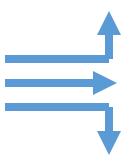
# Thinking Skills and Creative Thinking

Shirley Pulis Xerxen

The Edward de Bono Institute for the Design and Development of Thinking,
University of Malta



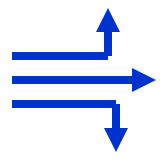
# P.M.I.

#### PLUS MINUS INTERESTING

 This tool helps us to look at ALL the aspects of a subject or problem before making a decision.

 We use the P.M.I. tool when making a choice, designing a project...

# P.M.I.

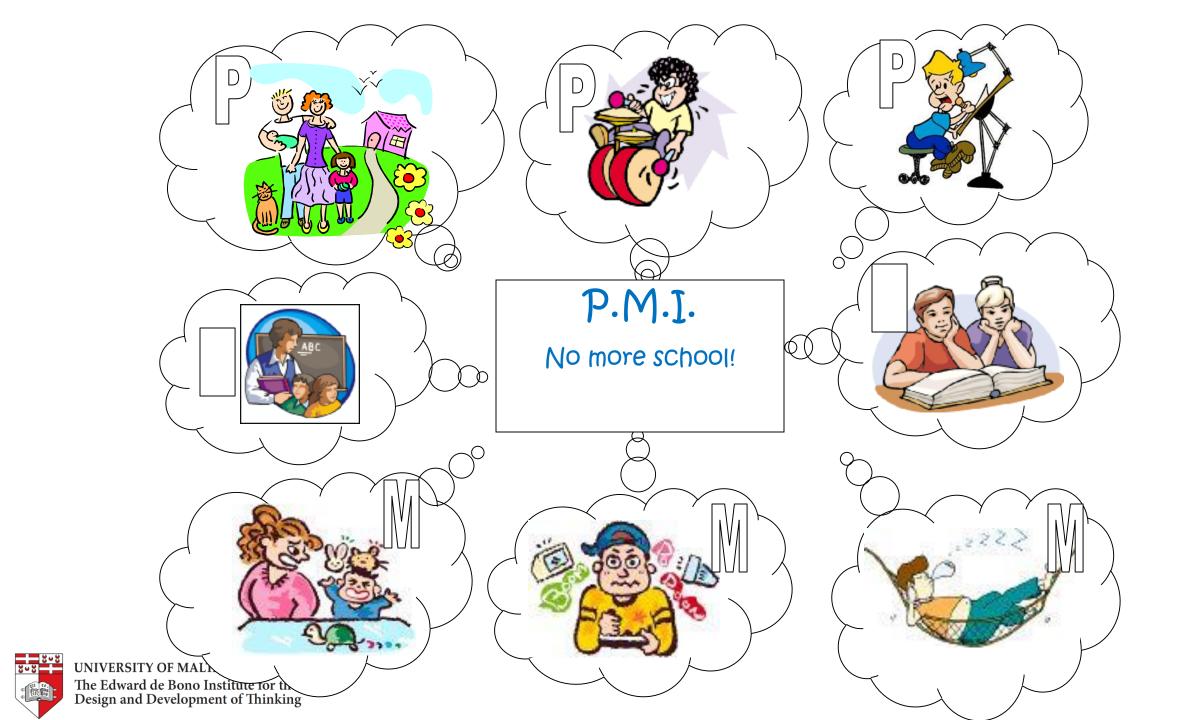


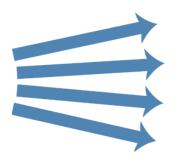
- Plus First, find all the Plus, positive points.
- Minus Then find all the Minus, negative points.
- Interesting Finally, look for the interesting points. Ask questions, think of solutions, present ideas that tackle the minus points











# A.P.C.

#### ALTERNATIVES POSSIBILITIES CHOICES

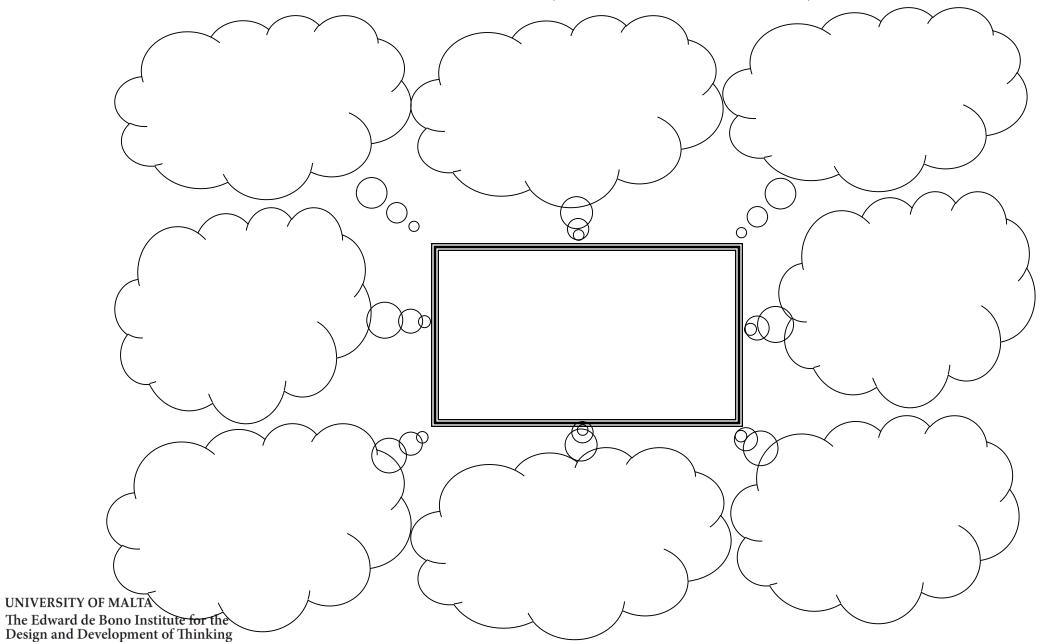
 This tool helps us to look at ALL the possibilities when making decisions or taking action or looking for different explanations.

### APC Alternatives Possibilities Choices

When you have to make a decision or take action, you may at first think that you do not have all the choices at your disposal.
 But if you look for them you may find that there are more alternatives than you thought.

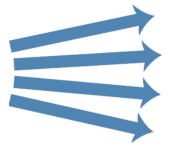


# A.P.C. Alternatives, Possibilities, Choices



# Want to try it out?

 A man goes into a bar and asks for a drink of water. The woman behind the bar gives him a drink of water and then suddenly screams.
 What possible explanations are there?





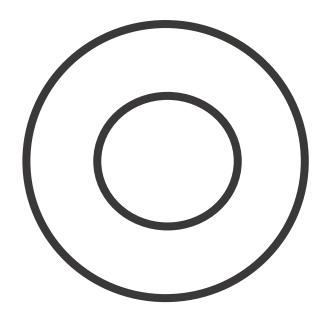


# Mhat else?

A.P.C



# What is this?







# Suggestions

window doughnut with jam filling

ball doughnut with a hole in middle

lazy river tyre wall-hanging decorative plate

ball inside a hole apple with a hole left by a worm

omelette a huge water park pool

pool the shell of an egg after it hatched

clock blackhole in space

long play hole in a nose

plate with a cupcake in the middle



# Suggestions

pool slide seen from the inside cookie

bird's egg in a nest bagel

marble with a circular design tyre

billiards ball tadpole's egg

frisbee mirror

hole in the ear merry-go-round

pond polo mint

egg in a pan plate

bowl for animal feed cd

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA
The Edward de Bonoghoung forthet with a chocolate centre
Design and Development of Thinking

button



# Suggestions

bowl sink hole

mouse's hole roundabout

hat pacifier

aerial view of a volcano sliced olive

plant pot special type of orange

bead shield

manhole pillow

bowl ceiling fan at high speed

water fountain kiwi cut in half

belly button



# What happened?

• A girl goes for a holiday on the mountains with her family. On a bright sunny day she goes out for a walk and in a field she sees a carrot and two pieces of coal. What explanation did she find for it?





# Can you improve it?







# Becoming a better you



# O.P.V.



# Other People's Views

 The O.P.V. tool helps you to be able to tell how other people are thinking.

• One of the principles of this tool is that you should see the other person's point of view whether you agree with it or not.



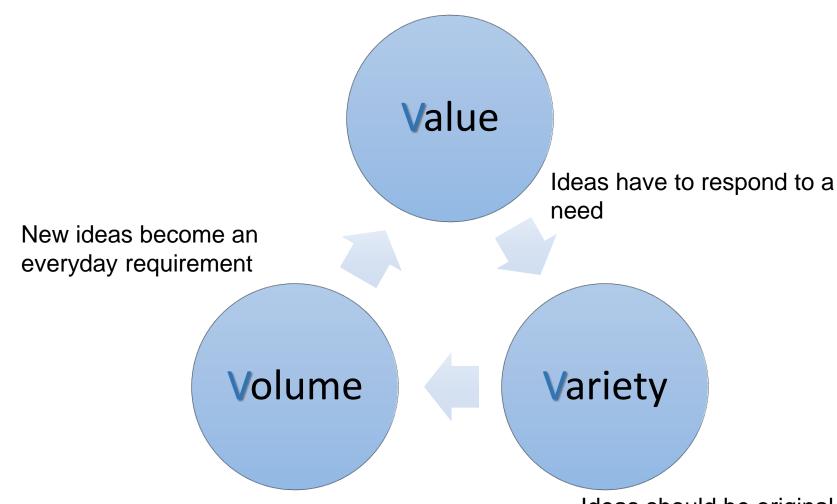


# Other People's Views

 Many thinking situations involve other people, possibly looking at things differently even if the situation is similar.

- First, make a list of all the people involved.
- Then tackle each one on the list put yourself in that person or group's shoes.

# The 3 V's of cr3atiVity (Pulis Xerxen, 2013)





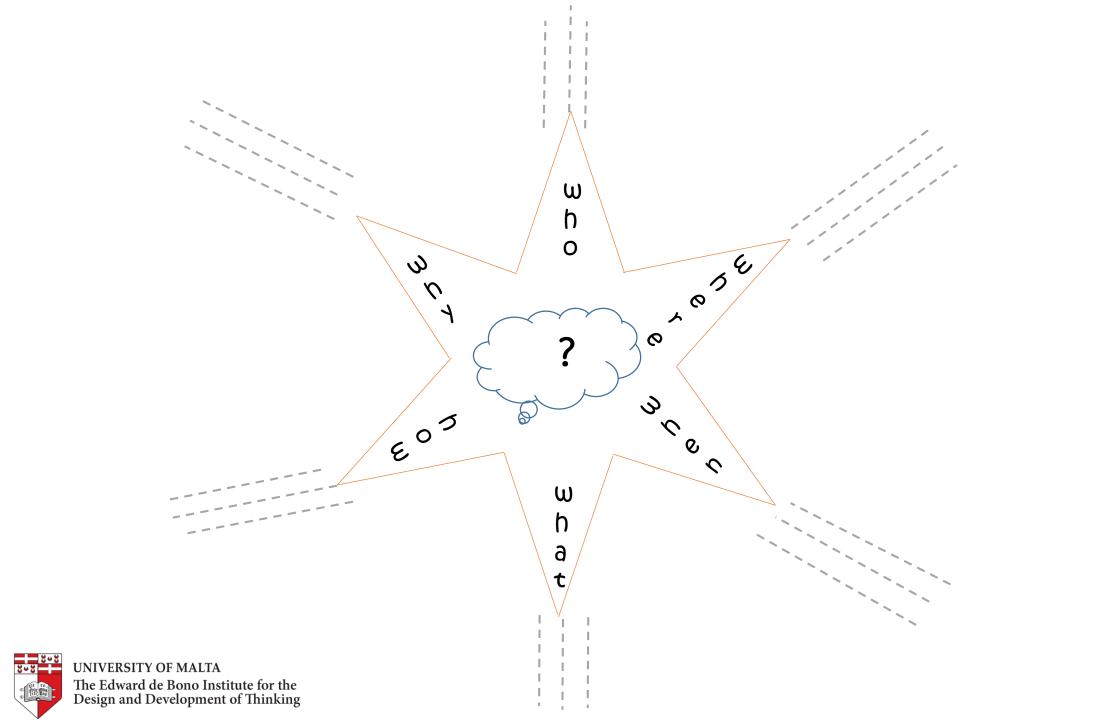
Ideas should be original, applicable in different contexts

# Starbursting

More details of this tool can be found on mindtools.com

# Starbursting

- Starbursting is a form of brainstorming that focuses on generating questions rather than answers.
- For example, a friend suggests starting a small business together.
  - One question you ask might be "What will we be selling?"
- But you need to go further than this to ensure that you thinking is complete:
  - "How can I start a business?", "Who has the expertise to help me with starting a business?" ....





# Using Starbursting

#### • Step 1

Take a large sheet of paper, draw a large six-pointed star in the middle, and write your idea, product or challenge in the centre.

#### Step 2

Write the words Who, What, Why, Where, When and How at the tip of each point of the star.

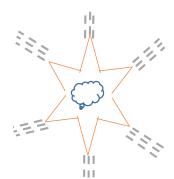
#### Step 3

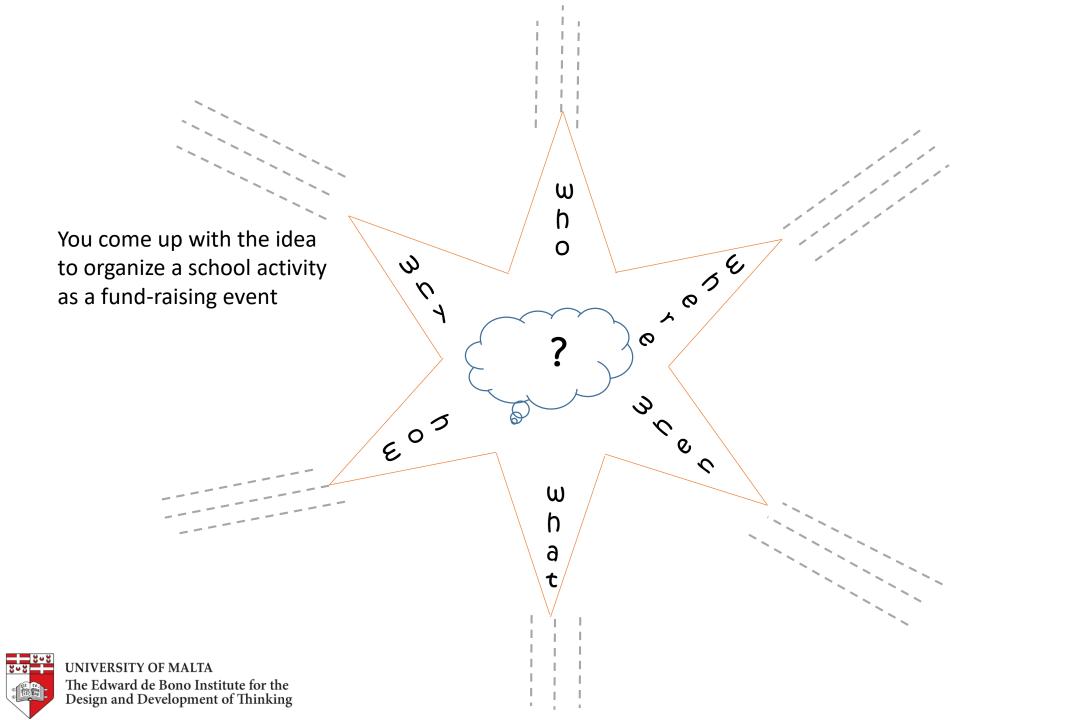
Brainstorm questions about the idea, problem or challenge starting with each of these words. The questions radiate out from the central star. Don't try to answer any of the questions as you go along. Instead, concentrate on thinking up as many questions as you can.

#### Step 4

Depending on the scope of the exercise, you may want to have further starbursting sessions to explore the answers to these initial questions further.









# Starbursting

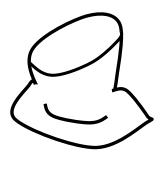
- In what situations can you use this tool?
  - At school
  - At home
  - With friends

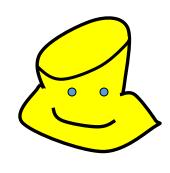
# Edward de Bono's Six Thinking Hats

An aid to decision making and problem solving.

# Six Thinking Hats

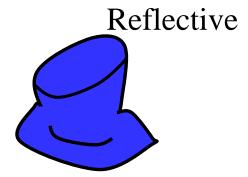






Informative

Constructive

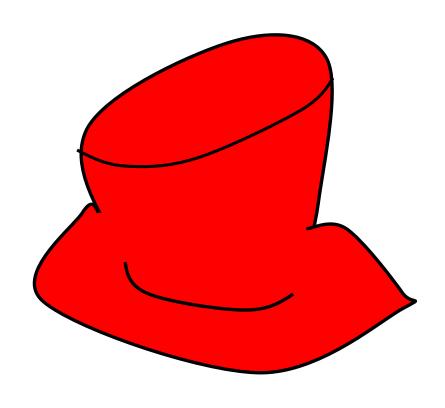






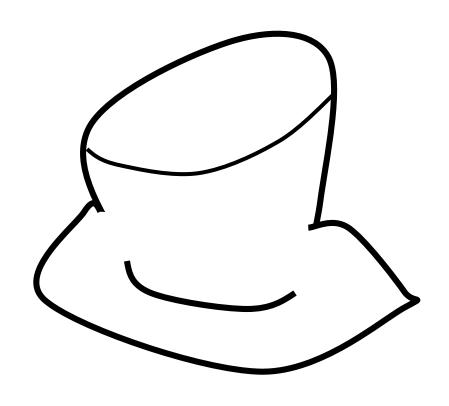


### The Red Hat



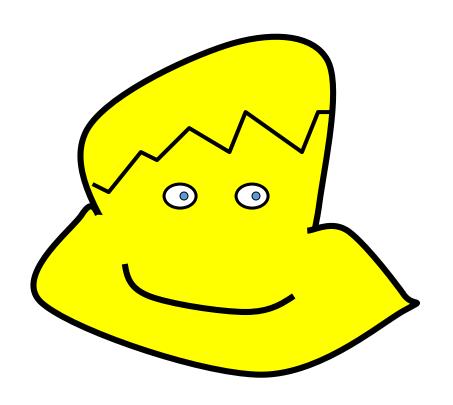
- What do you feel about the suggestion?
- What are your gut reactions?
- What intuitions do you have?
- Don't think too long or too hard.

### The White Hat



- The information seeking hat.
- What are the facts?
- What information is available? What is relevant?
- When wearing the white hat we are neutral in our thinking.

### The Yellow Hat



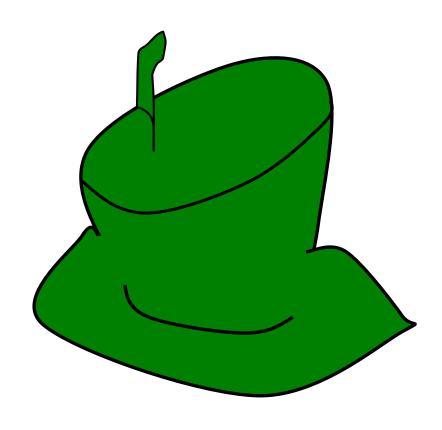
- The sunshine hat.
- It is positive and constructive.
- It is about effectiveness and getting a job done.
- What are the benefits, the advantages?

# The Black Hat



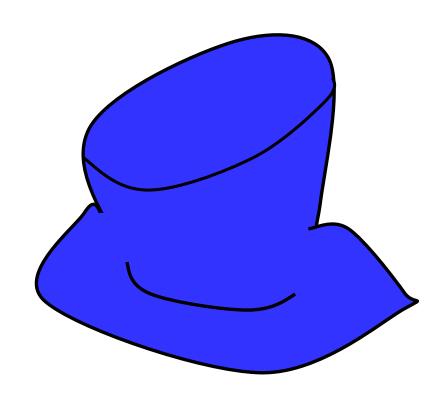
- The caution hat.
- In black hat the thinker points out errors or pitfalls.
- What are the risks or dangers involved?
- Identifies difficulties and problems.

# The Green Hat



- This is the creative mode of thinking.
- Green represents growth and movement.
- In green hat we look to new ideas and solutions.
- Lateral thinking wears a green hat.

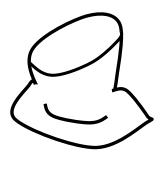
### The Blue Hat

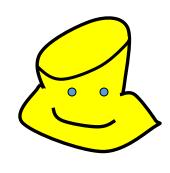


- The control hat, organising thinking itself.
- Sets the focus, calls for the use of other hats.
- Monitors and reflects on the thinking processes used.
- Blue is for planning.

# Six Thinking Hats

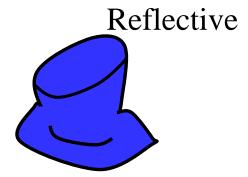






Informative

Constructive









# Lateral Thinking



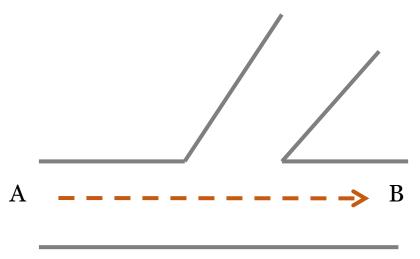
# Rather puzzlin'...

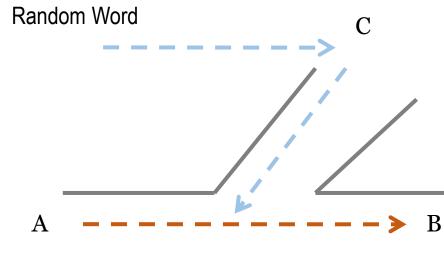
 A man rides into town on Friday. He stays three nights and leaves on Friday. How can you explain it?

# The Random Word

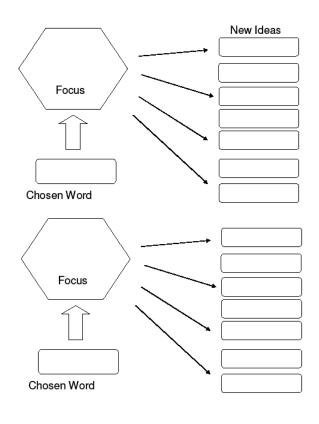
Lateral Thinking tool invented by Edward de Bono

# The Random Word technique





### How It Works:



- 1. Decide your focus/ objective.
- 2. Select a random word from a list.
- 3. Use that random word to get new ideas.

For more information refer to *Serious Creativity, Edward de Bono* 

1.Aeroplane	16.Electricity	31.Knife	46.Pyramid
2.Air	17.Elephant	32.Leg	47.Radar
3.Album	18.Flower	33.Library	48.Rock
4.Apple	19.Foot	34.Liquid	49.School
5.Balloon	20.Fork	35.Magnet	50.Skeleton
6.Banana	21.Game	36.Man	51.Slave
7.Bank	22.Garden	37.Map	52.Snail
8.Butterfly	23.Guitar	38.Milkshake	53.Teeth
9.Button	24.Hammer	39.Mouth	54.Tiger
10.Chisel	25.Hat	40.Nail	55.Triangle
11.Church	26.lce-cream	41.Navy	56.Typewriter
12.Circus	27.Insect	42.Needle	57.Umbrella
13.Desk	28.Jet fighter	43.Onion	58.Vacuum
14.Earth	29.Kaleidoscope	44.Post-office	59.Window
15.Egg	30.Kitchen	45.Prison	60.Worm

# Let's practice!

REMEMBER:
Suspend
Judgement!

- Get in groups of 4 or 5 max.
- Choose a number from 1 to 60 and check which is your random word.
- Generate ideas on the following challenge the Random word needs to be your stepping stone.

Come up with ideas that will help you cultivate a culture that promotes thinking in the classroom

# Conclusion