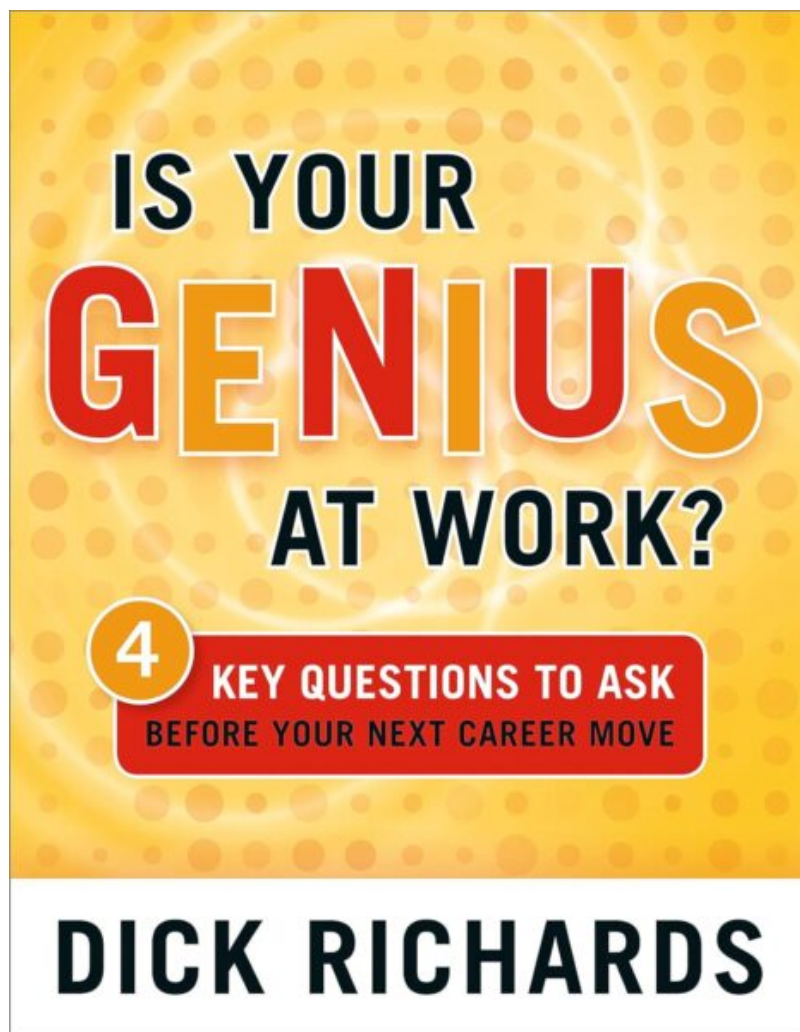


NOVEMBER 13, 2023 BY ADMIN

Protected: Is Your Genius at Work?



Strategic Next Actions

1. Continue to carry out the most empowering thought experiments (Involgize Capital).
2. Continue revealing to others the superior quality of divine stories and storytelling (Metu Neter).
3. Remember that a person's purpose is just a specific and external expression of their internal genius.
4. Complete a book review of 'Is Your Genius at Work?' for your knowledge databank.
5. Complete a book review of 'Is Your Genius at Work?' to make it another Involgize intellectual property asset.
6. Instruct others to read this book review before reading 'Is Your Genius at Work?' to accelerate their understanding of the text's strategic importance.
7. Continue synthesising knowledge and ideas to create Involgize intellectual property assets.
8. Combine 'Is Your Genius at Work?' with 'The One Thing,' 'Rework,' and 'Key Person of Influence.'
9. Continue to focus Involgize on targetting the smartest people in society or those seriously committed to mastering themselves.
10. Continue to break-down books chapter by chapter when carrying out book reviews.
11. Continue to take effective notes by first highlighting (bold) the relevant phrases within sentences or paragraphs.
12. Buy the book 'How to Take Smart Notes.'

Strategic Learning Points

1. Knowing what your Genius is is not scientific, it is storytelling! It requires a person to be influenced to tell this type of story to themselves. I would argue that if you are not going to tell yourself an empowering story, then what alternative story are you going to use? And it would make perfect strategic sense to tell yourself the most empowering story that you can, about yourself, because your thoughts will determine your future. Hence this is all a thought experiment.
2. In light of the above, I now realise, more than ever, that everything I have been doing is a storytelling thought experiment. Moreover, it is a very spiritual thing to do because spiritual stories are the most empowering, and they have been refined over time. Some would argue that they have a predictable format that cannot be beaten or bettered. So getting people to think about their genius is an indirect way of getting people to become more spiritual.
3. I did not previously appreciate the interlink between our genius and our purpose. One is in fact concerned with the other. Our purpose is just the specific external expression of our genius. So finding our purpose is as important as finding our genius. Ideally, a person will start the process of discovering their genius (point A), then Involgize will assist them to navigate the thing in the middle (the system), so that they can move towards fulfilling their purpose (point B) at lightening speed.
4. I would like this blog-post to introduce the entire subject of discovering your genius within a few pages, as the book is more than 200 pages long. After reviewing the text (above), it still seems to make no sense to reproduce the exercises within the book. Rather, it makes sense to refer a reader to the text to complete the relevant exercises. Or coach a client through the entire book if necessary. Therefore, it was extremely important for me to know exactly

what these relevant exercises were precisely, and have intimate knowledge about how the whole book has been structured.

5. This review reminded me that it is all about finding or discovering our purpose as opposed to the idea of creating one. And that discovering our purpose is like peeling back the layers of an onion. Currently, my purpose seems to be to assist the smartest people to know how to navigate this world of distractions and information overload, so that they can accelerate and optimise their process of mastering-self: start changing the world as soon as possible. I do this by mastering-myself, which requires me to, first, (1) find the best information. Then (2), break-down the knowledge in order for it to be applied quickly. Lastly, I (3) synthesise the information with any other ideas that can enhance its effectiveness and speed of application.
6. In light of the above, I would combine 'Is Your Genius at Work?' with other books such as 'The One Thing,' and 'Re-Work.' This is because 'The One Thing' is all about taking our knowledge of self and giving it practical everyday application like the 'Focus Question.' And 'Rework' is all about a person using their knowledge of self to create a unique business. We could further add 'The Key Person of Influence' in this mix also, as it provides an individual with even more detailed instructions of the steps they will need to carry out to develop themselves in business over the course of a few years.
7. This book argues that it's more difficult to discover your genius than it is to find out what's possible in the external world. This would support the argument that the sooner a person starts searching for their unique genius, the better. That's why some people can spend as much as five years discovering the right name for their genius.
8. The key to knowing that we have discovered our genius will be a feeling that

what we think it is will feel right, and it will provide us with inner peace.

9. Cleverly, this book sets us on a course of finding a name for our genius as a mechanism to be able to, actually, tap into our feelings. Because it is through our senses of something feeling right that we will be able to know what our genius really is.
10. I find it extremely intriguing, that in all the years of carrying out his work, the writer has never come across two people who have used the same words to describe their genius.
11. In essence, knowing what our genius is comes down to how much we know about ourselves (self-awareness). This is the reason why this book contains around 30 exercises that seeks to confront an individual (via questions) with knowledge from their own personal experiences.
12. The writer reveals to the reader that the idea of each of us having a genius derives from religious storytelling. Therefore, it is a story that enables a person to connect to their divinity. The result is that anybody (such as myself) who adopts and commits to this type of thought experiment throughout their life, will in-effect, be training themselves to develop their divinity (spiritual maturity). At a fundamental level, it promotes the realisation that our genius does not, actually, belong to us. Rather, it is something that must be discovered, then shared with others as a spiritual obligation or response-ability. Therefore, in the spirit of genuine gratitude, none of us should take any pride for finding it, because it is intended for a purpose bigger than ourselves.
13. Even during the process of naming our genius, we may need to peel back the different names that we come up with like layers of an onion. The top layers representing our external skills, abilities, interests, and so forth; until we get

to the core name that lay underneath every other layer.

14. Once we carry out the first step of finding the name for our genius, then we must complete the next step of assessing if, and how, we may be using our genius at work. By carrying out this assessment, it will inevitably clarify and expand our self-awareness of who we truly are and what our genius, actually, is. This makes the second step as important as the first.
15. We will know when we have found our purpose when we feel a sense of inspiration mixed with wonder and excitement (rightness) about our specific external actions. It is not a coincidence that this is the exactly the same approach we use to find our genius.
16. The point of Involgize is to assist the smartest people, or anybody who is seriously committed to change, to... (1) discover their genius as soon as possible in order to... (2) navigate the complex society with ease in the name of... (3) progressing their purpose immediately.

Key Strategic Paragraphs and Sentences from the Chapters of 'Is Your Genius at Work?'

Preface

“If you want your work and career to resonate with your natural power and your purpose, you need to find a match between what is out there in the world of possibility and what is within you. Your genius is at the core of what is within you. I hope to help you understand that core.”

“Because the world of possibility is transparent, we can find what is out there without much effort. **The more difficult task is determining what is within you. This book makes that task easier.**”

“I have focused on helping you recognize your genius in this book and, for the most part, tried to avoid repeating what others have already said. But because **genius and purpose are so tightly linked**, Chapter 7 contains a summary of how modern thinkers have approached the question of purpose and offers suggestions on detecting yours.”

Chapter 1: Answer Four Key Questions

“**YOU HAVE A GENIUS** that is **inevitably linked to your work and career. Everyone does.** And **each person’s genius is unique.** Your genius can be thought of in a practical way: as **the exceptional power that comes most naturally to you**, as the process you undertake so spontaneously and easily that you do not notice it, and as the business in which you are engaged as a person. It can also be thought of in a mystical way: as **the energy of your soul and as an answer to the question of why you exist within the human community.** Your genius has been a **source of success and satisfaction in work** that you have done in the past, and it will be **the source of success and satisfaction in your future work.** It is a major factor in **determining why some situations feel just right, while others feel just awful.**”

“Their answers validate the idea that **recognizing your genius can be a turning point in your life.**”

“To summarize what I know from my own experience, and from what I have heard

from other people, there are at least **six significant advantages to recognizing your genius.**

First, you gain a **stronger sense of identity.**”

“Second, recognizing your genius grants you a **clearer sense of direction.**”

“Third, those who have recognized their geniuses often report that they **feel increased confidence.**”

“Fourth, when you recognize your genius, you will also have **the language to communicate the value you can add to the opportunities you pursue.**”

“Fifth, you are likely to **experience satisfaction and productivity in your work** when you recognize your genius and choose work that engages it.”

“Finally, there is a sense of personal harmony that arises when your genius is aligned with your everyday activities. One man said about recognizing his genius, “This knowledge **provides a kind of inner peace.**”

FOUR KEY QUESTIONS

1. What is your genius?
2. Is your genius at work?
3. What is your purpose?
4. Is your genius on purpose?

“There is a firm **rule** about helping someone to recognize his or her genius, and

this rule stipulates that **the person is the only expert on his or her genius**. I may offer guesses, observations, experience, and this special kind of listening, but the person, in this case, Francine, is the only authority, the only one who can really know.”

“Better yet, you will also be prepared to actively seek work that is fulfilling, that enables you to be most effective and productive, and that allows you to make the contribution that only you can make.”

THE ELUSIVE GENIUS

“The process of recognizing your genius is not usually as simple or as quick as it was for Francine. Some people are able to recognize their geniuses almost immediately after hearing about the idea, but this is very rare.”

“**Genius is elusive because we** generally do not consider that we have a genius at all, or we **ignore it or are not used to thinking about it**. It also is **not quantifiable**, and its **uniqueness implies that it will not be found with any single questionnaire**. Francine was able to name and recognize her genius rather quickly because she is practiced at self-examination and because she had a sense of the concept before our conversation.”

“Even if you think you already have the right name for your genius, read the following chapters and do the exercises. You will **probably** discover that **you need to refine or completely alter the name you now think is right**. There is **no single magic formula for recognizing your genius**, only general guidelines and approaches to help you reach the point at which your genius becomes obvious to you.”

Chapter 2: Recognize Your Genius

THE FELT SENSE

“Although finding a name for your genius is important, the **more important outcome of the naming process is developing a felt sense of your genius.**”

“Finding **a name is a device for developing that sense.**”

“You will know that you have **found the correct name** to describe your genius **when the arrival of the name in your mind is accompanied by the felt sense of its rightness.**”

TRYING IT ON

“If you have an idea of what your genius might be, write its name in the name tag here. Do not worry about being “right.”

A THOUGHT EXPERIMENT

“1. **You do have a genius.** I can offer **no scientific proof** that you have a genius. I have **only my experience and the experiences of the many others** who have found their geniuses. You will either prove or fail to prove to yourself that you have a genius. The only way to do that is to **become involved in this thought experiment.** In other words, suspend any disbelief, keep reading, and do the exercises in this book.”

“2. **You have only one genius.** At some point in the thought experiment, you may come to believe that you have two or more geniuses. **A condition of the experiment is that you have only one.** This condition is important as **it forces you**

to think more deeply about yourself.”

“3. **Your genius has been with you for your entire life.** Your genius is not a transient or a temporary thing. It has **always been with you. It is natural to your being.** When you recognize your genius, you will see that **you engaged it even as a small child.** Joyce, who calls her genius Digging Deeper, said, “My genius gets up in the morning before I do.”

4.

5. **Your genius is a positive force.** If you arrive at a name for your genius that **feels negative to you, it does not describe your genius.**

6. **Your genius is not what you wish it would be; it is what it is.** Be certain that the name you choose truly describes your genius and not what you think it should be or what you think might sound good to others.

7. **Your name for your genius should contain one gerund and one noun.** A gerund is a verb that ends with the suffix ing. Use a **gerund in the name for your genius in order to indicate that the action expressed by the word is always in progress.**

Your genius is **not an event, goal, or outcome but a process.** It is not static but ongoing. You can see how a gerund functions in the examples above: Surveying the Landscape, Digging Deeper, Taking Care.

8.

AHA!

“The moment of **recognizing your genius** will be an Aha! experience—**a sudden and powerful flash of insight about yourself.”**

“I have watched many people recognize their geniuses. Almost always, when they have it right, they know it, and I can see that they know it. **A look of recognition and pleasure spreads across their faces.** Watch for that feeling. When you experience it, you will know that you have gotten it right.”

Chapter 3: Notice Yourself

“Recognizing your genius is mostly **a matter of gathering pertinent information about yourself and then working with the information in a way that yields a name** for your genius (Loc 516).”

“The first field of information in which to search for your genius is noticing what you do when you are not noticing what you do (Loc 521).”

Imagine that the information you have collected about yourself lies on the outer layers of an onion and that your genius lies at the center. • Find the common denominator in all of the information. • Discover the shared thread of intent that lies beneath all of the information (Loc 545).

“Use Exercise 2 to examine your skills, talents, behavior, accomplishments, interests, and creations for clues to your genius (see page 120) (Loc 570).”

“Use Exercise 3 to begin noticing what you do when you are not noticing what you do (see page 122). **FOUR WARNINGS!** (Loc 657).”

Chapter 4: Find the Face of Genius

“It also validates the idea that **something beyond our rational understanding**, and **outside the experience and skills catalogued in our résumés**, functions as **the seed of our individual greatness**. I refer to that something as your genius (Loc 713).”

“In this chapter, I describe how my image of genius emerged over the twenty years I have been studying... (Loc 720).”

“Rather, I want to describe the essential characteristics of genius (Loc 722).”

“By doing so, I hope to enable you to construct an image of genius that seems true to you, or to find the concept as it exists in your own spiritual or cultural tradition (Loc 722).”

“**Genius is a gift from the divine. • Genius acts as an intermediary between the divine and the everyday. • The purpose of genius is to serve others. • Each person’s genius is unique. • Genius comes naturally. • Genius is a source of protection and guidance. • It is dangerous to abandon or ignore your genius** (Loc 736).”

“Although I now prefer to call it “genius,” I still find the notion of Core Process useful. It evokes the idea that **genius resides at my core, at the very center of who I am**. It also recognizes genius as an ongoing process rather than a result (Loc 750).”

“The notion of genius as a divine gift echoes everywhere genius is present (Loc 768).”

“**Your genius**, then, **is your link to the divine** (Loc 791).”

“I refer to “your genius” throughout this book, but it is merely a linguistic

convenience. There is a **sense of genius** in which **it is not yours at all but belongs to everyone else** (Loc 795).”

“And so it seems that **your genius is not yours after all**, and that you have, perhaps, not just the option of recognizing **your special treasure**, but **an obligation to discover it and direct it to the common good**. Your genius is **your unique way of making a beneficial difference in the world** (Loc 812).”

“Your genius is **a gift from the divine that acts as an intermediary between the divine, the soul, and the body** and is the source of your positive contribution to the world. It is also unique to you (Loc 814).”

“The unique talent—your genius—described by Chopra also comes to you quite naturally (Loc 823).”

“This natural quality of genius is what makes it so difficult to recognize. We take it for granted. We don’t notice it. This is why we struggle to recognize it. It is also why recognizing your genius is so significant for your work and career: wouldn’t it be great to be at work and do what comes naturally to you? (Loc 829).”

“... you as closely as possible to keep you on the path of your purpose, speaking to you through your inspiration, your dreams, and your instincts.” (Loc 839).”

“Use Exercise 4 to examine your understanding of the term genius (see page 124) (Loc 851).”

“It is not your soul, but the energy of your soul. It is not out there somewhere in the future, but present now. It has always been with you and will always be with you. **It will not change, though your understanding of it may grow** (Loc 861).”

Chapter 5: Harvest Your Experience

“IN CHAPTER 4, we took a break from the work of helping you recognize your genius in order to deepen our understanding of the very idea that you do, indeed, have a genius (Loc 869).”

“In this chapter, we will return to helping you recognize your genius by finding a name for it (Loc 870).”

“.. to search for your genius: Notice what you do when you are not noticing what you do (Loc 871).”

“Certain aspects of **your past are also fertile fields of experience** (Loc 872).”

“You may find your genius in any or all of the following fields of past experience (Loc 873):

“• **Refute your disrepute.** When your genius is perceived by others as inconvenient or annoying, they often pin **negative labels on you**, such as “unable to commit,” “flighty,” “bossy,” “distant,” and so on. These **labels are your disrepute and offer clues to your genius** (Loc 874).”

“**Follow your frustration.** Often, when your conscious plans or unconscious agendas seem to be defeated, your genius is being frustrated. **Following frustration to its source may reveal your genius** (Loc 876).”

“**Examine your elation.** Sometimes, **elation is a sign that the intent of your genius has been realized** (Loc 878).”

“**Observe what you offer.** Your genius is a gift in two ways: it is a gift to you and

your gift to others. **Clues to your genius can be found in the help you offer others** (Loc 879).”

“• **Look into your interests.** Those **activities in which you engage mostly for pleasure**, whether or not other people are involved, are **often the most potent clues to your genius** (Loc 880).”

“• **Study your success.** Your **success is often the result of doing what comes naturally to you.** You will **gain clues** to your genius **by examining what you brought to situations in which you were successful** (Loc 882).”

“• **Investigate compelling images.** The **paintings, photographs, sculptures, and other representations of reality** to which you are attracted may be echoes of your **genius** (Loc 883).”

“This is not a complete list; you may find your genius elsewhere. It does, however, describe fields in which your genius is likely to be found (Loc 885).”

“**You will enter a field of experience by reading, doing the suggested exercises, and generating information about yourself.** Then, **you will begin to associate different pieces of information that seem somehow to fit together.** This **should happen spontaneously** and also **while you are doing the exercises.** Finally, you will look **beneath the information** to find **your genius** (Loc 887).”

“Use Exercise 5 to refute your disrepute for clues to your genius (see page 125) (Loc 940).”

““What about me is being frustrated?” Neil could see his genius—Exploring Pathways (Loc 959).”

“Use Exercise 6 to follow your frustration for clues to your genius. (see page 126)

(Loc 971).”

“Use Exercise 7 to examine your relation for clues to your genius (Loc 980).”

“Use Exercise 8 to observe what you offer for clues to your genius (Loc 989).”

“Your genius is present in **activities that you do solely for yourself**, even when other people are not involved. You can find **clues to your genius** in such activities by **inspecting your intentions** (Loc 999).”

“I asked him to tell me about **activities** that he **enjoys**, that seem to **come naturally** to him, and that **bring him a sense of success**. Your **genius is likely to be very active in activities that meet those three criteria** (Loc 1005).”

“**Gestures often provide clues to genius**, as if the **genius is expressing itself through the body**. I asked Derek to perform the gesture repeatedly until he could put words to it (Loc 1010).”

“Use Exercise 9 to look into your interests for clues to your genius (Loc 1018).”

“Use Exercise 10 to study your success for clues to your genius (Loc 1028).”

“Images that compel are potent gateways to your genius because genius lies closer to the soul, which transacts its business in images, than to the mind, which deals in words and thoughts (Loc 1036).”

“Use Exercise 11 to investigate compelling images for clues to your genius (see page 134) (Loc 1038).”

“As you seek a name for your genius, trust those seemingly extraneous thoughts long enough to find out what they mean. Ask, “What does this thought have to do

with my genius?” These thoughts will most likely come to you during a break in the conscious work of discovering a name (Loc 1051).”

“Exercises 12 and 13 also contain strategies for recognizing your genius (see pages 136 and 138) (Loc 1054).”

“Alberto’s experience is a good example of how getting away from the conscious work of naming your genius can be productive (Loc 1055).”

“The methods that have been described thus far, and those in the exercises at the back of this book, are not always sure paths to recognizing your genius (Loc 1060).”

Chapter 6: Pursue the Blinding Flash

“The second significant aspect of Tia’s experience is that the name Taking Care was not the first name she thought of for her genius. This is often the case. As explained earlier, the **process of naming your genius is like peeling an onion** (Loc 1093).

“The **outer layers usually consist of skills, talents, interests, or abilities you developed to give a voice to your genius** (Loc 1094).

“Deeper, you will probably find a name and then want to think about alternatives or peel the onion further (Loc 1101).

“**Alicia’s five-year exploration of her genius is not unusual.** Many people find a name that fits and keep it (Loc 1141).

“Ann was correct. It seems like it shouldn’t be hard, but often it is. Although naming

your genius simply means recognizing a natural aspect of yourself, it can be a challenge (Loc 1163).

“I invited him to peel the onion further. “We are all in some way problem solvers,” I told him. “I wonder what is unique about your way of solving problems. I also wonder if that uniqueness doesn’t enact itself in your life in other ways besides problem solving” (Loc 1250).”

“IS YOUR GENIUS AT WORK? **Up to this point, I have focused on approaches and strategies that will help you answer** the first of the four key questions: **What is your genius? Now** I will focus briefly on **the second question: Is your genius at work?** (Loc 1267).”

“Use Exercises 14 and 15 to examine the degree to which your genius is at work in your current job (see pages 142 and 144) (Loc 1269).”

“Use Exercise 16 to describe how you add value to work that you pursue (see page 146) (Loc 1281).”

“So it is quite likely that after recognizing your genius, you will have an immediate answer to the question “Is your genius at work?” (Loc 1283).”

“Use Exercise 17 to discover the conditions under which your genius thrives (see page 147) (Loc 1289).”

Chapter 7: Detect Your Purpose

“We have **reached the point of asking the third of the four key questions** that were posed in Chapter 1: What is your purpose? (Loc 1309).”

“What is the message you want your life to proclaim?”² Deepak Chopra suggested that we ask ourselves how we are best suited to serve humanity (Loc 1312).”

“Your aim. Your reason for being. Your reason for getting up in the morning (Loc 1318).”

“1. Your purpose is not to be invented. It is, rather, to be discovered or detected (Loc 1320).”

“2. Your purpose is directed outward. Your purpose is a specific external expression of your genius. It infuses your activities in the world and is not solely within yourself or for yourself. **Your genius is your gift to the world, and your purpose is a specific, unique, and tangible way in which the gift is given (Loc 1328).”**

“You pursue it because you must. Purpose may also be thought of as a divine compulsion (Loc 1343).”

“3. If you know your purpose, you can be more intentional and effective in fulfilling it (Loc 1343).”

“4. Purpose gives focus to a life. Purpose directs your decisions about what to do, when to do it, where to live, with whom to associate, and what to turn away from (Loc 1349).”

Was Azzopardi’s genius Looking Beyond? (Loc 1407).”

“Most calls are not as vivid or as direct as Azzopardi’s. We must make ourselves available to compelling insights, never knowing when or where they will arise, or even how to make them arise. The source of insight is intuition, a particularly

elusive quality and one not amenable to the promptings of planning, analysis, or even rational thought (Loc 1412).”

“It appears that there **are at least seven such places**. Much **like the fields of experience** you explored while recognizing your genius, they bear exploration because **they might contain important clues**: • **Strong emotions** • **What other people ask of you** • **Unexpected experiences and turning points** • **Your suffering** • **Meditation and prayer** • **Family history** • **Recurring ideas** (Loc 1416).”

“Use Exercise 18 to explore strong emotions for clues to your purpose (see page 150) (Loc 1423).”

“Use Exercise 19 to find clues to your purpose by exploring what others ask of you (see page 151) (Loc 1434).”

“Use Exercise 20 to explore unexpected experiences and turning points for clues to... (Loc 1439).”

“Use Exercise 21 to explore your suffering for clues to your purpose (see page 155) (Loc 1453).”

“Use Exercise 22 to explore meditation and prayer for clues to your purpose (see page 156) (Loc 1461).”

“Use Exercise 23 to explore your family history for clues to your purpose (see page 157) (Loc 1483).”

“Use Exercise 24 to explore recurring ideas for clues to your purpose (see page 158) (Loc 1496).”

“GETTING IT As you search for your purpose, the question in your mind is the

same as the one you asked about genius: How will I know when I have gotten it right? And the answer is the same: **When you have gotten it right, you will know it is right. You will experience an Aha! and a felt sense of rightness** (Loc 1503).”

“Use Exercises 25 and 26 to explore potential additional clues to your purpose (see pages 159 and 160) (Loc 1506).”

Chapter 8: Tune Your Self

“One responsibility is to recognize and nurture your genius. Another is to detect and act on your purpose. The third is to tune your self as the instrument that focuses your genius outward and in unswerving support of your purpose (Loc 1523).”

“Use Exercise 27 to examine tendencies that facilitate or hinder you in bringing your genius to your purpose (see page 162) (Loc 1525).”

“... isn’t enough to recognize your genius and detect your purpose. There is also all of that muddled stuff in the middle, matters about which people such as psychiatrists, psychologists, philosophers, counselors, educators, clergymen, theologians, and sages have talked, written, and argued for centuries (Loc 1537).”

“Use Exercise 28 to examine the internal conflicts that produce blame (see page 163) (Loc 1608).”

“Use Exercise 29 to begin improving your awareness (see page 164) (Loc 1640).”

“Use Exercise 30 to determine who supports your genius and purpose (see page

165) (Loc 1664).”

“Use Exercise 31 to examine your courage (see page 166) (Loc 1688).”

“Use Exercise 32 to summarize what you have learned about your genius, purpose, and self, and to plan your next steps (see page 168) (Loc 1703).”

Exercises for Answering the Four Key Questions

“Do not expect that any one exercise will provide you with all of the information you need (Loc 1712).”

“What is your genius? Exercises 1–13 will help you recognize your genius and reach your own understanding of the meaning of the concept. Most of the exercises are intended to help you generate words that might describe your genius. At the end of these exercises, you will be asked to test the resulting words to see if they do indeed describe your genius. You will be asked repeatedly to test these words because I cannot predict which exercise, if any, will lead directly to the right name for your genius(Loc 1719).”

“Is your genius at work? Use Exercises 14–17 after you have come to recognize your genius. They will help you discover which aspects of your current work engage your genius and which aspects do not and explore what you can do to change the situation (Loc 1723).”

“What is your purpose? Exercises 18–26 will help you examine the different fields of experience in which clues to your purpose might be found. As with the exercises that help you recognize your genius, I cannot predict which of these exercises, if any, will lead directly to understanding your purpose (Loc 1725).”

“Is your genius on purpose? Use Exercises 27–31 after you have recognized your genius and detected your purpose. They will help you examine aspects of your self that facilitate or hinder bringing your genius and purpose to your work (Loc 1728).”

“Summarize. Use Exercise 32 to help you summarize what you have learned (Loc 1730).”

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