



06 - VOCABULARY: DECIDING AND CHOOSING



- 1 - How do you **make a decision**? Do you make lists of **pros and cons** (*advantages and disadvantages*) and carefully **consider all the options**?
- 2 - ... or do you **trust your intuition** (*listen to your deep, instinctive feelings*) and then **make a choice** based on your feelings?
- 3 - If it's an especially **tough decision**, you might want to **ask for advice** from a good friend.
- 4 - After **discussing the issue in-depth** (*talking about it in a lot of detail*) and listening to your friend's suggestions, you can choose to either **take their advice** (*implement their advice*) or **ignore their advice**.
- 5 - When you make a decision very quickly, we call it a **snap decision**. That's somewhat similar to a **spur-of-the-moment decision** - a decision made spontaneously, without very much thinking or planning.
- 6 - If you do this, then you might need to **defend your decision** against people who believe it was an **arbitrary decision** (*one determined by chance or impulse, not by logic or principle*).
- 7 - Some people **remain undecided** because they're afraid to make a **costly mistake** (*a mistake with serious negative consequences*). In this case, **weighing the possible outcomes** (*analyzing the possible future results*) can be helpful.
- 8 - Other people are always questioning themselves and **having second thoughts** (*reconsidering, doubting your previous decision*) about the choices they've already made.
- 9 - Although it might seem attractive to **keep your options open** as long as possible, you run the risk of waiting so long that you end up **having no choice** (*being limited to only one course of action*).
- 10 - It's far better to develop **sound judgment** (*the intelligent ability to decide things*) so that you can make **wise decisions** (*good and smart decisions*) and be confident about them