RECOGNIZE

As soon as you can recognize something, you can use all the information you already have about it.

As soon as you recognize something, you may know what to do about it or at least you can use all you already know about it. So it is worth making an effort to see if the different information you have about something adds up to something you recognize.

OPERATION

Ask the question:

Do I recognize this?

If the answer is NO then you can do three things:

1. Try to get more information.
2. Make a guess and see if it fits.
3. Find a way of choosing between different possibilities.

PRACTICE

1. X is full of water and has a name.
2. X is red and has wheels but no one can get into it.
3. X is sometimes full and sometimes quite empty and you can usually read about it in the newspaper.

PRACTICE *(continued)*

4. X is when a very popular mechanical system fails to function properly but has not broken down in any way.
5. Form your own X situation.

☆ 6. Bits of information about three different situations are jumbled up below. Can you sort out and recognize the three situations?

- Works with scissors.
- Some people find the smell very strong.
- Needs electricity to work.
- Needs to be lit.
- Works well in the dark.
- Always makes a mess on the floor.

☆ 7. An automobile designer puts down the following notes on a piece of paper. Can you recognize each note? Which of the **CoRT 1** thinking tools fits each of the notes?

- Must get forty-five miles to the gallon.
- Remember pollution regulations in America.
- Will the underbody rust after two years?
- Who is going to buy this sort of car?
- Engine in front, or back, or middle, or even on roof?

☆ 8. The situations below have all been recognized as being one of the following: problem, planning, decision, more information required, design.

Which do you think applies to which, and what alternative choices are there?

- Boredom on a Saturday afternoon.
- Two boys cut classes from school to watch their favorite football team.
- An interviewer choosing a person for the job.
- Choosing a career.
- Building a new discotheque.

ANALYZE

In analysis, you divide something up into parts so that you can understand it better and also think about each part separately if you wish. A complete analysis looks at all the parts involved.

OPERATION

Ask the question:

How can I divide this up?

In fact there are two different ways of analyzing something.

1. Into true or original parts (o.p. analysis).
2. Into perceived parts (p.p. analysis). These parts arise from the way you choose to look at the thing.

Example: Analyze a bicycle

o.p. analysis – wheels, handlebars, brakes, frame, chain, pedals, saddle, lights, etc.

p.p. analysis – cost, appearance, comfort, safety, uniqueness, reliability, speed, etc.

PRACTICE

1. Divide "school" into original parts (o.p. analysis) and also perceived parts (p.p. analysis).
2. Do a p.p. analysis on "home."

PRACTICE *(continued)*

☆ 3. Which type of analysis would be most useful on each of the following:

a football team
a clown
an airport

☆ 4. Do an o.p. analysis on "poverty."

5. Do a p.p. analysis on rock tapes.

☆ 6. Three different people do the following three p.p. analyses on the same problem.

A. what a person is good at
what he or she likes doing
what is available

B. the money
the future prospects
security

C. what friends are doing
must not be boring
money must be good

What is the problem and who are the different people A, B and C?

☆ 7. The Wright brothers, who were the first to fly an airplane, analyzed the problem as follows:

- a power source (gasoline engine)
- a means of using the power source to move the plane (propeller)
- wings
- a tailplane for stability
- skids or wheels for taking off and landing

What else did they put into their analysis?

8. Do a p.p. analysis on human relations (why people get along with each other and why they do not).