



Port-Said University
Faculty of Nursing
Nursing administration department



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| Year: 2021/2022 | Development of thinking skills |
| Undergraduate Exam (Credit hour) | Final Term Exam / second year |
| Date: 14/6/2022 | Total Grades: (50 markes) |
| Time Allowed: 2 hours. | Dr. Ghada Mossad EL-Ghabbour |

Question No. (2): (20 marks): Read the following statements and put (T) for true statement and (F) for false statement.

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| 1 | The Six Thinking Hats technique helps to improve the quality of decision making. | |
| 2 | Metacognition aim to help learners think about their own learning more explicitly. | |
| 3 | Brainstorming is a process designed to obtain the minimum number of ideas relating to a specific area of interest. | |
| 4 | The routine decisions: refer to decisions made when problems and alternative solutions are unusual and only partially understood. | |
| 5 | Thinking is usually initiated by a problem and goes through a sequence of steps. | |
| 6 | People with creative thinking are great problem-solvers and have a structured and methodical way of approaching tasks. | |
| 7 | Convergent thinking is often used in conjunction with Lateral thinking. | |
| 8 | One of the leader/ teacher's roles is encourage free, off-the-wall, creative thinking, without criticism. | |
| 9 | The strategic decisions: are those made by mid-level managers to resolve unusual problems and develop innovative methods for improving agency function | |
| 10 | Mind mapping is simply a diagram that is used to visually represent or outline information. | |
| 11 | The ability to think means that we can plan, prepare, imagine and fantasize but thinking can cause many problems. | |
| 12 | Inductive reasoning is deduced or draw conclusion from a set of initial assertions or premises; where as in deductive reasoning start from available evidence to generate a conclusion about the likelihood of something. | |
| 13 | A concept of thinking is a general idea that stands for a general class and represents the common characteristics of all objects or events of this general class. | |
| 14 | The programmed decisions are those that occur under nonroutine, unfamiliar circumstances. | |
| 15 | Administrative decisions tend to be taken by the top layer of management in an organization and focus on major, long-term goals. | |



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| 16 | The difference between what is thinking and what is not thinking is just our awareness about the particular thinking process. | |
| 17 | Reasoning is also one of the key aspects of thinking, it represents objects, activities, ideas, or living organisms. | |
| 18 | Analytical thinking an ability to separate a whole into its basic parts in order to examine the parts and their relationships. | |
| 19 | Divergent thinking is a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions | |
| 20 | Thinking is constantly initiated by a problem and goes through a sequence of steps such as judging, abstracting, inferring, reasoning, imagining, and remembering | |

Question No. (2): (30 marks): Choose the correct answer:

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| 1 | Six thinking hats was developed by..... | |
| | a. Edwaed Franklin | b. Edward de Bono |
| | c. Jurgen Klopp | d. David De Gea |
| 2 | Emotions, Intuitions and Feelings symbolizes which of the following Hats? | |
| | a. Blue | b. White |
| | c. Green | d. Red |
| 3 | Members wearing the Black Hat are generally very: | |
| | a. Positive and Optimistic | b. Generates new ideas and solutions to existing problems |
| | c. Control the entire process of the discussion | d. Negative, Pessimistic and Cynical |
| 4 | All the following colors were represented in the Six Thinking Hat Method except...? | |
| | a. yellow | b. Red |
| | c. Black | d. Brown |
| 5 | Which color of hat is represented with facts, figures, data and information? | |
| | a. Blue | b. Green |
| | c. White | d. Red |
| 6 | Which color of hat represent Creativity? | |
| | a. Blue | b. Green |
| | c. White | d. Red |
| 7 | Which of the following is the true colors of de Bono's Hats? | |





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| | a. Pink, Black, Blue, White | b. Auburn, Peach, Silver, Black |
| | c. Red, Green, Orange, Grey | d. Red, Black, Yellow, White |
| 8 | Fishbone diagram developed by | |
| | a. Kaoru Ishikawa | b. Edwards Deming |
| | c. Harry Romig | d. Walter A Shewhart |
| 9 | Which map is used to classify? | |
| | a. Brace Map | b. Tree Maps |
| | c. Multi-Flow Map | d. Bridge Map |
| 10 | Which map is used to describe? | |
| | a. Bubble Map | b. Circle Map |
| | c. Brace Map | d. Tree Maps |
| 11 | How many Thinking Maps are there? | |
| | a. Five (5) | b. Ten (10) |
| | c. Eight (8) | d. Three (3) |
| 12 | What is a Multi-Flow Map used for? | |
| | a. Show Cause and Effect | b. describe |
| | c. Compare and Contrast | d. classify |
| 13 | What is a Brace Map used for? | |
| | a. Deconstructing | b. Compare and Contrast |
| | c. Show sequence | d. describe |
| 14 | Selecting a best course of action among the alternatives is called as _____ | |
| | a. decision making | b. planning |
| | c. organizing | d. controlling |
| 15 | The decisions which are frequent and repetitive in nature are called as | |
| | a. non-programmed decisions | b. programmed decisions |
| | c. major decisions | d. operative decisions |
| 16 | What are characteristics of a programmed decision? | |
| | a. Complex and risky | b. Uncertain and non-routine |
| | c. Routine and non-complex | d. Low risk and certain |
| 17 | Decision making begins with _____. | |
| | a. Selecting alternatives | b. Identifying a problem |
| | c. Identifying decision criteria | d. Eliminating false alternatives |
| 18 | Programmed decisions work well for solving..... _____ | |
| | a. structured problems | b. unstructured problems |
| | c. both structured and unstructured problems | d. poorly defined problems |



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| 19 | Thinking is a constructive process involves a number of mental activities such as | |
| | a. inferring | b. judging, |
| | c. imagining, | d. All of the above |
| 20 |a type of thinking aims in solving complex problems and it requires reorganization of all the relevant experiences to a situation. | |
| | a. Creative Thinking | b. Reflective Thinking |
| | c. Analytical thinking | d. Abstract thinking |
| 21 |An ability to relate seemingly random things with each other and make the connections that others find difficult to see. | |
| | a. Creative Thinking | b. Reflective Thinking |
| | c. Analytical thinking | d. Abstract thinking |
| 22 |An ability to separate a whole into its basic parts in order to examine the parts and their relationships. | |
| | a. Creative Thinking | b. Reflective Thinking |
| | c. Analytical thinking | d. Abstract thinking |
| 23 | a type of thinking is associated with one 's ability to create or construct something new, novel or unusual. | |
| | a. Creative Thinking | b. Reflective Thinking |
| | c. Analytical thinking | d. Abstract thinking |
| 24 | Thinkers are mentally engaged, but only sporadically is called | |
| | a. Disengagement | b. Intermittent engagement |
| | c. Sustained active engagement | d. Conscious anticipation |
| 25 | is a learning habit that requires skill as well as specific understanding of the contexts in which creativity is being applied. | |
| | a. Creativity | b. Innovation |
| | c. Creative Thinking | d. critical Thinking |
| 26 | First step in process of problem solving is to..... | |
| | a. Recognizing the Problem | b. Defining the Problem |
| | c. Organization of Data | d. Drawing of Conclusions |
| 27 | Second step in process of problem solving is to..... | |
| | a. Recognizing the Problem | b. Defining the Problem |
| | c. Organization of Data | d. Drawing of Conclusions |
| 28 | last step in process of problem solving is to..... | |
| | a. Recognizing the Problem | b. Drawing of Conclusions |
| | c. Organization of Data | d. Testing conclusions |
| 29 | Strategic decisions tend to be taken by theof management in an organization. | |
| | a. First level | b. Middle level |
| | c. Top level | d. Middle- and first levels |



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| 30 | Administrative decisions are made by managers. | |
| | a. First level | b. Middle level |
| | c. Top level | d. Middle- and first levels |

Good luck

Dr\ Ghada Ghabbour