

# DEFYING THE CROWD CULTIVATING CREATIVITY IN A CULTURE OF CONFORMITY BY STERNB

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### **What are the characteristics of creativity according to Sternberg and Lubart?**

Sternberg and Lubart (2006) have proposed an investment theory to understand creativity. According to the investment theory, creativity requires a confluence of six distinct but interrelated resources: intellectual abilities, knowledge, styles of thinking, personality, motivation, and environment.

**How does Sternberg define creativity?** Sternberg's theory postulates that creativity is a “decision to buy low and sell high in the world of ideas” (5). This means that creative people consistently are willing to make decisions that are unknown or against the tide, but have potential for high success.

### **What are the five concepts of creativity according to Robert Sternberg?**

Creativity comprises several different aspects: (a) abilities, (b) knowledge, (c) styles of thinking, (d) personality attributes, (e) motivation, and especially intrinsic motivation, and (f) environment.

**What is an example of creative intelligence in Sternberg's theory?** Creative intelligence examples include: Ability to solve logical problems using a variety of different approaches. Synthesizing existing knowledge to make new connections. Looking at things in new ways to figure out how they work.

**What according to the Sternberg Lubart investment theory a creative person would be?** One such theory is Sternberg and Lubart's 'investment' theory of creativity, in which the key to being creative is to buy low and sell high in the world of

ideas. In this model, a creative person is like a talented Wall Street investor.

**What is the Triarchic theory of creativity?** Triarchic Theory of Intelligence Key Takeaways Sternberg, contends there are three types of intelligence: practical (the ability to get along in different contexts), creative (the ability to come up with new ideas), and analytical (the ability to evaluate information and solve problems).

**What are the criticisms of Sternberg's theory?** One problem is that the three types of intelligence may not be completely different. Sternberg found that the three types correlated with each other. This shows they are related, not fully independent. Another issue is that the theory does not fully explain the relationships between the types of intelligence.

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**What is a characteristic of creativity?** Some characteristics of creative people include: \* Lots of energy, but also often quiet and at rest. \* Tendency to be smart, but also naive. \* Combinations of extremes, such as playfulness and discipline or responsibility and irresponsibility. \* Alternate swings between imagination & fantasy and practicality & reality.

**What according to Sternberg creative intelligence includes?** What are the three components of Sternberg's intelligence theory, and what do they mean? There is creative, practical, and analytical intelligence. Creative intelligence includes using prior knowledge and skills to tackle new situations. Practical intelligence includes using prior knowledge to adapt to the environment.

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## **Solutions Upper Intermediate Unit Tests Answer Key**

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**Unit 1: Getting Started** CULTIVATING CREATIVITY IN A CULTURE OF CONFORMITY BY STERNB

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- Answer: The importance of good communication skills in the workplace.

2. What does the author suggest is the best way to develop communication skills?

- Answer: Through practice and feedback.

3. What are the three key elements of effective communication?

- Answer: The message, the sender, and the receiver.

## **Unit 2: Meetings**

1. What is the main purpose of a meeting?

- Answer: To share information and make decisions.

2. What is the role of the chairperson in a meeting?

- Answer: To guide the discussion and ensure that all participants have a chance to contribute.

3. What are some of the challenges that can arise during meetings?

- Answer: Lack of preparation, interruptions, and disagreements.

## **Unit 3: Presentations**

1. What is the most important thing to consider when preparing a presentation?

- Answer: The audience.

2. What are some of the different types of visual aids that can be used in presentations?

- Answer: Charts, graphs, and images.

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3. What are some tips for delivering an effective presentation?

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- Answer: Practice beforehand, speak clearly, and engage with the audience.

#### **Unit 4: Negotiations**

1. What is the goal of a negotiation?

- Answer: To reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

2. What are some of the different negotiating styles that can be used?

- Answer: Competitive, collaborative, and compromising.

3. What are some of the challenges that can arise during negotiations?

- Answer: Cultural differences, conflicting interests, and time pressure.

#### **Unit 5: Business Etiquette**

1. What is the importance of business etiquette?

- Answer: To build relationships and create a positive work environment.

2. What are some of the basic rules of business etiquette?

- Answer: Be on time, dress appropriately, and be respectful of others.

3. How can you show appreciation for a business contact?

- Answer: Send a thank-you note or a small gift.

#### **The Impact of Learning Environment Factors on Students**

**1. What are the key learning environment factors that influence student outcomes?**

Physical factors, such as lighting, temperature, and acoustics, can directly impact student attention and focus. Similarly, social and emotional factors, including peer relationships, teacher support, and a sense of belonging, have been shown to play a crucial role in student engagement and motivation. Furthermore, cultural and societal

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factors, such as values and beliefs, can shape student learning styles and expectations.

## **2. How do physical factors affect student learning?**

Optimal lighting levels can reduce eye strain and improve attention. Proper temperature can prevent lethargy or discomfort. Appropriate noise levels minimize distractions and facilitate concentration. Additionally, factors such as classroom layout and student seating arrangements can influence student interaction and collaboration.

## **3. What is the role of social and emotional factors in learning environments?**

A positive and supportive social environment can foster a sense of belonging and reduce anxiety. Peer relationships provide opportunities for collaboration, socialization, and the development of problem-solving skills. Teacher support can boost student confidence and motivation. A sense of belonging within the school community can enhance student engagement and overall well-being.

## **4. How do cultural and societal factors influence learning?**

Cultural values and beliefs can shape student attitudes towards education and their learning styles. For example, cultures that emphasize respect for authority may foster a more teacher-centered learning approach. Societal expectations can also influence student aspirations and the educational pathways they choose.

## **5. How can educators create optimal learning environments for all students?**

Educators can optimize learning environments by considering the diverse needs of their students and addressing all aspects of the learning ecosystem. This includes designing physically comfortable and stimulating spaces, fostering positive social interactions, providing emotional support, and respecting cultural backgrounds. By creating inclusive and tailored learning environments, educators can empower students to reach their full potential.

## **How to learn Java easily?**

### **How to start Java program for beginners?**

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**What is Java programming used for?** Java is a multi-platform, object-oriented, and network-centric language that can be used as a platform in itself. It is a fast, secure, reliable programming language for coding everything from mobile apps and enterprise software to big data applications and server-side technologies.

**What are the Java basic programs?**

**Can I teach myself Java?** So, yes: it's possible to teach yourself Java. In fact, many people have done that, and many more are doing it right now as you read this post. However, it's crucial to keep your expectations realistic. Learning how to program—in Java or any other language—can be a wonderful journey, but it's also full of challenges.

**Should I learn Java or Python?** When opting for a starting point, you should take your goals into account. Java is popular among programmers interested in web development, big data, cloud development, and Android app development. Python is favored by those working in back-end development, app development, data science, and machine learning.

**Which Java is best for beginners?** Master Java Programming – Complete Beginner to Advanced, by GeeksforGeeks is a good start with if you're a beginner in Java where the course will cover the basics to advanced concepts in-depth.

**How long does it take to learn Java?** A beginner will take an average of nine months to learn Java, while a person with coding experience will take one to three months.

**Which is the best website to learn Java for free?**

**What is Java in simple words?** Java is an extremely transferable programming language used across platforms and different types of devices, from smartphones to smart TVs. It's used for creating mobile and web apps, enterprise software, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, gaming, big data, distributed, and cloud-based applications among other types.

**What is Java used for in real life?** Developers use Java to construct applications in laptops, data centres, game consoles, scientific supercomputers, cell phones, and

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other devices. Java is the world's third most popular programming language, after Python and C – according to the TIOBE index, which evaluates programming language popularity.

**What is the main point of Java programming?** Although it is primarily used for Internet-based applications, Java is a simple, efficient, general-purpose language. Java was originally designed for embedded network applications running on multiple platforms. It is a portable, object-oriented, interpreted language. Java is extremely portable.

**What are the 3 types of Java?** Java Platform, Standard Edition (Java SE) Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME)

**How do you write hello in Java?**

**How to learn Java as a beginner?**

**How long will it take to learn Java?** Average Time it Takes to Learn Java If you are a complete beginner, experts estimate that you could learn Java in as little as six months. However, depending on your learning process, it could also take as long as 12-18 months. The average estimate for a beginner to learn Java is about nine months.

**Is Java difficult to learn?** Java is fairly easy to learn if you have already studied another programming language. However, if Java is your first, it will be a little more complicated. For a person learning to code for the first time, one challenge when learning Java can be getting the hang of the language's syntax.

**Why is Java so easy to learn?** But besides the syntax, Java is not harder than other languages since the logic required to solve programming problems is the same in all languages. Even beginners can learn Java if they seriously want to get into programming.

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