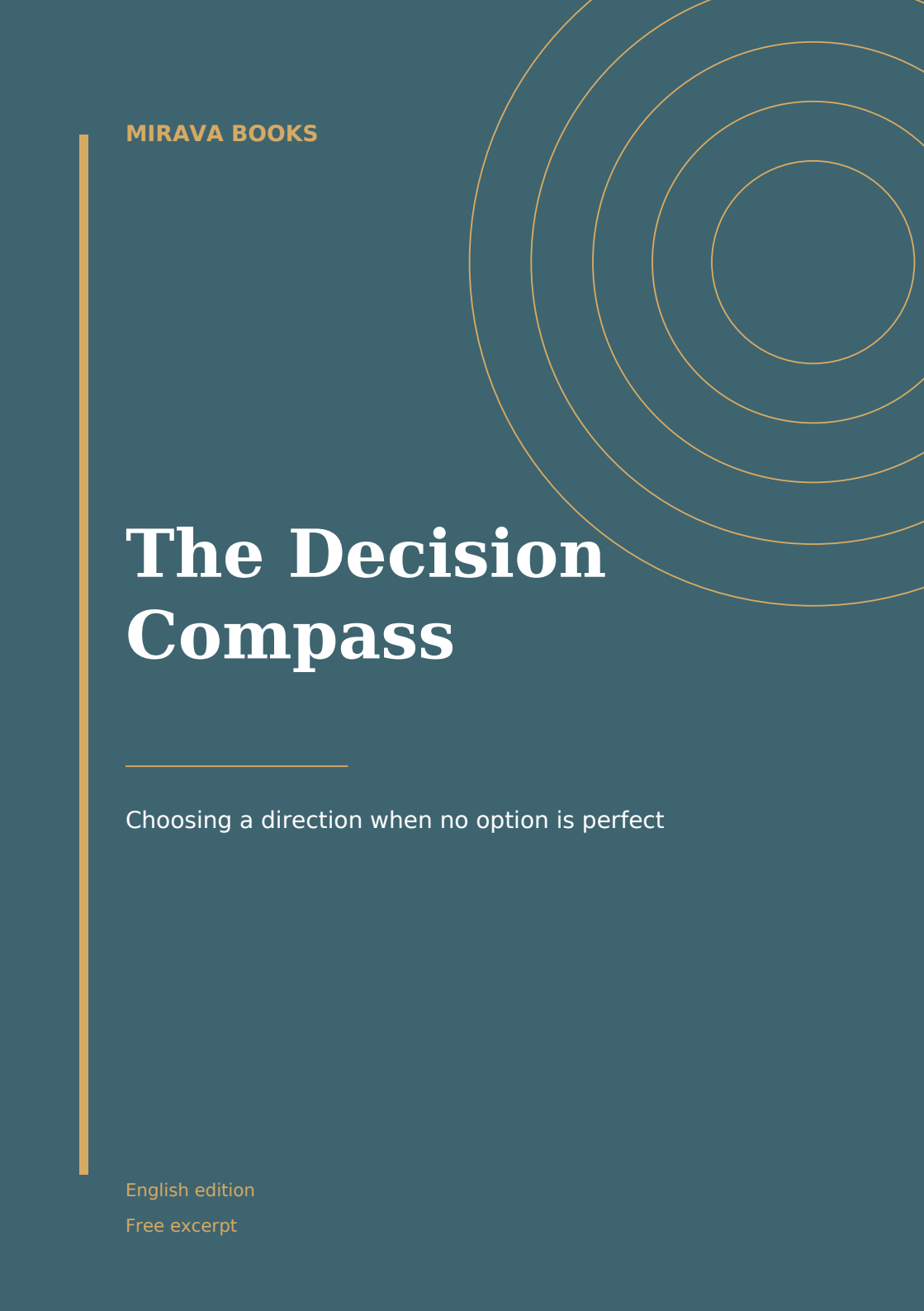




MIRAVA BOOKS

The Decision Compass

Choosing a direction when no option is perfect

English edition

Free excerpt

The Decision Compass

Choosing a direction when no option is perfect

English edition · Revised edition · October 2026

This guide is for everyday decisions about study, work, relocation and personal projects. Choose one actual question and carry it through the chapters so the exercises form a clear decision record. The examples are fictional; the text was prepared with the help of artificial intelligence. This method cannot guarantee the best outcome or replace current official information and qualified help in legal, medical and financial matters. Teenagers need appropriate adult support for important choices. Independence does not require carrying every responsibility alone.

MIRAVA · Text and translation prepared with AI assistance.

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Decisions and predictions

A school-leaver compares two programmes, searching for one that will “definitely make me happy”. That promise cannot be verified. Content, language, schedule, entry conditions and actual cost can be checked. A decision selects actions from what is available now; a prediction anticipates the future. Consider both without presenting an advertising hope as a confirmed fact.

State the question in one sentence: “Which programme can I choose for the next study period?” Identify who decides and who is affected. If options are unclear, first name the needed change. “Find practical learning” is wider than “buy this course or not” and reveals alternatives. Add a deadline checked with the responsible source rather than anxiety or an advertising countdown.

Separate known, assumed and unknown information. Known facts have suitable confirmation; assumptions need checking; unknowns may remain uncertain. Gather information capable of changing the choice. Ten similar reviews cannot replace a scheduling answer if timing determines access. Identify uncertainty you can accept and missing information that prevents a decision.

Practice: record the question, deadline and three decisive facts, with sources and dates. Label one prediction “possibly” or “I expect”, separating it from programme conditions. Keep the record to assess reasoning against information available then. A favourable outcome does not prove a risky process was reasonable; an unpleasant outcome does not automatically make a prepared decision foolish.

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