**Chapter 2: Strategizing**

**Chapter revision questions**

1. What is, according to De Wit’s textbook, the main issue of strategic thinking?

A. The issue of strategic creativeness

B. **The issue of strategic reasoning**

C. The issue of strategy intuition

D. The issue of strategic cogitation.

2. De Wit distinguishes several levels of the strategic thinking process. Which of the following levels does the author NOT mention?

A. **Personal level**

B. Application level

C. Operating system level

D. Hardware level.

3. According to De Wit, which of the following elements of the strategic reasoning process is best described by the following question: “How should the problem be addressed”?

A Identifying

B. Diagnosing

C. **Conceiving**

D. Realizing

4. De Wit appoints three factors that cause the limitation to human cognitive abilities. Which of the following factors does the author NOT mention?

A. Limited information sensing ability

B. Limited information processing capacity

C. **Limited information receiving capacity**

D. Limited information storage capacity.

5. According to De Wit, if the rational thinking perspective is correct, what is the best preparation for strategic thinking?

A. **To be trained in the scientific tradition**

B. To be trained like a chess grand master

C. To be trained not to rely on routines and habits

D. To be trained to explicitly state one’s personal values and aspirations.

6. According to proponents of the holistic reasoning perspective, why can strategic problems not be tackled analytically?

A. Holistic thinking entraps the strategist in the current orthodoxy, allowing them to see the problem more clearly

B. Given the fact that people have bounded rationality, a better approach is to accept the limitation and adopt the holistic approach

C. Because strategic problems are ‘wicked’, they can easily and objectively be defined

D. **None of the above.**

7. According to De Wit, what do most strategists agree on, whether of analytic or holistic inclination, with regard to reasoning about strategic problems?

A. It can be decomposed into two basic elements of defining and solving

B. The process cannot be decomposed into elements

C. It can be decomposed into three elements of diagnosing, conceiving, and realizing

D. **It can be decomposed into four elements of identifying, diagnosing, conceiving, and realizing.**

8. According to De Wit, what is the major limitation of the analytic reasoning perspective?

A. It directs strategists to implement statistical methods in the real life situations

B. It forces strategists to break out of the prevailing paradigm

C. **It entraps strategists in consistent reasoning based on one prevailing paradigm**

D. It forces strategists to follow formal and fixed rules of reasoning.

9. According to proponents of the holistic reasoning perspective, what is essential for strategists?

A. **To generate new ways of understanding and doing**

B. To follow procedural rationality

C. To perceive strategy making as science

D. To identify strengths and weaknesses.

10. Which cultural factors will NOT favour a holistic reasoning perspective according to the textbook?

A. **Countries with a strong hierarchical culture**

B. Countries with a high level of individualism

C. Countries where people prefer to avoid uncertainty

D. Countries where science does not take a predominant position.