

**Fill in the blanks: Problems and solutions** Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the blanks using the words provided.

### Dilemmas

consequences	Odysseus	sea monsters
dilemma	opted	undesirable
evils	risk	

Traditionally, a \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation in which you have to choose between two \_\_\_\_\_ courses of action. That is to say, you are trying to choose the lesser of two \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the Greek hero \_\_\_\_\_ had to sail his ship between two \_\_\_\_\_. One monster would certainly kill a few of his men but not all of them. The other monster would either destroy the ship completely (killing everyone) or possibly let the ship pass unharmed. Odysseus \_\_\_\_\_ to allow some of his men to die rather than \_\_\_\_\_ all of his men dying. In modern usage, however, a dilemma has come to mean any difficult decision whether the \_\_\_\_\_ of that decision are bad or not.

### Identifying problems

biased	experts	multiple
case	gather	solutions
crisis	interviewing	underlying

When a \_\_\_\_\_ arises, it is important to identify the \_\_\_\_\_ causes before coming up with \_\_\_\_\_. To accomplish this, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ information. This may include \_\_\_\_\_ people or asking for assessments from \_\_\_\_\_. If that is the \_\_\_\_\_, it is important to use \_\_\_\_\_ sources of information because any one source may be \_\_\_\_\_.

### Coming up with solutions

brainstorm	matter	outside
evaluate	mind	perspective
ideas	mistake	potential

Once a problem has been identified, the next step is to \_\_\_\_\_ and come up with \_\_\_\_\_ solutions. When you brainstorm, you should write down on paper whatever \_\_\_\_\_ you come up with no \_\_\_\_\_ how bad the ideas may seem. You can cross them off later when you \_\_\_\_\_ your solutions. Many people make the \_\_\_\_\_ of trying to use the first solution that comes to \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, you should try to think up as many possible solutions as you can. Try to think \_\_\_\_\_ the box to come up with original solutions, and when you are done, ask others for advice to get some fresh \_\_\_\_\_.

## Evaluating solutions

come	effective	paper
consider	effort	sustainable
criteria	feasible	temporary

Once you have \_\_\_\_\_ up with solutions, you need some \_\_\_\_\_ to evaluate whether or not they are good solutions. Some solutions that look good on \_\_\_\_\_ are not \_\_\_\_\_ in reality. One thing to \_\_\_\_\_ is if a solution is cost \_\_\_\_\_. That is to say, is it really worth the money, time, and \_\_\_\_\_ needed to solve the problem that way? Another thing to consider is whether or not the solution is \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, will it solve the problem permanently, or is it just a \_\_\_\_\_ fix?

## Extreme measures

desperate	justifies	morally
fails	last	question
insurmountable	measures	risky

When problems seem \_\_\_\_\_, people may resort to extreme \_\_\_\_\_ to overcome them. When all else \_\_\_\_\_, people may end up doing things as a \_\_\_\_\_ resort that they wouldn't otherwise do. In a \_\_\_\_\_ gamble, they may try something \_\_\_\_\_. Or they may do something \_\_\_\_\_ reprehensible. One \_\_\_\_\_ to ask in these situations is whether or not the end \_\_\_\_\_ the means. That is to say, is it okay to do anything so long as it solves the problem?

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