Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DR. GABIC and Problem Solving Test**

**True/False**

*Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_ | 1. | | DR. GABIC’s method of problem solving is ***completely*** different than | | | | | | | |
|  |  | the Scientific method of problem solving. | | | | | | | | |
| \_\_\_\_ | 2. | | A good positive **ATTITUDE** is everything! | | | | | | | |
| \_\_\_\_ | 3. | | When we make good decisions or choices we will get advice from | | | | | | | |
|  |  | someone that is **NOT** respected by the positive leaders. | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \_\_\_\_ | 4. | | A good employee does not **L**ie or **S**teal, nor do they tolerate those | | | | | | | |
|  |  | that do. | | | | | | | | |
| \_\_\_\_ | 5. | | According to Osborn’s Rules for brainstorming, the wilder, offbeat, | | | | | | | |
|  |  | and impractical ideas the better. | | | | | | | | |
| \_\_\_\_ | 6. | | In Osborn’s Rules for brainstorming, criticism is ruled out. | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |
| \_\_\_\_ | 7. | | When a teacher is correcting another student in class, it is | | | | | | | |
|  |  | inappropriate to laugh at them. | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  | | | |  | |  |
| \_\_\_\_ |  | 8. | We should get advice from someone who has lots of pride. | | | | | | | |
|  |  | |  | | | | |  | |  |
| \_\_\_\_ | 9. | | Honesty and integrity are important for you to be able to live a | | | | | | | |
|  |  | productive and successful life. | | | | | | | | |
| \_\_\_\_ | 10. | | When answering a writing prompt, your first sentence should make | | | | | | | |
|  |  | sure your TOPIC sentence matches the prompt. | | | | | | | | |

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 11. A good employee will make it to work every day:

1. none of these
2. on **T**ime (or early)
3. just in **T**ime
4. when they have **T**ime

\_\_\_\_12. When brainstorming, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is wanted.

1. all of these
2. quantity
3. none
4. a little

\_\_\_\_13. When solving personal problems we should get advice from:

1. neighborhood bum
2. someone trustworthy
3. anyone we know
4. does not matter

\_\_\_\_14. When brainstorming our ideas should be:

1. the younger the better
2. the older the better
3. the wilder the better
4. the slower the better

**Matching** (Continued on Next Page)

Match the explanations to the problem solving steps (numbers 15- 19) to the letters in the diagram on the next page. There are six steps to the problem solving sequence. Step #1 is “ **D**efine the problem” and it has been given to you. List the next five steps by placing the letter of the step in the blank next to the numbers 15-19. Remember, “DR. GABIC” is the acronym that we use to help us with problem solving*.*

\_\_\_\_15. Set the desired **R**esults and **G**oals

\_\_\_\_16. Come up with **A**lternative solutions (at least 3)

\_\_\_\_17. **I**mplement the solution

\_\_\_\_18. **C**ompare the results with the problem and **C**hange if necessary.

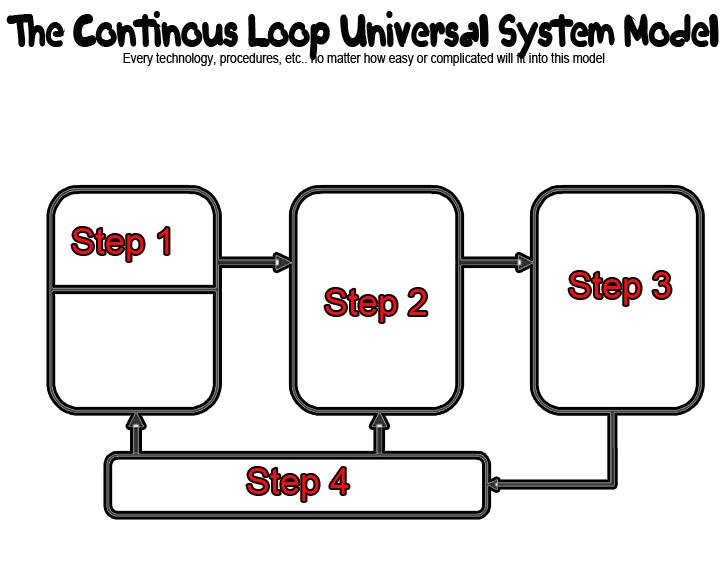
\_\_\_\_19. Choose the **B**est solution

Match the steps of the Universal System Model.

Step #1 is to **D**efine the problem clearly:



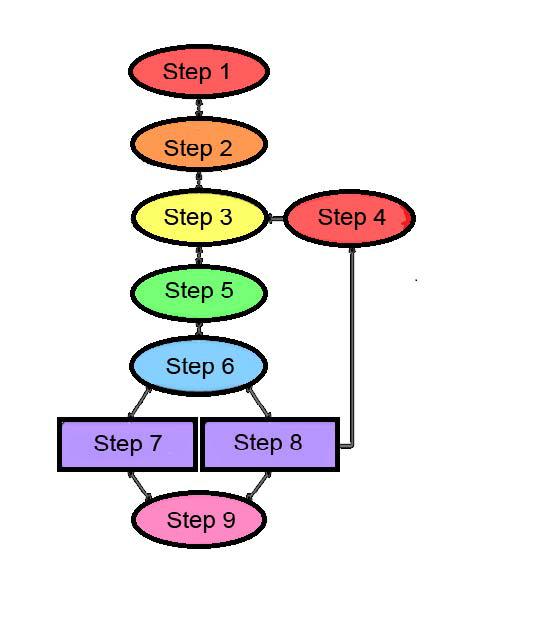
1. Step #2 is...
2. Step #3 is.... 
3. Step #4 is....
4. Step #5 is....
5. Step #6 is....



1. Input
2. Output
3. Process
4. Feedback

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_ | 20. | Step 1 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 21. | Step 2 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 22. | Step 3 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 23. | Step 4 |

Match the steps for the Scientific Problem Solving method



1. Ask a question
2. Do background research
3. Construct hypothesis
4. Think or try again
5. Test with an experiment
6. Analyze results or Draw conclusion
7. Hypothesis is TRUE
8. Hypothesis is False or partially true
9. Report results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_ | 24. | Step 1 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 25. | Step 2 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 26. | Step 3 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 27. | Step 4 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 28. | Step 5 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 29. | Step 6 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 30. | Step 7 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 31. | Step 8 |
| \_\_\_\_ | 32. | Step 9 |

There are six (6) steps to the Scientific Problem Solving Process.

Put them into the correct order

1. STATE the problem
2. FORM a hypothesis
3. TEST the hypothesis
4. COLLECT the data
5. ANALYZE the data
6. Draw CONCLUSION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_ | 33. | Step 1 is............ |
| \_\_\_\_ | 34. | Step 2 is............ |
| \_\_\_\_ | 35. | Step 3 is............ |
| \_\_\_\_ | 36. | Step 4 is............ |
| \_\_\_\_ | 37. | Step 5 is............ |
| \_\_\_\_ | 38. | Step 6 is............ |