

Chapter 01: The Concept of Creativity

1. The most important thing to realize about creativity is that everyone possesses it.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. One definition of creativity describes it as the process of bringing something new into being.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

3. Convergent thinking usually results in many answers or solutions to a question or problem.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The creative process involves two parts: discovering and producing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. Research on creativity has shown that the best motivations for creativity are structure and organization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

6. An example of “Capital C” creativity is the invention of the light bulb.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. Creativity with older children involves greater emphasis on the criterion of original *thinking*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. Children enjoy creativity and benefit from it in many ways, including:

- a. developing their potential to follow directions.
- b. developing existing skills.
- c. learning to seek the right answer to a problem.
- d. developing their potential to think and developing new skills.

ANSWER: d

9. Some characteristics of creative children are that they are:

- a. easily discouraged and self-deprecatory.

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- b. compliant and conforming.
- c. rigid and unoriginal.
- d. stubborn, discontented, and self-satisfied.

ANSWER:

d

10. A creative behavior is an act that is:

- a. performed only once by an individual.
- b. valued only by the doer and not by others.
- c. original for the individual on a one-time basis.
- d. original for the individual and valued by that person or others.

ANSWER:

d

11. Teachers promote creativity when they help children:

- a. appreciate themselves for being able to follow rules.
- b. learn to judge and accept their own feelings.
- c. recognize that there is usually one best answer to a problem.
- d. realize that problems usually have an easy answer.

ANSWER:

b

12. One of the characteristics of a creative child is:

- a. willingness to take risks.
- b. needing companionship for enrichment.
- c. enjoying participation in general.
- d. accurately completing tasks.

ANSWER:

a

13. Teachers benefit from encouraging creativity in ways, such as:

- a. being able to use a more standardized curriculum.
- b. being able to learn how to recognize children for their unique skills.
- c. being able to plan fewer lessons.
- d. being able to manage learning problems more effectively.

ANSWER:

b

14. Mrs. White was very disappointed when James began to use his Popsicle sticks for a car ramp instead of using them to make the holiday picture frame she had planned. On the basis of information provided on creativity in your text, Mrs. White:

- a. should not plan activities using dangerous objects such as Popsicle sticks.
- b. has more concern for process than for product.
- c. need not be concerned as long as James is happy and busy.
- d. has more concern for product than for process and convergent thinking.

ANSWER:

d

15. Children are being creative when they are:

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- a. redefining situations, being adventurous, and solving problems.
- b. solving problems, being adventurous, and giving the correct answer.
- c. solving problems, redefining situations, and demonstrating flexibility.
- d. demonstrating flexibility, being rational, and solving problems.

ANSWER:

c

16. Frequent evaluation of a child's creativity:

- a. smothers originality.
- b. keeps a child on task.
- c. helps improve performance.
- d. smothers creativity, keeps a child on task, and helps improve performance.

ANSWER:

a

17. Learning the "way things are done" is an example of:

- a. convergent thinking and an important part of creativity.
- b. divergent thinking and an important part of creativity.
- c. a part of creativity involving discovery.
- d. a part of creativity involving process and discovery.

ANSWER:

a

18. Creativity with older children involves:

- a. the creation of ideas and products.
- b. the creation of products and solutions.
- c. the creation of original products and solutions.
- d. the creation of original ideas and products.

ANSWER:

c

19. An example of creativity is:

- a. making a puppet out of a new kind of paper.
- b. using paper for the first time to make bumps on a collage.
- c. using red color to draw a tree.
- d. using finger paint in artwork.

ANSWER:

b

20. Natural creative tendencies can be encouraged by helping children:

- a. feel joy in finding the easy answer to a problem.
- b. appreciate their socially acceptable characteristics.
- c. learn to judge others' artworks.
- d. feel joy in their creative productions and develop perseverance.

ANSWER:

d

21. A characteristic of a creative child is:

- a. possessing unlikable traits.

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- b. possessing many likable traits.
- c. being frustrating to work with.
- d. being frustrating yet a joy to work with.

ANSWER:

d

22. The most important thing to realize about creativity is that:

- a. it involves both convergent and divergent thinking.
- b. it is possessed by everyone in a certain amount.
- c. it involves many kinds of thought processes.
- d. it involves only convergent thinking.

ANSWER:

b

23. According to Paul Torrance, creativity:

- a. involves valuing and accepting undesirable as well as desirable behaviors.
- b. involves teachers' and students' attitudes.
- c. involves habits and environment.
- d. involves habitats.

ANSWER:

a

24. According to Torrance, one way to enhance creativity is to:

- a. read books.
- b. spend time with new friends.
- c. take a different route than usual to school.
- d. be flexible and accepting.

ANSWER:

d

25. According to Becky, one way to improve a school's creativity is to:

- a. help children realize that all problems have easy answers.
- b. help and reward older children for being creative frequently.
- c. help children develop socially acceptable traits.
- d. help children examine and accept their own feelings.

ANSWER:

d

26. The first part of the creative process is:

- a. testing.
- b. evaluating.
- c. using learned skills.
- d. discovery.

ANSWER:

d

27. Imagination is to creativity as:

- a. candy is to a candy shop.
- b. the motor is to an automobile.

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- c. a pencil is to a writing utensil.
- d. fan is to an air conditioner.

ANSWER: b

28. Human creativity has been present throughout history, beginning with:

- a. prehistoric culture.
- b. prehistoric cave paintings.
- c. prehistoric sculptures.
- d. prehistoric tools.

ANSWER: b

29. _____ usually results in multiple answers or solutions to a question or problem.

ANSWER: Divergent thinking

30. _____ results in a single answer or solution to a problem.

ANSWER: Convergent thinking

31. Counting the number of fish in an aquarium is an example of _____ thinking.

ANSWER: convergent

32. Thinking of all the uses for a brick is an example of _____ thinking.

ANSWER: divergent

33. With older children, the criteria of creativity involve more of an emphasis on _____ motivation.

ANSWER: intrinsic or internal

34. _____, a pioneer in the study of the creative process, suggests that creativity is the ability to produce something novel, something with the stamp of uniqueness on it.

ANSWER: Paul Torrance

35. Creation stories passed on by _____ and _____ groups reflect a creative desire.

ANSWER: religious, cultural
cultural, religious

36. List eight things that can be done for children to help them express natural creative tendencies.

ANSWER:

1. Help children accept change.
2. Help children realize that some problems have no easy answers.
3. Help children recognize that many problems have a number of possible answers.
4. Help children learn to judge and accept their own feelings.
5. Reward children for being creative.
6. Help children feel joy in their creative productions and in working through problems.
7. Help children appreciate themselves for being different.
8. Help children develop perseverance.

37. Children need knowledge and skills to be creative.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

38. Creativity is not necessary during reading time, circle time, and lunch time.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

39. Paul Torrance asserts that “creativity evolves from a knowledge base — without knowledge, there is no creation.”

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

40. An example of a knowledge base is familiarity with an item and its uses.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

41. The right hemisphere of the brain contains the ability to recognize and process nonverbal sounds.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

42. Experience has little effect on brain growth.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

43. Modifying the curriculum involves choosing the correct textbook for instruction.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

44. Encouraging older children’s creativity is the same as for young children.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

45. Divergent thinking questions encourage creativity.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

46. Teachers need not be concerned about motivating children to be creative, as children are naturally creative.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

47. Reinforcement is best handled through a system of visual rewards for work well done.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

48. To encourage creativity with older children, one must use tangible rewards.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

49. Positive acceptance is best achieved by a system of rewards and open demonstration of affection.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

50. Adults who work with young children are in a crucial position to foster each child's creativity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

51. A right-brained thinking style is also termed *hard thinking*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

52. Curriculum should complement:

- a. the materials and equipment in the room.
- b. the teacher's style and the children's age.
- c. the creativity and the overall learning environment.
- d. the children's temperament and play activity.

ANSWER: c

53. Basic knowledge and skills are:

- a. not necessary to express creative potential.
- b. a by-product of creative experiences.
- c. necessary to developing high-level creative thinking.
- d. a by-product of the existing knowledge base.

ANSWER: c

54. The role of exploration and play is central to the development of creativity:

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- a. at all ages.
- b. in the early years.
- c. in the middle school years.
- d. in infancy.

ANSWER:

a

55. To help transmit positive acceptance to children:

- a. let children figure out ways of doing things.
- b. encourage children to go at the pace of other students.
- c. let the children stay with what they are making until the specified time is over.
- d. help children figure out ways of doing things and allow them to go at their own pace.

ANSWER:

d

56. To encourage creativity with older children:

- a. set up competitive situations for children.
- b. monitor children's work as much as possible.
- c. give children limited choices.
- d. give children choices and avoid setting up competitive situations for them.

ANSWER:

d

57. Children's creative potential may be drawn out by asking questions that:

- a. use one sense only.
- b. come up with the best answer to please the teacher.
- c. make things better with imagination and divergent-thinking questions.
- d. are convergent-thinking questions.

ANSWER:

c

58. One way that teachers help children become unmotivated for the creative process is:

- a. to be sure they are rested and physically fit.
- b. to find out what naturally interests each child.
- c. to permit children to work with their friends.
- d. to focus on engagement and completion of a task.

ANSWER:

d

59. Research suggests that low levels of neural activity are an indicator of:

- a. creative ideation.
- b. exploration.
- c. new combination of thought.
- d. the "aha" moment.

ANSWER:

a

60. Research suggests that a robust and broadly accessible arts education is a key factor in:

- a. developing attitudes and skills that support academic success.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

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- b. developing knowledge and the curriculum that support academic success.
- c. developing friendships and creativity that support academic success.
- d. developing engagement and enthusiasm that support academic success.

ANSWER:

a