**multiple-choice questions:**

1. What is systems thinking?

* b) A focus on understanding linkages and interactions between elements

2. What does systems thinking focus on instead of isolating smaller parts?

* Expanding the view to consider more interactions

3. What is a key limitation of traditional analysis?

* a) It lacks focus on the whole system

4. Which of the following is an emergent property in systems thinking?

* b) The speed of a car when fully assembled

5. What is a feedback loop in systems thinking?

* d) A chain of events where the output influences the input

6. What is the purpose of systems thinking in organizations?

* c) To identify patterns and relationships

7. What does “the whole is greater than the sum of its parts” mean?

* d) Interactions create new properties

8. What is the main difference between a heap and a system?

* A system changes when parts are added or removed

9. Which question is crucial when studying systems?

* b) What is the purpose of this system?

10. What does systems thinking promote in organizations?

* d) Cross-functional collaboration

11. What is the role of feedback loops in decision-making?

* c) Refining strategies based on actual outcomes

12. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of systems thinking?

* c) Isolating events

13. How do systems think aid innovation?

* b) By fostering interconnected solutions

14. What do systems thinking challenge?

* b) Static mental models

15. What does sustainable development require in systems thinking?

* Interconnected approaches to goals

16. What type of adaptation does systems thinking encourage?

* d) Dynamic adaptation

17. What is an example of a system archetype?

* a) Competitive price slashing between companies

18. What does a systems thinker focus on?

* b) Feedback loops and patterns

19. Which of the following supports organizational resilience?

* a) Designing adaptable processes

20. What helps create a shared vision in organizations?

* d) Systems thinking

21. Which of the following is not an operation level for organizations rising to the challenge of sustainability?

* c) Parallelize the individual goals

22. A powerful approach to understanding the nature of why situations are the way they are and how to improve results.

* c) Systems Thinking

**Section B**

Answer the following questions.

1) Explain the following term.

i. **System Thinking:** System Thinking is an approach to problem-solving that focuses on understanding how different parts of a system are interconnected and how changes in one part can affect the entire system.

2) What are the five questions to ask to understand a system's basic characteristics?

* The five questions to ask to understand a system's basic characteristics are:

1. **Is it heap or system?** A heap is just a collection of unrelated parts, while a system is a group of interconnected parts working together toward a common goal or purpose.
2. **Is the whole greater than the sum of its parts?** The combination of parts often creates more value or functionality than the individual parts alone
3. **What is the purpose?** Every system has a purpose, and understanding the goal or intended outcome is essential, the system must full the purpose of system.
4. **Are the causes and effects shaped like a circle?** In many systems, the effects of actions can circle back and influence the causes, creating a continuous loop.
5. **Are we experiencing déjà vu?** This refers to identifying patterns that repeat over time. In systems thinking, recognizing recurring patterns helps understand how systems behave and evolve.

3) What are the benefits of systems thinking for today’s organization?

* **Better Problem-Solving**:You can find the real cause of a problem, not just the surface issue. This helps solve problems better.
* **Better Decisions**:You can see how your choices will affect the whole system, which helps you make smarter decisions.
* **Better Teamwork**:System thinking helps everyone understand how their work connects with others, so teamwork improves.
* **Works More Efficiently**:By understanding the whole system, organizations can work faster and with fewer mistakes.