





@MASTERSTHESIS{ahu61,

AUTHOR = {Yingjian Zhang},

TITLE = {PREDICTION OF FINANCIAL TIME SERIES WITH HIDDEN MARKOV MODELS},

SCHOOL = {Shandong University, China},

YEAR = {2004}

}

@ARTICLE{bib1,

AUTHOR = {S Ramazan1 and R Dimitrakopoulos1,2},

TITLE = {Stochastic Optimisation of Long-Term Production Scheduling for Open Pit Mines With a New Integer Programming Formulation},

YEAR = {2004},

volume = {14},

}

@ARTICLE{bib3,

AUTHOR = {R. Dimitrakopoulos, L. Martinez\*, and S. Ramazan\*\*},

TITLE = {A MAXIMUM UPSIDE / MINIMUM DOWNSIDE APPROACH TO THE TRADITIONAL OPTIMIZATION OF OPEN PIT MINE DESIGN},

YEAR = {2007},

volume = {43},

number = {1},

}

@ARTICLE{bib4,

AUTHOR = {Bryan Maybee},

TITLE = {Risk quantification using qualitative tools},

YEAR = {2010},

volume = {2},

number = {1/2},

SCHOOL = {Curtin Graduate School of Business},

Keywords = {risk; quantifying risk; qualitative risk assessment; risk-based

evaluation; discounted cash flows; DCF; real options; uncertainty recognition;

evaluation of mining projects.}

}

risk; quantifying risk; qualitative risk assessment; risk-based

evaluation; discounted cash flows; DCF; real options; uncertainty recognition;

evaluation of mining projects.

@ARTICLE{bib5,

AUTHOR = {Bryan Maybee, Steven Lowen, Paul Dunn},

TITLE = {Risk-based decision making within strategic mine planning},

JOURNAL = {Int. J. Mining and Mineral Engineering}

YEAR = {2010},

volume = {2},

number = {1},

SCHOOL = {Laurentian University, Mineral Resource Mineral Reserve Reporting Group,

Vale Inco, Curtin University of Technology},

Keywords = {mine planning; valuation of mining projects; risk; risk-based

evaluation; discounted cash flows; real options; flexibility; uncertainty

recognition.}

}

mine planning; valuation of mining projects; risk; risk-based

evaluation; discounted cash flows; real options; flexibility; uncertainty

recognition.

@ARTICLE{bib6,

AUTHOR = {Graham A. Davis, Alexandra M. Newman},

TITLE = {Modern Strategic Mine Planning},

JOURNAL = {Int. J. Mining and Mineral Engineering}

YEAR = {2008},

volume = {2},

number = {1},

SCHOOL = {Colorado School of Mines},

}

Optimization software

@ARTICLE{bib7,

AUTHOR = {V.N. KAZAKIDIS AND M. SCOBLE},

TITLE = {Planning for flexibility in underground mine production systems},

JOURNAL = {T E C H N I C A L P A P E R S}

}

Quantifying risk based on decision analysis.

@ARTICLE{bib8,

AUTHOR = {Campbell R. Harvey},

TITLE = {Identifying Real Options},

YEAR = {1999},

SCHOOL = {Fuqua School of Business, Duke University, Durham, NC, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, MA},

}

@ARTICLE{bib9,

AUTHOR = {Graham A. Davis, Alexandra M. Newman},

TITLE = {Scenario evaluation through Mine Schedule Optimisation},

JOURNAL = {2 international seminar on mine planning}

YEAR = {2011},

SCHOOL = {MIRARCO, Laurentian University, Canada, Curtin University, Australia},

}

@ARTICLE{bib10,

AUTHOR = {Xiaolou Yang},

TITLE = {Dynamic Portfolio Optimization with Economic Uncertainty},

JOURNAL = {2 international seminar on mine planning}

YEAR = {2005},

SCHOOL = {Department of Economics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin,},

}

Stochastic techniques for dynamic portfolio optimization system (genetic algorithms),

@PHDTHESIS{bib11,

AUTHOR = {Bryan Maxwell Maybee},

TITLE = {A Risk-based Evaluation Methodology for Underground Mine Planning},

SCHOOL = {Graduate StudiesLaurentian University Sudbury, Ontario},

YEAR = {2010},

abstract = {Creating maximum value for shareholders with an acceptable risk level within the mine planning process under varying economic and technical factors is becoming a reality. The po

This thesis develops a Risk-based Evaluation Methodology that recognizes both financial and technical scheduling risk within the valuation of underground mining projects. Its use provides decisio

This methodology differs from other evaluation techniques in that it combines the standard evaluation practices used in the mining industry (Discounted Cash Flow, Real Options, Monte Carlo Simula

}

@ARTICLE{bib12,

AUTHOR = {P Guj and R Garzon},

TITLE = {Modern Asset Pricing — A Valuable Real Option Complement to Discounted Cash Flow Modelling of Mining Projects},

JOURNAL = {In the 2007 Project Evaluation Conference}

YEAR = {2007},

}

Real option evaluation of mine site. Stochastic forecasting models.

@ARTICLE{bib13,

AUTHOR = {Malcom P Baker, E Scott Mayfield, John E Parsons},

TITLE = {Alternate Models of Uncertain Commodity Prices for Use with Modern Asset Pricing Methods},

JOURNAL = {The Energy Journal}

YEAR = {1998},

}

Pricing commodities in uncertainty

@PHDTHESIS{bib14,

AUTHOR = {S Shafiee1, E Topal2 and M Nehring3},

TITLE = {Adjusted Real Option Valuation to Maximise Mining Project Value – A Case Study Using Century Mine},

SCHOOL = {School of Mining Engineering, },

YEAR = {2005},

abstract = {Nowadays mining projects are seeking new versions of evaluation that are

based on the flexibility in the project. Real option valuation (ROV) is one

of the modern evaluation methods that provides a tool to adapt and revise

mining projects under uncertainty and future variable movements. Most

evaluation approaches simply assume that some variables are fixed, such

as production rate, variable cost, fixed cost and lifetime of project.

The first section of this paper reviews a comprehensive study of ROV in

mining projects. The paper then introduces a new model that solves

problems where previous methods lacked. The new method endeavours to

find maximum mining project value by adding total cost as a function of

production rate into ROV. The second section has been applied to a new

model on the Century zinc mine in north-west Queensland, thus illustrating

the future overview of that mine. The new version of ROV gave a

significant positive value for the Century Mine, when the closure and

reopening options where available throughout the life of the mine.

Consequently, the new method evaluates real options to add value to

mining projects, maximising project’s value, estimating cost function,

optimising production rates and offers opportunities in projects to amplify

gains or to mitigate losses.},

}

Real Option evaluation of mine sites.

@PHDTHESIS{bib15,

AUTHOR = {Michael Samis},

TITLE = {Valuing a Multi-Zone Mine as a Real Asset Portfolio – A Modern Asset Pricing (Real Options) Approach},

YEAR = {2007},

JOURNAL = {5th Annual International Conference on Real Options}

abstract = {Modern asset pricing (MAP; commonly known as real options valuation) has been used as an alternative to discounted cash flow (DCF) methods in the mining industry to improve the

This paper introduces a project structure model that reflects the heterogenous nature of mineral deposits by representing the project as a real asset portfolio in which each zone represents a por

}

Valuing mine site as a real asset portfolio using modern asset pricing

@PHDTHESIS{bib16,

AUTHOR = {JAMES E. SMITH and KEVIN F. MCCARDLE},

TITLE = {OPTIONS IN THE REAL WORLD: LESSONS LEARNED IN EVALUATING OIL AND GAS INVESTMENTS},

SCHOOL = {Duke University, Durham, North Carolina}

YEAR = {1998},

JOURNAL = {Operations Research 47(1):1-15}

abstract = {Many firms in the oil and gas business have long used decision analysis techniques to evaluate exploration and development

opportunities and have looked at recent development in option pricing theory as potentially offering improvements over the decision

analysis approach. Unfortunately, it is difficult to discern the benefits of the options approach from the literature on the topic: Most

of the published examples greatly oversimplify the kinds of projects encountered in practice, and comparisons are typically made to

traditional discounted cash flow analysis, which, unlike the option pricing and decision analytic approaches, does not explicitly

consider the uncertainty in project cash flows. In this paper, we provide a tutorial introduction to option pricing methods, focusing on

how they relate to and can be integrated with decision analysis methods, and describe some lessons learned in using these methods

to evaluate some real oil and gas investments.},

}

Looks at the evaluation of a mine site in partially complete markets. Tries to incorporate risk when discounting cash flows.

@PHDTHESIS{bib17,

AUTHOR = {JAMES E. SMITH and KEVIN F. MCCARDLE},

TITLE = {Evaluating Natural Resource Investments: A Dynamic Option Simulation Approach}

AUTHOR = {Chung-Gee Lin},

TITLE = {OPTIONS IN THE REAL WORLD: LESSONS LEARNED IN EVALUATING OIL AND GAS INVESTMENTS},

SCHOOL = {Department of Business Mathematics in Soochow University, Taiwan.}

YEAR = {1990},

KEYWORDS = {simulation, dynamic programming, early exercise, embedded option},

abstract = {A Dynamic Option Simulation (DOS) approach is proposed for evaluating a natural resource investment in this paper. The DOS combines simulation and dynamic programming techniques

}

@ARTICLE{bib18,

AUTHOR = {David B. Brown and James E. Smith},

TITLE = {Modern Asset Pricing — A Valuable Real Option Complement to Discounted Cash Flow Modelling of Mining Projects},

JOURNAL = {Mathematical Finance}

YEAR = {2010},

abtract = {We consider the problem of dynamic portfolio optimization in a discrete-time, nite-horizon set-

ting. Our general model considers risk aversion, portfolio constraints (e.g., no short positions), return

predictability, and transaction costs. This problem is naturally formulated as a stochastic dynamic pro-

gram. Unfortunately, with non-zero transaction costs, the dimension of the state space is at least as large

as the number of assets and the problem is very dicult to solve with more than one or two assets.

In this paper, we consider several easy-to-compute heuristic trading strategies that are based on

optimizing simpler models. We complement these heuristics with upper bounds on the performance with

an optimal trading strategy. These bounds are based on the dual approach developed in Brown, Smith

and Sun (2009). In this context, these bounds are given by considering an investor who has access to

perfect information about future returns but is penalized for using this advance information. These

heuristic strategies and bounds can be evaluated using Monte Carlo simulation.

We evaluate these heuristics and bounds in numerical experiments with a risk-free asset and three or

ten risky assets. The results are promising: The di  
erences between the heuristic strategies and the dual

bounds are typically small, suggesting these easy-to-compute heuristic strategies are nearly optimal.},

}

Dynamic Porfolio incorporating transaction costs, using monte carlo techniques for solution.

@ARTICLE{bib19,

AUTHOR = {Leif Andersen Mark Broadie},

TITLE = {Modern Asset Pricing — A Valuable Real Option Complement to Discounted Cash Flow Modelling of Mining Projects},

JOURNAL = {Mathematical Finance}

YEAR = {2001},

abtract = {This paper describes a practical algorithm based on Monte Carlo simulation for the pricing

of multi-dimensional American (i.e., continuously exercisable) and Bermudan (i.e., discretely-

exercisable) options. The method generates both lower and upper bounds for the Bermudan

option price and hence gives valid condence intervals for the true value. Lower bounds can

be generated using any number of primal algorithms. Upper bounds are generated using a

new Monte Carlo algorithm based on the duality representation of the Bermudan value func-

tion suggested independently in Haugh and Kogan (2001) and Rogers (2001). Our proposed

algorithm can handle virtually any type of process dynamics, factor structure, and payout

specication. Computational results for a variety of multi-factor equity and interest rate op-

tions demonstrate the simplicity and eciency of the proposed algorithm. In particular, we

use the proposed method to examine and verify the tightness of frequently used exercise rules

in Bermudan swaption markets.},

}

Looks at irrational behaviour in finance that have an impact on decision making etc.

@ARTICLE{bib20,

AUTHOR = {Jo¨elle Skaf and Stephen Boyd},

TITLE = {Multi-Period Portfolio Optimization with Constraints and Transaction Costs},

school = {Dissertation, Sloan School of Management, MIT}

YEAR = {2009},

abtract = {We consider the problem of multi-period portfolio optimization over a finite horizon,

with a self-financing budget constraint and arbitrary distribution of asset returns,

with objective to minimize the mean-square deviation of final wealth from a given desired

value. When there are no additional constraints, this problem can be solved by

standard dynamic programming; the optimal trading policy is affine, i.e., linear plus

a constant. We describe a suboptimal policy that handles additional constraints on

the portfolio or trading, such as linear transaction costs or a no-shorting constraint.

The suboptimal policy involves solving an optimization problem, typically a convex

quadratic program, at each step, using the Bellman (value) function for the associated

unconstrained problem to approximately account for the value of future portfolios.

Examples show that this suboptimal trading policy often obtains an objective value

close to that for the associated problem without constraints, and is therefore nearly

optimal. In particular we will see that even with transaction costs, our suboptimal

trading policy performs almost as well as when there are no transaction costs.},

}

Dynamic Portfolio optimization using genetic algorithms

@ARTICLE{bib21,

AUTHOR = {Hilbert J. Kappen},

TITLE = {An introduction to stochastic control theory, path integrals and reinforcement learning},

school = {Department of Biophysics, Radboud University}

keywords = {Stochastic optimal control, path integral control, reinforcement learning}

YEAR = {2006},

ABSTRACT = {Control theory is a mathematical description of how to act optimally to gain future

rewards. In this paper I give an introduction to deterministic and stochastic control theory and I

give an overview of the possible application of control theory to the modeling of animal behavior

and learning. I discuss a class of non-linear stochastic control problems that can be efciently solved

using a path integral or by MC sampling. In this control formalism the central concept of cost-to-go

becomes a free energy and methods and concepts from statistical physics can be readily applied.},

}

Stochastic Control using feedback techniques

@ARTICLE{bib22,

AUTHOR = {M. Akian, A. Sulem, and M. Taksar},

TITLE = {Dynamic optimization of long-term growth rate for a portfolio with transaction costs and logarithmic utility},

JOURNAL = {Mathematical Finance},

keywords = {Stochastic optimal control, path integral control, reinforcement learning}

YEAR = {2001},

}

@ARTICLE{bib23,

AUTHOR = {Snowden, D., Glacken, I. and Noppe, M.},

TITLE = {Dealing with demands of technical variability and uncertainty along the mine value chain},

JOURNAL = {Value Tracking Symposium},

abstract = {There are many critical nodes along the mine value chain, from orebody

to mineral product, and inter-disciplinary input is required to analyse the

variability and uncertainty at each node in order to identify and mitigate

areas of risk.

Mining differs from many other industries in that the variability in the

product is dictated largely by the inherent nature of the input material

(the orebody). The true characteristics, including the variability of the

orebody, are never known exactly and are instead based on estimates

derived from sample data. A further difference is that bottom-line gains

are largely controlled by world commodity prices, which can vary with

time, rather than by local supply and demand issues.

Methods for identifying, reporting and responding to this inherently

variable raw material are discussed. These include analytical and

reporting methods, equipment and software, risk analysis and reality

checks (eg reconciliation). Sampling results, mineral resource and ore

reserve estimates and economic assumptions are a function of the

variability of the orebody.

Risk quantification should be expressed as a level of confidence,

which takes into account the scale or period over which the risk is being

assessed (life-of-mine, annual or shorter production periods) and should

convey the likelihood, severity and consequence of occurrence of a given

event.

The future generation of mining specialists needs to understand the

entire mine value chain to better manage risks and maximise mine

dollar-value.}

YEAR = {2002},

}

Assigns risk to different components in the mining life cycle

@ARTICLE{bib24,

AUTHOR = {Luis G. Crespo, Jian Q. Sun},

TITLE = {Stochastic Optimal Control via Bellman’s Principle},

SCHOOL = {National Institute of Aerospace, Hampton, Virginia, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware},

keywords = {Stochastic optimal control, Bellman's principle, Cell mapping, Gaussian

closure.}

YEAR = {2003},

}

@ARTICLE{bib25,

AUTHOR = {Christophette Blanchet-Scalliet, Nicole El Karoui and Lionel Martellini},

TITLE = {Dynamic Asset Pricing Theory with Uncertain Time-Horizon},

keywords = {asset pricing, uncertain time-horizon, random time, incomplete markets}

JOURNAL = {Mathematical Finance},

YEAR = {2003},

}

@ARTICLE{bib26,

AUTHOR = {Alain G. Galli, SPE, and Margaret Armstrong, ENSMP, and Bernard Jehl, Elf EP},

TITLE = {COMPARISON OF THREE METHODS FOR EVALUATING OIL PROJECTS},

JOURNAL = {Society of Petroleum Engineers},

YEAR = {1999},

}

@ARTICLE{bib27,

AUTHOR = {Gonzalo Cortazar},

TITLE = {Simulation and Numerical Methods in Real Options Valuation},

JOURNAL = {Society of Petroleum Engineers},

YEAR = {1997},

}

@ARTICLE{bib28,

AUTHOR = {Marco Antônio Guimarães Dias1, Katia Maria Carlos Rocha2},

TITLE = {PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS WITH EXTENDIBLE OPTIONS USING MEAN REVERSION WITH JUMPS TO MODEL OIL PRICES},

JOURNAL = {Society of Petroleum Engineers},

YEAR = {1999},

}

@ARTICLE{bib29,

AUTHOR = {Jim Murtha},

TITLE = {Monte Carlo Simulation: Its Status and Future},

JOURNAL = {JPT},

YEAR = {1997},

}

@ARTICLE{bib30,

AUTHOR = {Eduardo S. Schwartz},

TITLE = {The Stochastic Behavior of Commodity Prices: Implications for Valuation and Hedging},

JOURNAL = {The Journal of Finance},

volume = {52},

number = {3},

YEAR = {1997},

}

@ARTICLE{bib31,

AUTHOR = {Michael J. Brennan; Eduardo S. Schwartz},

TITLE = {Evaluating Natural Resource Investments},

JOURNAL = {The Journal of Business},

volume = {58},

number = {2},

YEAR = {1985},

}

@ARTICLE{bib32,

AUTHOR = {Jonathan E. Ingersoll, Jr. Stephen A. Ross},

TITLE = {Waiting to Invest: Investment Uncertainty},

JOURNAL = {The Journal of Business},

volume = {65},

number = {1},

YEAR = {1992},

}

@ARTICLE{bib33,

AUTHOR = {Rajna Gibson; Eduardo S. Schwartz},

TITLE = {Stochastic Convenience Yield and the Pricing of Oil Contingent Claims },

JOURNAL = {The Journal of Finance},

volume = {45},

number = {3},

YEAR = {1989},

}

@ARTICLE{bib34,

AUTHOR = {Smith, J. E.},

TITLE = {Fisher separation and project valuation in partially complete markets.},

SCHOOL = {School of Business, Duke University, Durham}

YEAR = {1996},

}

@ARTICLE{bib35,

AUTHOR = {Alvaro Sandroni},

TITLE = {Market selection when markets are incomplete},

JOURNAL = {The Journal of Mathematical Economics},

YEAR = {2004},

}

@ARTICLE{bib36,

AUTHOR = {Jørgen Vitting Andersen},

TITLE = {Models of Investment Decision Making in Finance},

JOURNAL = {Encyclopedia of Complexity and Systems Science},

YEAR = {2008},

}

@ARTICLE{bib37,

AUTHOR = {H. A. Simon},

TITLE = {A behavioral model of rational choice},

JOURNAL = {Quarterly Journal of Economics},

volume = {69},

number = {1},

YEAR = {1955},

}

@ARTICLE{bib38,

AUTHOR = {By W. Brian Arthur},

TITLE = {Out-of-Equilibrium Economics and Agent-Based Modeling},

JOURNAL = {Handbook of Computational Economics},

volume = {2},

YEAR = {2005},

}

@ARTICLE{bib39,

AUTHOR = {Hamid Sabourian, Cand Wei-Torng Juang},

TITLE = {Evolutionary Game Theory: Why Equilibrium and Which Equilibrium},

JOURNAL = {Handbook of Computational Economics},

YEAR = {2007},

}

@ARTICLE{bib40,

AUTHOR = {William H. Sandholm},

TITLE = {Deterministic Evolutionary Dynamics},

JOURNAL = {New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics},

SCHOOL = {University of Wisconsin},

YEAR = {2005},

}

@ARTICLE{bib41,

AUTHOR = {Ken Binmore,a Larry Samuelson,b,. and Peyton Young},

TITLE = {Equilibrium selection in bargaining models},

JOURNAL = {Games and Economic Behaviour},

SCHOOL = {University College London, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, Department of Economics, Johns Hopkins University},

YEAR = {2003},

}

@ARTICLE{bib42,

AUTHOR = {Luis Alberto Martínez Tipe},

TITLE = {Strategic Project Evaluation for Open Pit Mining Ventures Using Real Options and Allied Econometric Techniques},

SCHOOL = {Queensland University of Technology},

YEAR = {2010},

}

@ARTICLE{bib43,

AUTHOR = {Jonathan Levin},

TITLE = {Bargaining and Repeated Games},

SCHOOL = {Stanford University},

YEAR = {2002},

}

@ARTICLE{bib44,

AUTHOR = {Robert W. Rosenthal},

TITLE = {Games of Perfect Information, Predatory Pricing and the Chain-Store Paradox},

SCHOOL = {Bell Telephone Laboratories },

YEAR = {1980},

}

@ARTICLE{bib45,

AUTHOR = {Dean Foster, Peyton Young},

TITLE = {Stochastic Evolutionary Game Dynamics},

JOURNAL = {THEORETICAL POPULATION BIOLOGY},

volume = {38},

NUMBER = {2},

YEAR = {1990},

}

@ARTICLE{bib46,

AUTHOR = {CHRISTINE TAYLOR, DREW FUDENBERG, AKIRA SASAKI, MARTIN A. NOWAK},

TITLE = {Evolutionary Game Dynamics in Finite Populations},

JOURNAL = {Bulletin of Mathematical Biology},

volume = {66},

YEAR = {2004},

} Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference,

@ARTICLE{bib47,

AUTHOR = {Ficici, S. and J. Pollack},

TITLE = {Effects of finite populations on evolutionary stable strategies},

JOURNAL = {Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference},

YEAR = {2000},

}

@ARTICLE{bib48,

AUTHOR = {Daniel B. Neill},

TITLE = {Evolutionary stability for large populations},

JOURNAL = {Journal of Theoretical Biology},

YEAR = {2003},

}

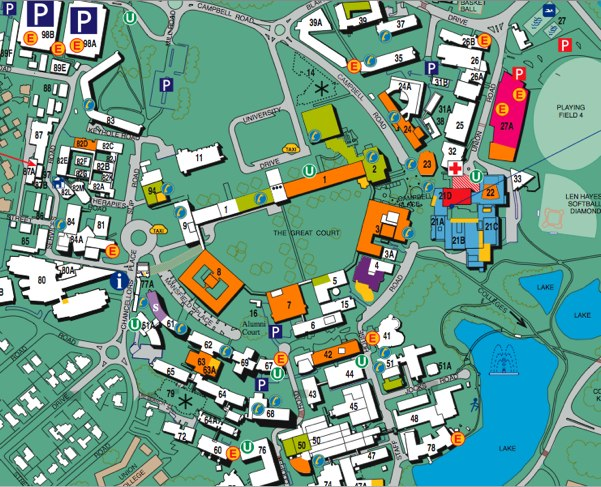
@ARTICLE{bib49,

AUTHOR = {Winton J. Gale, Christopher Mark, David C. Oyler, Jinsheng Chen,},

TITLE = {COMPUTER SIMULATION OF GROUND BEHAVIOUR AND ROCK BOLT INTERACTION},

YEAR = {2003},

}







**Grow you social network**

**Meet new people on campus everyday in groups or individually**

**See your existing friends more often**

**Get invited to go places with your friends, we organise it for you**

**Meet up with other people in your class outside of uni**

**Sell second hand books/or anything to UQ students directly**

**You’re only young once so make the most of it!**

**You’re only young once so make the most of it!**













**Request Meetup**



**Don&#39;t Suggest This Activity Type**

**Don&#39;t Suggest This Activity Type**



**Not Available**

**Not Available**

**iew**

**Like**

**Like**

**Buy Item**

**Buy Item**

**iew**

**Sell Item**

**Prev Month**

**iew**

**Prev Month**

**Next Month**

**iew**

**Next Month**

Lose loose

**Sell Item**

**iew**



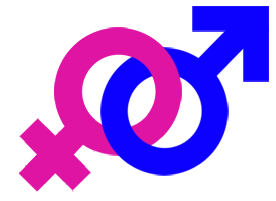
**Remove**

**Remove**

**Invite**

**Invite**

**iew**





**Join Pool**

**Join Pool**

**Group Meetup Requested**

**Request Group Meetup**

**Leave Pool**

**Request Group Meetup**

**Leave Pool**

**Message**

**Message**

**iew**

**Skip**

**Skip**

**Request Blind Meetup**

**Blind Meetup Requested**

**Request Blind Meetup**

**Request Blind Meetup**

**Blind Meetup Requestd**

**View**

**View**

**iew**

**Browse**

**Decline**

**Browse**

**iew**

**Decline**

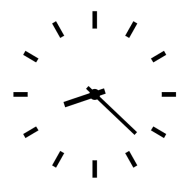
**Sign Up**

**Sign Up**

**1 Way Meetup**

**visible when 1 side activates**

**Add**

]

**Cancel Request**

**Request Meetup**

**Add**

**Create Invite**

**Create Invite**

**Drop Friend**

**Drop Friend**

**Edit**

**Edit**

**Post**

**Post**

**Friends**

**Friend Requested**

**Message**

**Message**

**Upload**

**Upload**

**Save**

**Save**

**Home**

**Home**

**Home**

**Home**

**Logout**

**Logout**

**Reject**

**Accept**

**Reject**

**Accept**

**Search**

**Search**

**Send**

**Send**

**Reply**

**Reply**

**YES**

**NO**

**NO**

**YES**

$qs[0] = "I have a tendency to be serious about things at times";

$qs[1] = "I have a tendency to be quiet at times";

$qs[2] = "I am able to concentrate on problems for a very long period of time";

$qs[3] = "I&#39;m always well organized";

$qs[4] = "I&#39;m hard working, I always prioritize work over fun";

$qs[5] = "I work steadily towards goals I have identified for myself";

$qs[6] = "I&#39;m always conscientious and kind";

$qs[7] = "I&#39;m sensitive and kind ";

$qs[8] = "I avoid conflict";

$qs[9] = "I like to help others";

$qs[10] = "I&#39;m loyal and faithful to others above all else";

$qs[11] = "I like to lead in all situations";

$qs[12] = "I&#39;m a creative thinker and enjoy creative problem solving";

$qs[13] = "I&#39;m very practical and traditional";

$qs[14] = "I&#39;m very people orientated and fun loving";

$qs[15] = "I&#39;m willing to bend the rules if they are not applicable in all situations";

$qs[16] = "I&#39;m assertive and outspoken, loudest person in the room";

$qs[17] = "I&#39;m very resourceful, know how to get the most out of people";

$qs[18] = "I&#39;m very popular and fun to be around";

$qs[19] = "I&#39;m an idealist and stick to what I think is right in all situations";

$qs[20] = "I&#39;m very adaptable and laid back";

$qs[21] = "I&#39;m very action orientated";

$qs[22] = "I&#39;m a logical thinker in my decision making process";

$qs[23] = "I&#39;m very analytical";

$qs[24] = "I&#39;m very independent, not concerned about what other people are doing";

$qs[25] = "I&#39;m happy with my life right now and don&#39;t think a lot about the future";

$qs[26] = "I&#39;m a risk taker";

$qs[27] = "I&#39;m a long-range thinker; I know what I&#39;m going to be doing in the next 10 years";

$qs[28] = "I have a fast-paced lifestyle";

$qs[29] = "I get excited by new theories and ideas";

$qs[30] = "I&#39;m sometimes become bored with long explanations or excessive detail";

$qs[31] = "I&#39;m all about living the here and now";

$qs[32] = "I&#39;m good at organizing myself and others";

$qs[33] = "I value knowledge highly";

$qs[34] = "I have little interest in theory or abstraction";

$qs[35] = "I often want immediate results even if they are not optimal";

$qs[36] = "I have a clear vision of the way things should be";

$qs[37] = "I value security and peaceful living";

$qs[38] = "I love new experiences all the time";

$qs[39] = "I like to be the centre of attention in social situations";

$qs[40] = "I feel a strong sense of responsibility and duty";

$qs[41] = "I need to live life in accordance with my inner values";

$qs[42] = "I&#39;m open-minded and flexible";

$qs[43] = "I excel at public speaking";

$qs[44] = "I have little patience for inefficiency or disorganization";

$qs[45] = "I&#39;m good at a broad range of things";

$qs[46] = "I find it difficult to stick to a routine";

$qs[47] = "I often get invited to places because I&#39;m fun to be around";

$qs[48] = "I require no interaction with others to feel good about myself";

$qs[49] = "I have a good intuition about others and interested in understanding them";

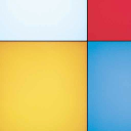
$qs[50] = "I like to be individualistic rather than leading or following";

$qs[51] = "I have a tendency to be detached at times";

$qs[52] = "I like to spend time on activities that I design myself";

$qs[53] = "I like to find solutions to practical problems over that of theoretical ones";

$qs[54] = "I can easily apply abstract theories to real life applications";

$qs[55] = "I&#39;m difficult to get to know well";

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