

**Chapter 1 : Review: The Opportunist by Tarryn Fisher - Little Red Riding Hood**

*The Opportunist was both a breath of fresh air and a sucker punch to the gut. 5+ stars!! I loved every single word and yet few books have ever made me so incredibly frustrated. It was a phenomenally well-crafted, multilayered story about complex, flawed characters.*

Definitions[ edit ] Opportunism is the conscious policy and practice of taking selfish advantage of circumstances. Opportunism is sometimes defined as the ability to capitalize on the mistakes of others: For the sake of doing something that will work, or that successfully solves the problem, a previously agreed principle is knowingly compromised or disregarded - with the justification that alternative actions would, overall, have a worse effect. In choosing or seizing opportunities, human opportunism is most likely to occur where: People can make the most gains for themselves at the least cost to themselves. Relevant internal or external controls on their behaviour are absent. People are pressured to choose and act. Criticism of opportunism usually refers to a situation where beliefs and principles are tested or challenged. Human opportunism should not be confused with "seeking opportunities" as such, or "making use of opportunities when they arise". Opportunism refers rather to a specific way of responding to opportunities, which involves the element of self-interestedness plus disregard for relevant ethical principles, or for intended or previously agreed goals, or for the shared concerns of a group. According to this redefinition, "opportunism" is a euphemism for "entrepreneurship".

Etymology[ edit ] In the early 19th century, the term "opportunist" as noun or adjective was already known and used in several European languages, but initially it rarely referred to political processes or to a political tendency. The English term "opportunism" is possibly borrowed originally from the Italian expression *opportunismo*. However, it is more likely that the English expression was directly borrowed from the French term, when it began to refer specifically to the opportunist Republicans , since the term first entered the English language in the early s.

Moral connotations[ edit ] As a style of human behaviour, opportunism has the connotation of a lack of integrity , or doing something that is out of character inconsistent. The underlying thought is that the price of the unrestrained pursuit of selfishness is behavioural inconsistency. Thus, opportunism involves compromising some or other principle normally upheld. Thus, the British Conservative statesman Stanley Baldwin is supposed to have quipped: It can also be viewed as a striving to realize or express certain principles. However, the moral dilemma implied by opportunism concerns the conflict of self-interest with the interests of others, or with following a principle: Thus, substantively, opportunism refers to someone who acts on opportunities in a self-interested, biased or one-sided manner that conflicts or contrasts in some way with a more general rule, law, norm, or principle. The fact that the self-interested action evokes this conflict, often implies that the tendency to use opportunities to advantage is excessive or improper, the corollary being a deficiency of character or at least a lack of propriety. Moralists may have a distaste for opportunism, insofar as opportunism implies the violation of a moral principle. It is often difficult for an outsider to understand why an action or an idea is or is not "opportunist", because the outsider does not know the whole story, or the whole context, or the true intention behind it. The way things appear can give an impression which is quite different from the real motivation that is behind it.

Human behaviour[ edit ] In human behaviour generally, opportunism concerns the relationship between what people do, and their basic principles when faced with opportunities and challenges. The opportunist seeks to gain personal advantage when an opportunity presents itself, putting self-interest ahead of some other interest, in a way contrary either to a previously established principle or another principle that ought to have higher priority. Hence opportunist behaviour is usually regarded at least as questionable or dubious, and at most as unjustifiable or completely illegitimate. Opportunism is regarded as unhealthy, as a disorder or as a character deficiency, if selfishly pursuing an opportunity is blatantly anti-social involves disregard for the needs, wishes and interests of others. However, behaviour can also be regarded as "opportunist" by scholars without any particular moral evaluation being made or implied simply as a type of self-interested behaviour. The sociology and psychology of human opportunism is somewhat related to the study of gambling behaviour, and centres on the way people respond to risk and opportunity, and what kind of motivation and organizational culture is involved. Both the element

of risk and opportunity play a role. To be opportunist in behaviour, a person or group must: Thus, the opportunity exploited for selfish ends can itself exist either because an action is taken, or because of deliberate inaction when action should really have been taken. The propensity to engage in such kinds of behaviours depends a great deal on the presence or absence of personal characteristics such as integrity, moral character, personal insight or self-awareness, personal flexibility and balance. It also depends on the ability to judge the consequences of different courses of action correctly. Strong emotions and desires may also play a role, and much may depend on how permissive a person, group or organization is see permissive society. Much also depends on the beliefs people happen to have about themselves and the world they live in, and on the morale of an organization. In turn, that presupposes at least some basic self-motivation, inner direction, inventiveness and behavioural freedom; subjectively, an opportunist must at least be able to recognize and respond to opportunities when they are there. Eight main contexts[ edit ] Personalities and beliefs are shaped by the specific environment where they form. It is likely that the possibilities for opportunist behaviour are promoted in contexts where there is not only an incentive to engage in them, but also where it is also extremely difficult for some reason to remain behaviourally consistent, or where ordinary constraints on behaviour are lacking. In that case, opportunist behaviour does not seem to have much adverse effect or consequence, at least in the short term, compared to the much greater benefits of engaging in it. Eight main contexts are referred to in the literature: If there are only weak sanctions against unprincipled behaviour, this creates a setting where opportunist behaviour can flourish, and if the positions of people are very unequal in terms of power, wealth, status, knowledge or strength the possibility exists that some will take advantage of the disadvantage of others. Opportunism is facilitated if the situation permits an actor to appropriate the gains or advantages to be had from an activity to themselves, while shifting the costs, blame and disadvantages to others. This may be regarded as unfair competition. The propensity of opportunist behaviour is influenced by the general life-situations that people find themselves in. Opportunist behaviour can be self-reinforcing: Examples might be a gold rush and the tragedy of the commons. In this case, opportunist behaviour may be facilitated, especially if precise rules for how a resource should be distributed are lacking, or if it is unclear who really owns it, or if proper use cannot be enforced. This could be due to deliberate disinformation. Self-interest may be followed because it is unclear or undecided what other interests are at stake, or because a shared morality is lacking. If the situation is one where shared rules are lacking, where it is quite uncertain what the relevant rule to apply is, or where everything is very uncertain or chaotic, plenty of scope exists for opportunist behaviour. Ordinary laws and "rules of the game" break down, creating new opportunities for those positioned to take advantage of them. Opportunism is facilitated if for any reason there is a low level of awareness that it is happening. Perceptions of the strengths and vulnerabilities of others and oneself may play an important role. That motivation can promote the urge to win something "by any means necessary", even if it means to "cut corners" and do things not consistent with relevant principles. If people are for some reason motivated "to do anything at all to achieve success", they are more likely to engage in opportunist behaviour for that very reason. Five main organizational influences[ edit ] Opportunist behaviour is also strongly influenced by the organizational context in which it occurs. Other organizations may be so loosely structured and so lacking in controls and sanctions regulating behaviour, that opportunism becomes almost unavoidable. Lacking such a principled foundation, the organization may find itself constantly trying to compensate for both opportunist errors and factional errors. Sometimes expectations of behaviour are made explicit by the organization with the aid of formal rules communicated to members. Sometimes they are only implicit and informal - possibly because formal rules are not easy to formulate, or to enforce, or because it is assumed that members understand and share relevant norms and values. If for example the organization sets itself the task to exploit risks and opportunities to advantage, then no matter what its size is, it tends to facilitate opportunist behaviour. If, on the other hand, the aim of the organization is to carefully conserve a state of affairs or belief system, this is much less likely to attract opportunists. Use of the term in specific areas[ edit ] Professional[ edit ] In professional ethics, the concept of opportunism plays a role in defining criteria for professional integrity. Professionals may, to a great extent, make their own judgements, interpretations, and decisions about the exact approach to take "without an explicit rule that they must perform in a specific way. Such a situation can be

exploited with opportunist motives that are contrary to the stated ethics of a profession. Consequently, it becomes necessary "for the sake of preserving professional integrity" to explicate "guiding norms" that define the boundaries of acceptable practice, or to divide up roles in such a way that different people in an organization can effectively check and control what their colleagues actually do "to keep them honest".

**Intellectual opportunism** The term intellectual opportunism "the pursuit of intellectual opportunities with a selfish, ulterior motive not consistent with relevant principles" refers to certain self-serving tendencies of the human intellect, often involving professional producers and disseminators of ideas, who work with idea-formation all the time. The phenomenon of intellectual opportunism is frequently associated by its critics with careerism. When human knowledge becomes a tradeable good in a market of ideas, all sorts of opportunities arise for huckstering, swindling, haggling and hustling with information in ways which are regarded as unprincipled, dubious or involve deceit of some sort. Normally this assumes some degree of intellectual flexibility, agility or persuasiveness.

**Sexual opportunism** Sexual opportunism is the selfish pursuit of sexual opportunities for their own sake when they arise, often with the negative moral connotation that in some way it "takes advantage" of others, or "makes use" of, or "exploits", other persons for sexual purposes. To the extent that the feelings, wishes, intentions, purposes, interests or norms of others are not adequately considered in the pursuit of sexual gratification, it then conflicts with some or other principle for appropriate behaviour, and it may involve deceit or dishonesty for example, the deliberate exploitation of sexual innocence. In a clinical or scientific sense, sexual opportunism is often straightforwardly described as observable sexual promiscuity or the observable propensity to engage in casual sex, whatever the motive.

**Evolutionary** [ edit ] In the theory of evolution, "evolutionary opportunism" refers to a specific pattern of development in the history of a species. The behaviour, culture or body part of a species that long ago evolved to serve a particular purpose or function may subsequently lend itself to a very different positive purpose or function that helps the species to survive. It turns out to have new advantages or potential benefits the species previously never used "and, therefore, the species retains an adaptation even if the original purpose it served is long gone.

**Biological** [ edit ] In biology, an opportunist organism is generally defined as a species that can live and thrive in variable environmental conditions, and sustain itself from a number of different food sources, or can rapidly take advantage of favorable conditions when they arise, because the species is behaviorally sufficiently flexible. Such species can for example postpone reproduction, or stay dormant, until conditions make growth and reproduction possible. In the biological disciplines, opportunistic behavior is studied in fields such as evolutionary biology, ecology, epidemiology, and etiology, where moral or judgmental overtones do not apply see also opportunistic pathogens, opportunistic predation, phoresis, and parasitism. In microbiology, opportunism refers to the ability of a normally non-pathogenic microorganism to act as a pathogen in certain circumstances. Opportunist micro-organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoa are ones that, when they invade the host organism, can cause infection in the host organism, but cause real disease only if the natural defenses, resistance or immune system of the host organism are lowered see opportunistic infection. In macrobiology, opportunist behaviour by an organism generally means that it is able to seize and use diverse opportunities in its environment to survive and grow. If one single opportunity or need occurs, the organism can "improvise" a response to it with whatever resources it has available, even if what it can do is not the best possible strategy. Some animals also show this behavior for group-foraging. In other words, they try to optimize the feeding intake of their colony. The Australian stingless bee *Tetragonula carbonaria*, for instance, has several workers search for an area full of rich resources, and will then recruit heavily in this area until the resources are depleted.

**Political opportunism** The term "opportunism" is often used in politics and political science, and by activists campaigning for a cause. Political opportunism is interpreted in different ways, but usually refers to one or more of the following: The term "political opportunism" is often used in a pejorative sense, mainly because it connotes the abandonment of principles or compromising political goals. There are four main sources of political opportunism: Economic opportunism There exists no agreed general, scientific definition or theory of economic opportunism; the literature usually considers only specific cases and contexts. Market trade supplies no universal morality of its own, except the law of contract and basic practical requirements to settle transactions, while at the same time legal rules,

however precise in their formulation, cannot control every detail of transactions and the interpretation or implications thereof. Since economic opportunism must be assessed against some relevant norm or principle, controversy about what that norm or principle should be, makes a general definition difficult. Nevertheless, the gains or benefits of trading activity and indeed the losses , although entirely legal, might be distributed very unequally or in ways not anticipated by previous understandings, and thus accusations of "economic opportunism" can arise nevertheless in many different settings. Greed is frequently mentioned as a primary motive for economic opportunism. In transaction cost economics , opportunism means self-interest seeking with guile, involving some kind of deliberate deceit and the absence of moral restraint.

## Chapter 2 : Opportunist | Define Opportunist at calendrierdelascience.com

*The opportunist people always are on the side of the murderer, oppressor and show empathy with the murdered and oppressed, she said. India should quit Kashmir forthwith: DeM POLICE have issued a warning to homeowners after a spate of opportunist burglaries.*

What a beautiful, broken mess. I loved every single word and yet few books have ever made me so incredibly frustrated. It was a phenomenally well-crafted, multilayered story about complex, flawed characters. It made me want to scream and cry. It was devastating, heart-breaking and yet utterly addictive. It grabbed a hold of me. What a beautiful, broken mess. Separation makes me twitchy, cheating makes me queasy, and miscommunication makes me want to breathe into a paper bag. That being said, on more than one occasion I came dangerously close to dashing my Kindle against the wall in frustration and watching it shatter along with my heart but Tarryn Fisher is a master of words and a genius at manipulating the emotions of her readers. This girl is just full of the most intense tangle of self-doubt and lack of self-worth imaginable. But she was unable to admit it and the power he had over her heart terrified her so even though it went against everything she wanted deep down, she walked away. Three years later, she finds out that Caleb, the man she still loves and who still owns her heart, has lost his memory in an accident and she sees this as the perfect opportunity to try and start over. This could be her redo, a chance to wash away the mistakes of the past. But nothing is ever that simple. How could you forget someone you loved even if I did rip his heart to shreds? He was the jock who had girls flocking to him left, right and center and she was the girl with no intention of becoming another notch on his bedpost. Caleb Drake meant nothing to me. He would never mean anything to me. He was trying not to laugh I wanted them to work it out and knowing that things between them had fallen apart in the future made everything that much more painful. This is such a well-crafted book. I honestly would have enjoyed reading it just for the writing alone regardless of how the story turned out. The wording, the flow of the story, it was just totally captivating and absorbing. I felt terrible for her. I kicked, shoved, and punched people out of my life, so they never had a chance to hurt me. Given how difficult being in a relationship was for her in the first place, I could totally understand why she reacted the way she did even though I could also understand his frustration with how much she kept holding back. I felt bad for her because in many ways, she was her own worst enemy and brought more pain on herself than anyone else did. It was tragic and heart breaking to see how little self-worth she had. It was like she had a self-destruct button that was constantly being pushed. She was just a flawed, damaged, woman who wanted the man she was in love with with every fiber of her heart and soul but just had no understanding about how to handle her feelings or go about healthily getting what she wanted. I could see her struggling with her emotions. I love him with a serious intensity. Protective, spontaneous, intelligent, and caring, he just made me melt.

## Chapter 3 : The Opportunist () - IMDb

*The characters in The Opportunist are no exception. The story is a whirlwind of love, lust, lies, deception, kismet, manipulation, regret, obsession everything that the real world has to offer. It is the perfect depiction of how imperfect, ugly, and unfair it can be to love and be human.*

## Chapter 4 : The Opportunists () - IMDb

*a political opportunist who changed his health-care plan to win the election ever the opportunist, she immediately set about becoming the incoming administrator's new best friend.*

## Chapter 5 : Tarryn Fisher "Write or Die"

*Opportunist definition, a person who practices opportunism, or the policy of adapting actions, decisions, etc., to*

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*effectiveness regardless of the sacrifice of ethical principles: He is an extreme opportunist and always thinks the ends justify the means.*

### Chapter 6 : The Opportunist Quotes by Tarryn Fisher

*The Opportunist is a short film about a night in the life about a charismatic young man who's able to charm his way in - and out - of nearly any situation.*

### Chapter 7 : Opportunism | Define Opportunism at calendrierdelascience.com

*We make printing dreams from business cards to t-shirts come alive, assisted by a team who will believe the dream with you.*

### Chapter 8 : Are You a Visionary or an Opportunist? | Seth Sandler

*A struggling auto mechanic with a criminal past agrees to one last heist to pay off his debts.*

### Chapter 9 : opportunist | Definition of opportunist in English by Oxford Dictionaries

*Opportunism is the conscious policy and practice of taking advantage of circumstances - with little regard for principles or with what the consequences are for others. Opportunist actions are expedient actions guided primarily by self-interested motives.*