

REGION 17 HARMONY WEEKEND - SEPTEMBER, 2009
 DIANE M. CLARK

Each of the following designs represents a common word or phrase. Write the correct answer next to the number. Do not collaborate; do your own work.

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|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 20. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 24. _____ |

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⑤ TIME TIME	⑥ S A N D	⑦ HURRY ↗	⑧ ME QUIT
⑨ LE VEL	⑩ KNEE LIGHT	⑪ MAN BOARD	⑫ HE'S/HIMSELF
⑬ R E A D I N G	⑭ AGES	⑮ R ROAD A D	⑯ M.D. PH.D. L.L.D.
⑰ WEAR LONG	⑱ DICE DICE	⑲ ECNALG	⑳ CYCLE CYCLE CYCLE
㉑ CHAIR	㉒ T O W N	㉓ ii O O	㉔ STAND I

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WHO, ME? CREATIVE?

REFERENCE: *Cracking Creativity: The Secrets of Creative Genius* by Michael Michalko. Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, CA. 2001.

“We were all born as spontaneous, creative thinkers. Yet a great deal of our education may be regarded as the inculcation of mind-sets: We were taught how to handle problems and new phenomena with fixed mental attitudes (based on what past thinkers thought) that predetermine our response to problems or situations. In short, we were taught ‘what’ to think instead of ‘how’ to think. We entered school as a question mark and came out a period.”

“Typically, we think REPRODUCTIVELY, on the basis of similar problems encountered in the past... We ask, ‘What have I been taught in my life, education, or work that will solve this problem?’ Then we analytically select the most promising approach based on past experiences, excluding all other approaches, and work in a clearly defined direction toward the solution of the problem. Because of the apparent soundness of the steps based on past experiences, we become arrogantly certain of the correctness of our conclusion.”

“In contrast, geniuses think PRODUCTIVELY, not reproductively. When confronted with a problem, they ask themselves how many different ways they can look at the problem, how they can rethink it, and how many different ways they can solve it, instead of asking how they have been taught to solve it. They tend to come up with many different responses, some of which are unconventional, and possibly unique.”

“To change the way you think and become a more productive thinker, you need to learn how to think like a genius. When you need original ideas or creative solutions for your business and personal problems, you need to:

- *Generate a multiplicity of different perspectives about your subject until you find the perspectives you want. Genius often comes from finding a new perspective that no one else has taken.

- *Generate a large quantity of alternatives and conjectures. From the quantity, retain the best ideas for further development and elaboration.

- *Produce variation in your ideas by incorporating random, chance, or unrelated factors.”

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WHO, ME? CREATIVE?

EIGHT ASPECTS OF CREATIVITY

SENSITIVITY – The sensitive person possesses a high degree of awareness or perception of her surroundings.

FLUENCY – The fluent person has the ability to generate a large number of ideas in a short period of time.

FLEXIBILITY – The flexible person is able to adjust quickly to new situations or change rapidly in her thinking.

ORIGINALITY – The original person has the ability to think of new or unusual responses.

REDEFINITION – The redefining person is able to rearrange or reorder ideas and objects and see them in a new light.

ABSTRACTION – The abstracting person is able to analyze the various parts of a problem or see specific relationships and connections.

SYNTHESIS – The synthesizing person is able to combine several elements into a new form or whole.

ORGANIZATION – The organizing person has the ability to put parts together in a meaningful way.

(Based on the work of Viktor Lowenfield and W. Lambert Brittain in *Creative and Mental Growth*, 1965.)