yourself.

18- If you want to learn how to judge and consider something, you must learn first how to.....

- A. Feel
- B. Think**
- C. Work
- D. Observe

19- You can use your mind when you want to arrive at.....

- A. Emotional conclusion
- B. B. mythical conclusion
- C. Logical conclusion**
- D. Sensual conclusion

20- Thinking teach us how can we review our

- A. Beliefs
- B. Ideas
- C. Information
- D. All**

21- To accept the ideas as truth, you must firstthese ideas

- A. Accept
- B. Avoid
- C. Analysis**
- D. Change

22- "To call the mind" this expression refers to

- A. Philosophy
- B. Psychology
- C. Biology
- D. Thinking**

23- The production of ideas is called.....

- A. Thinking
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Creative thinking**
- D. Reasoning

24- The evaluation of ideas is called.....

- A. Thinking
- B. Critical thinking**
- C. Creative thinking
- D. Reasoning

25 - The thinker who doesn't care about his/her thinking is called

- A. Selfish
- B. Naïve**
- C. Open-minded
- D. Thinker

26- the thinker who thinks well, but he/she is not fair with others is called.....

- A. **Selfish** B. naïve C. open-minded C. thinker

27 - the thinker who is good at thinking and fair with others is called

- A. Selfish B. naïve **C. open-minded** C. thinker

28 - To be.....you have to give examples.

- A. Accurate **B. clear** C. relevant D. logic

29- To beyou have to able to construct the ideas and information together.

- A. **Logic** B. accurate C. clear D. relevant

30- When you see that your thinking is better than others that refers to.....

- A. Selective perception **B. mine is better thinking**
B. C. Bias D. either or thinking

31- the production of ideas is called Thinking.

- A. critical** B. logical **C. creative** d. scientific

32- the evaluation of ideas is called.....thinking.

- A. critical** B. logical C. creative d. scientific

33- The idea of critical thinking has provided the impetus for one of the great growth areas in philosophy of.....

- A. Science B. religion **C. education** D. politics

34- Critical thinking means correct thinking about.....

- A. Life** B. land **C. world** D. human body

35- Critical thinking can be described as.....

- A. Scientific lap B. scientific field C. scientific view **D. scientific method**

36- Critical thinking is awareness of a set of interrelated.....

- A. Critical ideas** **B. critical questions** C. critical thinkers D. critical books

37- This style of thinking likes the sponge is called.....

- A. The Absorbed Thinking
- B. The active participation
- C. The critical thinking
- D. The creative thinking

38- Decisions- inbecome accidents of association, instead of reflective judgments.

- A. The active participation
- B. The Absorbed Thinking
- C. The critical thinking
- d.The creative thinking

39- The process of panning for gold refers tothinking.

- A.The active participation
- B. The Absorbed Thinking
- C. The critical thinking
- d.The creative thinking

40- The imagination is not necessary in the creativity process . F

41- Solving problems need a bit of imagination. T

42- Some people think that they have problem just because something is not working. T

43- When some people think that they are in problems because the things aren't going the way they want. T

44- refers to a situation, condition, or issue that is yet unresolved.

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Solved problem
- C. Mind mapping
- D. Problem

45- When you have aware of a significant difference between what actually is and what is desired that means you solved the problem. F

46- Some thinkers think that there are many problems couldn't have been solved F

47- Every problem asks for an answer or solution.

- A. Agree
- B. Disagree

48- Trying to find a solution to a problem is known as.....

- A. Critical thinking
- B. Brainstorming
- C. problem Solving
- D. Problem

49- The time you take when you solve problem depends on the level of complexity. T

50- The problems have no discovered solution classified as open problems. T

51- The first step to solve problem is to be sure that this is the problem you want solve it.

52- When you ask yourself why I want to solve this problem that means you are far to solve it.

53- When you face problems you should start with the difficult ones.

54- One of the steps for solving problems is to understand the related problems.

55- To solve a problem you should know first actually this problem needs solution or not.

56- When you wish to solve a problem you should ask about the solution effects on others.

A. Agree

B. Disagree

57- One of the solving problem steps is to be aware of the solving cost. T

58- The thinker who able to solve problems doesn't care about the resources are available to solve a problem. F

59- When you ask yourself about the benefits will be realized from your solution that means you made mistake in the way of solving problems. F

60- The problems that no discovered solution you should ignore them. F

61- Usually, You should be close the problem you solve , and not remove yourself from it. F

62- The thinker who able to solve problems doesn't care of any change in existing law or administrative policies. F

63- In creative thinking you are able to solve any kind of problems without other helping. F

64- Which come first when you form the problem:

A. Describe the history of the problem

B. Define the problem in a short statement

C. List all the solutions you can imagine.

D. What is current solution

65- When you ask about the causes of problems that means you are in formulating problems. T

66- As you are thinker you need minimum requirements for a satisfactory solution of a problem. T

67- View the problem from the perspectives of others is not necessary to formulate the problems. F

68- It may refer to radical and revolutionary changes in thinking.

A. Critical thinking

B. Innovation

C. Brainstorming

D. Logical thinking

69- The term **innovation** means a new way of doing something. T

70- Innovation is an important topic in the study.....

A. Economics

B. Business

C. Engineering

D. All of them

71- The factors that lead to innovation in economics are not concern critiques the policy makers. F

72- Those who are directly responsible for application of the innovation are often called.....

A. Political leaders

B. Business men

C. Pioneers

D. Teachers

73- A company that fires half its workforce in order to cut costs has undertaken a major change that refers to innovation. **F**

74- A company that finds a fundamentally new way to reach and serve its customers has achieved an innovation. **T**

75- 'The process of coming up with new ideas or new uses for old ideas. To be innovative the ideas must add value.' This sentence refers to.....

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Decision making
- C. Innovation**
- D. Logic

76- To alter, make different, move from one state to another that refers to.....

- A. Change**
- B. Innovation
- C. Creativity
- D. Critiques

77- The act of introducing something that is introduced as a novelty refers to.....

- A. Creativity
- B. Change
- C. Innovation**
- D. Logic

78- A person or organization that is creative must be innovative. **F**

79-is generating ideas.

- A. Critical thinking
- B. Scientific thinking
- C. Creative thinking**
- D. Brainstorming

80- Innovation means taking creative ideas and making them real. **T**

81- The creative process leads at end to the critical thinking. **F**

82- The uncontrolled creativity is better for the organization. **F**

83- Creativity needs to be focused on the corporate goals. **T**

84- It is not necessary to test the ideas in innovation process for real **F**

85- The people in a truly innovative organization are always looking for new ways of achieving their goals. **T**

86- Radical change refers to the critical process. **F**

87- Growth is very important to people who wish to innovate. **T**

88- Innovation for you means radical change. **T**

89-is not only about technological advancements, it is also about making changes and improvements to the way things are done

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Innovation**
- C. Lateral thinking
- D. Scientific progress

- 90- 23- There is no relation between the innovation and the working life. **F**
- 91- The goal of innovation is negative change. **F**
- 92- Do you think that there are early investigations into nature before rising of modern natural science?
A. Agree
 B. Disagree
- 93- Some Egyptian..... textbooks apply the basic components of scientific method.
 A. Biological
 B. Anatomy
C. Medical
 D. Lateral **C**
- 94- Some Egyptian medical textbooks failed to apply the basic components of scientific method.
F
- 95- Some Egyptian medical textbooks apply the basic components of scientific method failed to make examination to treatment the diseases. **F**
- 96-is one of the ancient Egyptians who used the early forms of scientific methods.
 A. Ramsis
 B. **Imhotep**
 C. **Newton**
 D. **Nasser**
- 97- It is irrational to believe that **Imhotep** is one of the ancient Egyptians who used the early forms of scientific methods . **F**
- 98- **Imhotep is classified as engineer and doctor in ancient Egypt.** **T**
- 99- Imhotep is credited with being the founder of Egyptian medicine. **T**
- 100- Imhotep is the author of a medical treatise remarkable. **T**
- 101- Imhotep failed to avoid the magical thinking. **F**
- 102- determined the orientation and the content of Western intellectual history.
 A. Plato
B. Aristotle
 C. Spinoza
 D. Newton
- 103- Aristotle regards as the author of a philosophical and scientific system. **T**
- 104- Aristotle put the system which support and vehicle for both medieval Christian and Islamic scholastic thought. **T**
- 105- Aristotelian method affect the word thought until the end of mid-twentieth century. **F**
- 106- Some thinkers suggest that Aristotle is the source of western scientific revolution. **T**
- 107- Aristotelian concepts and ideas remained embedded in Western thinking. **T**
- 108- Aristotle and his contemporaries believed that all problems could be solved by thinking about them. **T**
- 109- Aristotle thinks that the heavy objects would fall faster than lighter ones.
 A. Agree
 B. **Disagree**
- 110- Aristotle usually tests his ideas and concepts. **F**

- 111- Aristotle provided another form of scientific tradition.....
- A. Formalism
 - B. Pragmatism
 - C. Empiricism
 - D. Idealism
- 112- For Aristotle, universal truths can be known from particular things by.....
- A. Induction
 - B. Deduction
 - C. Argumentation
 - D. Anarchism
- 113- Aristotle didn't care about the abstract observation. F
- 114- Aristotle accepted that knowledge acquired by induction could rightly be counted as scientific knowledge. F
- 115- Deduction was a necessary introduction to the main business of scientific enquiry. F
- 116- Induction, for Aristotle, provides the primary premises required for scientific demonstrations. T