بنام خدا

مقدمه:

ضمن تبریک ولادت رسول ختمی مرتبت حضرت محمد (ص) و ولادت امام صادق (ع)، که همزمان با این روز خجسته کار جمع بندی این فایل به اتمام رسید، جا دارد از زحمات استاد همام سرکار خانم دکتر غفورنیا و همکلاسی های عزیزم در درس زبان تخصصی مدیریت بازرگانی (کد ۱۱۰۱۶ جمعه ۱۰ الی ۱۲) تشکر نمایم، بی شک فایل حاضر نتیجه تلاش جمعی استاد محترم و دانشجویانی است که نامشان در گروه های تخصیص داده شده قید گردیده است.

امید است فایل مزبور که حاصل جمع بندی فعالیت های یک ترم (پائیز ۱۳۹۶) درس مذکور میباشد در فراگیری بهتر درس زبان ما را یاری رساند.

با آرزوی موفقیت و بهروزی برای شما عزیزانی که از این فایل استفاده میفرمایید.

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آقایان: حمید دهنوی، سید محمد حسین موسوی، مسعود مظلومی راد

ترجمه گروه ۱:

**OVERVIEW** 

مرور

Why do some companies succeed while others fail?

In the fast evolving world of the Internet, for example, how is it that companies like Yahoo, Amazon.com, eBay, and Google have managed to attract millions of customers,

Others like online grocer Webvan, software retailer Egghead.com, and the online pet supplies retailer, pets.com, all <u>went bankrupt</u> (do not have enough money to pay, their debts, failed. Distressed, be in finance)?

Why has Walmart been able to do so well in the <u>fiercely (extremely strong or intense)</u> competitive (person is eager to be more successful than other people) retail industry, while others like Kmart have <u>struggled</u> (you try hard to get free)?

In the personal computer industry, what Dell from less successful companies such as Gateway?

In the airline industry, how is it that Southwest Airlines has managed to keep increasing its revenues and <u>profits</u> (an amount of money that you gain when you are paid more for something than it cost you) through both good times and bad, while rivals such as US Airways and United Airlines have had to seek bankruptcy <u>protection</u> (preservation)?

در صنعت هواپیمایی، چگونه است که خطوط هوایی جنوب غربی توانسته است درآمد و سود را در زمان خوب و بد بالا نگه دارد ، در حالی که رقبای مانند "یو اس ایروی"، "ایرلاینز یونایتد" به دنبال جلوگیری از ورشکستگی بوده اند؟

What explains the persistent growth and profitability of Nucor Steel, now the largest steel market in America, during a period when many of its once larger rivals disappeared into bankruptcy?

In this book, we argue that the strategies a company's managers pursue have a <u>major</u> (larger, bigger, greater, main) <u>impact</u> (influence, effect) on its performance relative to <u>rivals</u> (competitor). A strategy is a set of actions that managers take to increase their company's performance (execution) relative to rivals.

در این کتاب، ما استدلال می کنیم که استراتری مدیران شرکت چه <u>تأثیر عمده ای بر عملکرد آن نسبت به رقبا</u> دارد. یک استراتری مجموعه ای از اقداماتی است که مدیران برای افزایش عملکرد شرکت خود را نسبت به رقبا انجام میدهند

If a company's strategy does result in superior performance, it is said to have a competitive advantage.

Much of this book is about identifying and describing the strategies that managers can pursue to achieve superior performance.

بخش عمده ای از این کتاب در مورد شناسایی و توصیف استراتری است که مدیران می توانند دنبال کنند تا به عملکرد برتری دستیابی پیدا کنند.

A central aim of this book is to give you a <u>thorough</u> (full, <u>universal</u>) understanding of the analytical techniques and skills necessary to identify and <u>implement</u> (fulfil) strategies successfully.

هدف اصلی این کتاب این است که به شما درک کاملی از از تکنیک های تحلیلی و مهارت های لازم برای شناسایی و پیاده سازی (اجرا، انجام) استراتری موفقیت آمیز بدهد.

The first step toward achieving this <u>objective</u> (aim) is to describe in more detail what superior performance and competitive advantage mean.

اولین گام به سوی دستیابی به این هدف این است که بیشترین جزئیات برای دستیابی به کارایی برتر و مزیت رقابتی چگونه توصیف گردد.

Competitive Advantage and Superior Performance

مزیت رقابتی و عملکرد برتر

Superior performance is typically thought of in terms of one company's <u>profitability</u> (organization or practice makes a profit) <u>Relative</u> (relevant, germane) to that of other companies in the same or a similar kind of business or industry.

عملکرد برتر به طور معمول تفکر درمورد شرابط سودآوری یک شرکت است که بستگی به دیگر شرکتها در همان رشته یا یک نوع مشابه از کسب و کار و یا صنعت دارد.

The profitability of a company can be measured by the return that it makes on the capital invested in the enterprise.

The return on invested capital that a company earns is defined as its profit over the capital invested in the firm (profit/capital invested).

بازگشت سرمایه ، سرمایه گذاری که یک شرکت بدست می آورد به عنوان سود سرمایه گذاری در شرکت (سود / سرمایه گذاری) تعریف شده است.

By profit, we mean after- tax earnings. By capital, we mean the sum of money invested in the company, that is, stockholders' equity (social justice) plus debt owed to creditors.

سود را ما پس از کسر مالیات درآمد تعریف میکنیم. توسط سرمایه، منظورما از مجموع پول سرمایه گذاری شده در این شرکت، حقوق صاحبان سهام به علاوه بدهی بدهکار به طلبکاران است.

This capital is used to buy the resources a company needs to produce and sell goods and services.

این سرمایه برای خرید منابع یک شرکت که مورد نیاز بخشهای تولید و فروش محصولات و خدمات است استفاده میشود.

A company that uses its resources efficiently makes a positive return on invested capital.

The more efficient a company is, the higher are its profitability and return on invested capital.

A company's profitability— its return on invested capital is determined by the strategies its managers <u>adopt</u> (accept).

For example, Walmart's strategy of focusing on the realization of cost savings from efficient logistics and information systems, and then passing on the bulk of these cost savings on to customers in the form of lower prices, has enabled the company to gain ever more market share, <a href="reap">reap</a> (get) significant economies of scale, and further lower its cost structure, thereby <a href="boosting">boosting</a> (increase) <a href="profitability">profitability</a> (gain fullness) (for details, see the Running Case on Walmart).

برای مثال؛ استراتری (تدبیر) والمر از تمرکز روی تحقق صرفه جویی در هزینه از استدلال موثر و اطلاعات سیستم ها، و سپس قیمت گذاری برای مشتری در فرم تخفیف بها، شرکت را قادر میسازد به سود بیشتر از سهم بازار، جمع آوری (بدست آوردن) صرفه جویی قابل توجهی در مقیاس، و بعلاوه کم کردن هزینه ساخت آن را، از آن راه تقویت سود بخشی (برای جزئیات، هزینه های جاری در والمر را ببینید).

سوالات گروه ١:

- 1. Complete the following sentences with the best choice of (a), (b), (c) or (d):
- 1-1. The first step toward achieving this objective is.....
- a. .is able to change competitive conditions

b. to describe in more detail what superior performance and competitive advantage mean.
c. The average of the profitability of the company is greater than all other firms
d. It follows specific strategies for better performance
1-2.Superior performance is
Va. thought of in terms of one company's profitability.
b. A .Companies are different in their structures.
c. They pursue superior strategies.
d. They follow sustained competitive procedures
1-3. The profitability of a company can be measured by
a. Providing several products
b. Overall performance of the company.
c. Entrance of new companies
Vd. the return that it makes on the capital invested in the enterprise.
1-4. The return on invested capital that a company earns is defined as
a. They pursue superior strategies.
b. Competitive situations are not the same for all industries.
c. Sustained competitive strategies
Vd. profit over the capital invested in the firm (profit/capital invested).
1-5.we mean profit after
a. sum of money invested
Vb. tax earnings.

c. plus debt owed to creditors
d. sell goods and services.
1-6. we mean capital
a. profitability and return on invested capital.
b. strategies its managers adopt.
Vc. the sum of money invested in the company, that is, stockholders' equity plus debt owed to creditors.
d. the realization of cost savings from.
1-7. The more efficient a company is, are its profitability and return on invested capital.
Va. the higher
b. executive officer.
c. Central export
d. Certificate European
1-8. A company's profitability, its return on invested capital is determined by its managers adopt .
a. Creating sub-contained
b. Low and high
Vc. the strategies
d. among companies
1-9. Walmart's strategy is
Va. focusing on the realization of cost savings from efficient logistics and information systems, and then passing on the bulk of these cost savings on to customers in the form of lower prices.
b. the higher are its profitability and return on invested capital.
c. that managers can pursue to achieve superior performance.
d. result in superior performance.
1-10. Walmart's strategy has enabled the company to

a. the higher are its profitability and return on invested capital.

Vb. gain ever more market share, reap significant economies of scale, and further lower its cost strOucture, thereby boosting profitability

- c. uses its resources efficiently makes a positive return on invested capital.
- d. The return on invested capital that a company earns is defined as its profit over the capital invested in the firm.
- 2) Choose the synonym of the underlined words from words given in bracket.
- 2-1. while rivals such as US Airways and United Airlines have had to seek bankruptcy protection.

Va. competitor b. challenger c. candidate d. entrant

- 2-2. What explains the <u>persistent</u> growth and profitability of Nucor Steel?
  - a. irresolute v b. continuous c. stubborn d. occasional
- 2-3. A central aim of this book is to give you a thorough understanding of the analytical techniques and skills necessary to identify and <u>implement</u> strategies successfully.
  - a. impede b. gismo c. device Vd. carry out
- 2-4. Walmart's strategy the company to gain ever more market share, reap significant economies of scale.

Va. get b. bring on c. take to d. crop in

#### 3). What is main idea context?

- a. Introduction a Successful company
- b. competitive advantage
- c. increase profitability of a company
- d. Successful strategy for a company
- 4-1) Answer the following questions on your own.

- 4-1. What is means of competitive advantage?
- 4-2. What is effect of strategies a company's managers on its performance relative to rivals?
- 4-3. Why do some companies succeed while others fail?
- 4-4. How increase profitability of a company?

## 5) What deduction can be

- a. A company that uses its resources efficiently makes a positive return on invested capital.
- b. By profit, we mean after- tax earnings.
- c. A company's profitability uses of superior performance and competitive advantage.
- d. The profitability of a company can be measured by the return that it makes on the capital invested in the enterprise.

## 6) Define and explain the following questions

- 6-1. What is the first step toward achieving successful strategy in a company?
- 6-2. What is the mean of superior performance?
- 6-3. How can be measured profitability of a company?
- 6-2. What is the mean of the return on invested capital?
- 6-3. What is the mean of capita in a company?
- 6-4. What was Walmart's strategy?
- 6-5. What was Walmart's strategy benefits?
- 6-6. How is return on invested capital for an efficient company?
- 6-7. what is used capital of a company?

#### 7) Match the words in A with the words given in B. (Five extra words are given):

7-1.Bankrupt a. Distressed

7-2.Fiercely b. Intense

8) Cloze Test:

7-3.competitive		c. eager
7-4.distinguishes		d. discern
7-5.profits		e. interests
7-6.Protection		f. continuous
7-7.Rivals		g. competitor.
7-8.Pursue		h. follow
6-9.Achieve		i. get
7-10.describe		j. explain
7-11.Attract		k. solicit
7-12.Supplies		I. Provision
7-13.Reap		m. get
7-14.Boosting		n. Increase
7-15.Profitability		o. gain fullness
7-16.adopt		p. accept
7-17.equity		q. social justice
7-18.Relative		r. relevant
7-19.Implement		s. Fulfil
7-20.Thorough	t. Univ	ersal
		u. Company
		v. make
		w. positive
		x. return
		y. capital

## Read the passage below and decide which choice (a), (b), (c) or (d) best fits each space.

Others like online grocer Web van, software retailer Egghead.com, and the online pet supplies. Retailer, pets.com, all went 1...........

A central aim of this book is to give you a thorough understanding of the analytical 6.....and skills necessary to identify and 7.....strategies successfully

The first step toward achieving this 8.....is to describe in more detail what superior performance and competitive advantage mean

For example, Walmart's strategy of focusing on the realization of cost savings from efficient logistics and information systems, and then passing on the bulk of these cost savings on to customers in the form of lower prices, has enabled the company to gain ever more market share, 9.....significant economies of scale, and further lower its cost structure, thereby 10.....profitability.

8-1.	<u>a.</u> bankrupt	b. Performance	c. rivals	d. argu	ie
8-2.	a. argue	<u>b.</u> major	c. bankrupt		d. Internet
8-3	a. profit	b. argue	<u>c.</u> impact		d. such
8-4	a. result	b. advantage	c. through		<u>d.</u> rivals
8-5	<u>a</u> . performance	b. strategy	c. protection		d. largest
8-6	a. identifying	<u>b.</u> techniques	c. describing		d. manager
8-7	a. profitability	b. period	<u>c.</u> implement		d. neglect
8-8	a. company	b. efficient	c. capital		d. objective
8-9	<u>a.</u> reap	b. accept	c. invested		d. return
8-10	a. decrease	<u>b.</u> boosting	c. buy		d. needs

#### 9) True or False?

- 9-1. Some companies managed and others are bankrupt.  $(\underline{T}/F)$
- 9-2. The strategies a company's managers pursue haven't a major.  $(T/\underline{F})$

9-3.A strategy is a set of actions that managers take to increase their company's performance relative to rivals. ( $\underline{T}/F$ )					
9-4.If a (T/ <u>F</u> )	9-4.If a company's strategy does result in superior performance, it is said to have a competitive damage. $(T/\underline{F})$				
9-5.Th	e strategies that mana	gers can pursue to ach	ieve superior performa	ance. ( <u>T</u> /F)	
9-6. The strategies successfully is misunderstanding of analytical techniques and skills necessary to identify and implement. ( $T/\underline{F}$ )					
9-7. A	central aim is to give y	ou a thorough underst	anding of strategies su	ccessfully. ( <u>T</u> /F)	
9-8. Su	perior performance is	typically thought of in	terms of one company	's haven't profitability. (T/ <u>F</u> )	
	ne profitability of a comenterprise. ( <u>T</u> /F)	npany can be measured	d by the return that it r	makes on the capital invested	
9-10. <i>A</i>	A company that uses its	s resources efficiently r	makes a negative retur	n on invested capital. (T/ <u>F</u> )	
10) Ch	oose the best appropri	ate word for each sente	ence.		
10-1.1	n the evolving world of	f the Internet, some co	mpanies have	and others are bankrupt.	
<u>a.</u>	managed	b. talking	c. listen	d. looked	
	_	_		d. looked npany'srelative to	
10-2.A	_	_			
10-2.A rivals. a. 10-3.T	strategy is a set of act	ions that managers tak <u>b.</u> Performance g of the analytical tech	ce to increase their cor	npany'srelative to  d. argue	
10-2.A rivals. a. 10-3.T impler	strategy is a set of act rivals horough understandin	ions that managers tak <u>b.</u> Performance g of the analytical tech	ce to increase their cor	npany'srelative to  d. argue	
10-2.A rivals. a. 10-3.T impler a.	strategy is a set of act rivals horough understandin nentsucce	ions that managers tak <u>b.</u> Performance g of the analytical tech essfully. b. perfidy	c. bankrupt niques and skills neces c. strategies	d. argue sary to identify and d. Barbaric	
10-2.A rivals. a. 10-3.T impler a. 10-4.S	strategy is a set of act rivals horough understandin nentsucce failed	ions that managers tak <u>b.</u> Performance g of the analytical tech essfully. b. perfidy	c. bankrupt niques and skills neces c. strategies	d. argue sary to identify and d. Barbaric	
10-2.A rivals.  a. 10-3.T impler  a. 10-4.S  a. 10-5.T	rivals horough understanding nentsucce failed uperior performance is	ions that managers tak  b. Performance g of the analytical tech essfully. b. perfidy s typically thought of in b. mutilate	c. bankrupt niques and skills neces  c. strategies terms of one compan c. damage	d. argue sary to identify and d. Barbaric	

10-6.	By profit, we mea	n afterearnings.		
a.	benefit	<u>b.</u> Tax	c. dividend	d. instrumental
10-7.By, we mean the sum of money invested in the company, that is, stockholders' equity plus debt owed to creditors.				
a.	Tax	b. profit	<u>c.</u> capital	d. damage
10-8.	A company that u	uses it's efficiently	makes a positive retur	n on invested capital.
a.	dividend	b. capital	c. duty	<u>d.</u> resources
10-9.	The more	a company is, the higher	are its profitability and	d return on invested capital.
<u>a.</u>	efficient	b. Inefficient	c. inept	d. disorganized
10-10.A company's profitability its return on invested is determined by the strategies its managers adopt.				
a.	loss	b. capital	c. boost	d. create

انتهای سوالات گروه اول

# كلمات گروه ١:

ورشكسته went bankrupt Distressed, be in financial به شدت، تند، سخت fiercely extremely strong or intense رقابت آميز، رقابتي competitive person is eager to be more successful than other peolef struggled you try hard to get free تقلا کردن- دست و پازدن تميز دادن، تفاوت، وجه تمايز distinguishes tell the difriends, understanding the difrentes discern distinguish, tell the difference تمايز

profitability

gain fullness

حمایت، نگهداری preservation protection بزرگتر، عمده، اصلی major larger, bigger, greater, main تاثير، نتيجه influence, effect impact rivals competitor ر قیب achieve get رسيدن عملکرد، میزان کارآئی performance execution كامل، تمام thorough full, universal اجرا کردن، انجام دادن implement fulfil objective aim هدف profitability organization or practice makes a profit سو دبخشی، سو دمندی describe explain توضيح وابسته، مربوط relative relevant, germane حقوق صاحبان سهام؛ برابري equity social justice قبول كردن adopt accept بدست آور دن reap get موثر efficient imperesive boost increase تقویت، ترقی، افزودن

# انتهای معانی ومترادف کلمات گروه اول

زبان تخصصى - گروه ۲ (ارائه ۸۰/۰۸/۰۸) صفحات ؛ تا ۲ ، كد كلاس ۱۱۵۱۴

خانمها: نازنین منصورپناه، افسانه براتی، اعظم عطریان پور، مریم جهانی

ترجمه گروه ۲:

سود آوري، سود دهي

A company is said to have a competitive advantage over its rivals when its profitability is greater than the average profitability (gain fullness) for all firms (company) in its industry.

سودآوری یک شرکت زمانی است که رقابت سختی بین شرکت و رقبای آن صورت گیرد و در این میان میزان سود دهی شرکت مذکور بیشتر از بقیه شرکت ها بوده و دراین زمینه از دیگر موسسات (شرکت) برتر می باشد.

The greater the <u>extent</u> (area) to which a company's profitability <u>exceeds</u> (pass=more than) the <u>average</u> (middle) profitability for its industry, the greater is its competitive advantage.

هرقدر میزان سوددهی یک شرکت افزایش یابد؛ میزان (معدل) رقابت نیز در اوج خود قرار می گیرد.

A company is said to have a <u>sustained</u> (continuous) competitive advantage when it is able to maintain (keep going) above- average profitability for a number of years.

به موسسه ای که برتری چشمگیری (مداوم، ادامه دار) از لحاظ رقابت دارد ایک شرکت رقیب گفته میشود و در این حالت چنین موسسه ای قادر است تا سالها میزان سوددهی خود را تا سالها حفظ کند.

Companies like Walmart, Southwest, and Dell Computers have had a <u>significant</u> (momentous) and sustained competitive advantage because they have pursued firm- specific strategies that <u>result in</u> (lead to) superior performance.

شرکت هایی مانند مالمارت و دل تولید کننده کامپیوتر همواره نوعی رقابت سخت را تجربه کرده اند زیرا از استراتژی ویژه ای (قابل توجه) پیروی کرده و در نتیجه برتری قابل توجهی را کسب کرده اند.

It is important to note that in addition to its strategies, a company's performance is also <u>determined</u> (<u>inflexible</u>) by the characteristics (<u>typical</u>) of the industry in which the company competes.

در اینجا لازم است تا یادآورشویم علاوه بر راه کارهای خاص، روشهای اجرایی و عملیاتی یک شرکت نیز بستگی به نوع فعالیت و زمینه تولیدی آن دارد و رقابت در آن حوزه نیز از اهمیت ویژه ای برخوردار است.

(این نکته مهم است که علاوه بر استراتری ها، کارآیی یک شرکت نیز مشخص میشود بوسیله صنعت خاص که در آن رقابت میکند)

Different industries are <u>characterized</u> (to be typical of a something) by different competitive conditions.

(صنایع متفاوت) شرکت های تولیدی را با زمینه های رقابتی متفاوت میتوان در نظر گرفت (مشخص- متمایز کرد).

In some, <u>demand</u> (request) is growing rapidly, while in others it is contracting. Some might be <u>beset</u> (attack) by <u>excess</u> (too much) <u>capacity</u> (ability) and <u>persistent</u> (repetitive) price wars, others by strong demand and rising prices.

در بعضی از این شرکت ها میزان تقاضا بشدت رو به افزایش می باشد در حالیکه در دیگران این حجم از درخواست ها به شکل مقطعی رخ میدهد و همیشه قابل مشاهده نیست. بسیاری از عوامل در این فرآیند (تک، تعدی) دخیل بوده که ازجمله ظرفیت (استعداد) اضافی (بالای) تولید و جنگ (مداوم) قدرت برسر قیمتها به گونه ای که در بعضی موارد درخواست و به تبع آن قیمتها افزایش می یابند.

In some, technological change might be <u>revolutionizing</u> (transfer to change something completely) competition.

در بعضی شرکت های دیگر؛ تحولات (تغییرات اساسی) فن آوری و شیوه های تولید ممکن است بسیار تعیین کننده باشد.

Others might be characterized by a <u>lack</u> (inactivity) of technological change.

در حالیکه رکود در نوآوری های تکنولوژی نتایج ناامیدکننده ای رامتوجه شرکت های تولیدی میکند.

In some industries, high profitability among <u>incumbent</u> (necessary) companies might <u>induce</u> (create) new companies to enter the industry, and these new entrants might <u>depress</u> (decrease) prices and profits in the industry.

در بعضی از حوزه های صنعت سودآوری بالا (لازم) سبب میشود تا شاهد ظهور (به وجود آمدن) شرکت های جدیدتر بوده و این پدیده خود منجر به تغییر قیمت و (کاهش) میزان سوددهی یک شرکت گردد.

In other industries, new entry might be difficult, and <u>periods</u> (time) of high profitability might <u>persist</u> <u>for</u> (insist on) a considerable time.

در حوزه های صنعتی دیگر <u>گاهی (زمان)</u> ورود به عرصه رقابت بسیار دشوار است و رسیدن به نقطه اوج در موضوع سودآوری ممکن است زمان (پایداری) طولائی را در برگیرد.

Thus, the average profitability is higher in some industries and lower in other industries because competitive conditions vary from industry to industry.

بنابراین سوددهی قابل قبول یا میانگین سودآوری در بعضی از حوزه های صنعتی گاهی بالاتر بوده و گاهی نیز پایین تر است زیرا شرایط رقابت از یک نوع تولید به تولید دیگر متفاوت است.

## Competitive Advantage

# تعریف برتری رقابتی:

The advantage over rivals achieved when a company's profitability is greater than the average profitability of all firms in its industry.

به برتری یک موسسه در مقابل رقبای آن گفته میشود؛ دراین حالت سودآوری شرکت مذکور بالاتر از میانگین سوددهی دیگر شرکت ها در یک صنعت خاص می باشد.

# **Sustained Competitive Advantage**

# رقابت یایدار:

The competitive advantage achieved when a company is able <u>maintain</u> (continue) above- average profitability for a number of years

به آن نوع رقابت و برتری گفته میشود که یک شرکت تولیدی در حوزه های خاص از تولید بردیگرشرکت ها بدست آورد و سالها بطول می انجامد (ادامه می یابد).

# Strategic Managers

مدیران عامل(ارائه دهنده استراتژی های یک شرکت)

Managers are the lynch <u>pin</u> (axis) in the strategy- making process.

مدیران محور تحولات و تصمیم گیرنده درزمینه ارائه شیوه های عملیاتی یک شرکت محسوب میشوند.

It is individual managers who must take responsibility for formulating strategies to <u>attain</u> (achieve) a competitive advantage and putting those strategies into effect (action).

این مدیران هستند که باید وظیفه تدوین استراتری ها را بمنظور (رسیدن) حفظ برتری رقابتی یک شرکت برعهده داشته و آن استراتری را عملیاتی میکنند.

They must lead the strategy- making process.

مدیران نقش راهنما و سکان هدایت یک شرکت را ایفا میکنند.

Here we look at the strategic roles of different managers.

در این قسمت به نقش های تاثیرگذار یک مدیر میپردازیم:

Later in the chapter we discuss strategic leadership, which is how managers can effectively lead the strategy- making process

در بخش های بعدی به شیوه های مدیریتی که در آن به چگونگی تصمیم گیری و اعمال قدرت و نظارت پرداخته مشود سخن خواهیم گفت.

In most companies, there are two main types of managers: general managers, who <u>bear</u> (carry=take) responsibility for the <u>overall</u> (general) performance of the company or for one of its major self-<u>contained</u> (independent) <u>subunits</u> (a distinct component of something) or <u>divisions</u> (section), and functional managers, who are responsible for <u>supervising</u> (controlling) a particular function, that is, a task, activity, or operation, like accounting, marketing, <u>Research</u> (study) & Development, information technology, or logistics.

در بسیاری از شرکت ها دو شکل مدیریت وجوددارد:

مدیران عامل که نقش نظارتی (مراقبتی) کامل (عمومی) و مسئولیت جامع (کلی) را در تمام شرکت بر عهده دارند

مدیران عملیاتی که بیشتر مسئول نظارت بر شیوه های اجرایی کار در یک قسمت بخصوص (قسمت های وابسته) میباشند. نوع کار؛ نحوه انجام (نظارت)؛ محاسبه هزینه ها؛ بازاریابی؛ تحقیقات(پژوهش) و توسعه؛ تکنولوژی و اطلاعات و تهیه امکانات سخت افزاری از وظایف عمده این دسته از مدیران است.

A company is a collection of functions or departments that work together to bring a particular <u>product</u> (special typical) or service to the market.

هر شرکت مجموعه ای از بخش ها و عملیات را شامل میشود همه این مجموعه یک نظام منسجم را تشکیل میدهند تا محصول نهایی یا خدمات خاص حاصل آید.

If a company <u>provides</u> (supply) several different kinds of products or services, it often <u>duplicates</u> (two people do same thing) these functions and creates a series of self- contained <u>divisions</u> (each of which contains its own set of functions) to manage each different product or service.

چنانچه شرکتی انواع خدمات و محصولات را ارائه دهد (تامین کند)؛ وظیفه و کارکرد آن نیز دو برابر (تکراری) خواهد شد و در نتیجه میتوان تقسیم به شعبات مختلف را برای آن تصور کردو مدیریت هر بخش نیاز به حضور افرادی تواتمند را بوجود می آورد.

The general managers of these divisions then become responsible for their particular product line.

مدیران عامل در هربخش ازاین مجموعه مسوول یک بخش از خط تولید می باشد.

The <u>overriding</u> (important) <u>concern</u> (to busy with) of general managers is for the health of the <u>whole</u> (complete) company or division under their <u>direction</u> (leadership); they are responsible for deciding how to create a competitive advantage and achieve high profitability with the resources and capital they have at their <u>disposal</u> (at hand).

دلوایسی (دغدغه) عمده (مهم) یک مدیرهماهنگ کننده حفظ سلامت و آماده بکار (کامل) بودن شرکت یا بخش (تمام) محول شده به وی است؛ آنها مسئول ایجاد شرایط رقابتی و رسیدن به مراحل بالای رقابت با آنچه از سرمایه و منابع انسانی در اختیار (در دسترس) دارند می باشند.

Figure 1.1 shows the organization of a multidivisional company, that is, a company that competes in several different businesses and has created a separate self- contained division to manage each of these.

نمودار ۱-۱ یک شرکت چندقسمتی را نشان میدهد. این شرکت در چندین حوزه رقابت میکندو در بخش های مختلف از و چود مدیران عامل در آن حوزه بهره میبرد.

As you can see, there are three main levels of management: corporate, business, and functional.

همانگونه که مشاهده میکنید سه سطح مدیریتی میتوان برای آن متصور شد: شرکتی، تجاری و عملیاتی.

General Managers are found at the first two of these levels, but their strategic roles differ depending on their <u>sphere</u> (area) of responsibility.

مدیران عامل (هماهنگ کننده) در نگاه اول به دو سطح کاری تقسیم میشوند اما شش نقش عمده (استراتژیک) آنها با توجه به حوزه (ناحیه حدود) مسئولیت مشخص می گردد.

## **General Managers**

روسای کل (مدیران هماهنگ کننده)

Managers who bear responsibility for the overall performance of the company or for that of one of its major self- contained subunits or divisions.

مسئولیت تمام مراحل و بخ هاش یک شرکت را برعهده داشته و در مواردی بر یک یک قسمتها ناظر می باشند.

## **Functional Managers**

# مديران عملياتي

Managers responsible for supervising a particular function—that is, a task, activity, or operation, like accounting, marketing, Research & development, information technology, or logistics.

بر انجام نوع خاصی از کار در شرکت نظارت می کنند و شامل هر نوع فعالیتی در حوزه کاری بخش و شرکت خود می باشند . بازاریابی؛ انجام محاسبات ؛ تحقیق و توسعه ؛ گردآوری اطلاعات و تهیه ملزومات شرکت از مهمتریت وظایف اوست.

# **Multidivisional Company**

# شرکتهای چند قسمتی (چند ملیتی)

A company that competes in several different businesses and has created a separate, self-contained division to manage each of them.

به شرکتی گفته میشود که در حوزه های مختلف فعالیت داشته و برای و برای خود مدیریت ویژه ای بصورت جداگانه در هربخش در اختیار دارد.

# **Corporate-Level Managers**

# مدیران هماهنگ کننده

The corporate level of management consists of the chief executive officer (CEO), other senior executives, the board of directors, and corporate staff.

حوزه مدیریت هماهنگ کننده شامل مدیر عامل؛ معاون ؛ گروه هماهنگ کننده و کادر هماهنگ کننده می باشد.

These individuals occupy the apex of decision making within the organization.

این افراد سیستم تصمیم گیری را در سازمان متبوع برعهده دارند.

The CEO is the principal general manager.

در راس هرم تصمیم گیری قرار دارد.

In <u>consultation</u> (talk) with other senior executives, the role of corporate- level manager is to <u>oversee</u> (direct) the development of strategies for the whole organization.

او در مشورت با دیگران و مدیران هماهنگ کننده برای چگونگی روند پیشرفت برنامه ها نظارت (سرکشی) دارد

This role includes <u>defining</u> (explain) the goals of the organization, <u>determining</u> (limit) what businesses it should be in, allocating resources among the different businesses, formulating and implementing strategies that span individual businesses, and providing leadership for the <u>entire</u> (whole) organization.

او همچنین اهداف سازمان را تعیین (تعریف) کرده و مشخص (معین) میکند چه نوع کاری باید انجام گیرد تا منابع لازم فراهم شود. استراتژی کاربردی را تدوین میکند و حوزه کاری هریک از پرسنل را مشخص میکند. بهرحال او نقش یک راهنما را برای تمام موسسه دارد.

Consider General Electric as an example.

بعنوان مثال شرکت بزرگ جنرال الکتریک را در نظر بگیرید:

GE is active in a wide range of businesses, including lighting equipment, major appliances, motor and transportation equipment, turbine generators, construction and engineering services, industrial electronics, medical systems, aerospace, aircraft engines, and financial services.

این شرکت بسیار گسترده است و تولید کننده انواع محصولات میباشد که از جمله میتوان به لوازم برقی؛ لوازم خانگی ؛ انواع لوازم و قطعات موتور؛ توربین های مولد برق ؛ خدمات مهندسی و سازه؛ الکترونیک صنعتی؛ سیستم های درمانی بیمارستانها ؛ موتور های هواپیما و بویژه خدمات مالی را اشاره کرد.

The main strategic responsibilities of its CEO, Jeffrey Immelt, are setting overall strategic goals, allocating resources among the different business areas, deciding whether the firm should divest itself of any of its businesses, and determining whether it should acquire any new ones.

مدیر عامل شرکت آقای جفری ایملت مسئولیت زیادی را برعهده دارد که میتوان به خط مشی و اهداف ؛ تامین منابع ؛ تعیین حوزه عملیاتی شرکت و بویژه تصمیم گیری برای ایجاد شعبات شرکت در نقاط مختلف اشاره کرد.

In other words, it is up to Immelt to develop strategies that span individual businesses; his concern is with building and managing the corporate portfolio of businesses to maximize corporate profitability.

بسخن دیگر این آقای ایملت است که ارتقاء برنامه ها در حوزه های مختلف نظارت میکند. او برای به حداکثر رساندن سودآودی شرکت نظام مدیریتی خاصی را در سایه همکاری و مدیریت توانمند به اجرا گذاشته است.

It is nothisspecific responsibility to develop strategies for competing in the individual business areas, such as financial services.

بنابراین وظیفه خاص مدیر عامل تنها در ارائه استراتری های رقابتی افراد و گروهها خلاصه نمیشود و باید خدمات مالی و بانکی را نیز لحاظ گردد.

The development of such strategies is the responsibility of the general managers in these different businesses or business- level managers.

توسعه و پیشبرد این راهکارها البته وظیفه اصلی یک مدیر است.

However, it is Immelt's responsibility to probe the strategic thinking of business- level managers to make sure that they are pursuing strategies that will contribute toward the maximization of GE's long- run profitability, to coach and motivate those managers, to reward them for attaining or exceeding goals, and to hold them to account for poor performance.

با اینهمه نقش آقای ایملت پیگیری استراتری های مختلف است تا اطمینان حاصل گردد که تمام آنها اجرا شده و منجر به حداکثر رسیدن کارائی در درازمدت خواهد شد. آموزش و مدیریت در جهت رسیدن به اهداف از پیش تعریف شده و پیگیری چگونگی انجام ضعیف امور از وظایف مدیر عامل می باشد.

Corporate- level managers also provide a link between the people who oversee the strategic development of a firm and those who <u>own it</u> (the shareholders).

مدیران سطوح مختلف میتوانند رابط کار آمدی بین افراد باشند که توسعه راهکارها را در دراز مدت در نظر داشته و نسبت به حقوق سهامداران نیز بی توجه نباشد

Corporate- level managers, and particularly the CEO, can be viewed as the agents of shareholders.

مدیران بویژه \*\*\* را میتوان به عنوان همراهان هر سهامدار در نظر گرفت.

It is their responsibility to ensure that the corporate and business strategies that the company pursues are consistent with maximizing profitability and profit growth.

مسئولیت آنها اطمینان حاصل کردن از نحوه همکاری بین بخش های مختلف شرکت بوده تا میزان سود دهی شرکت به حداکثر افزایش پیدا کند.

If they are not, then ultimately the CEO is likely to be called to account by the shareholders.

درصورتیکه این هدف محقق نشود این احتمال وجود دارد که با سهامداران مشورت لازم انجام گیرد.

# **Business-Level Managers**

# مدیران بازرگانی

A business unit is a self- contained division (with its own functions— for example, finance, purchasing, production, and marketing departments) that provides a product or service for a particular market.

مدیر بازرگانی و بخش های تابعه مدیریتی وی به عنوان یک مجموعه مستقل با کارکردهای خاص بشمار می آیند.امور خرید؛ تامین مالی ؛ تولید بخش های بازاریابی از جمله قسمت های این مجموعه به شمار می آیند.این بخش وظیفه تامین یا تولید کالای مصرفی بازار را بعهده دارد.

The principal general manager at the business level, or the business- level manager, is the head of the division.

مدیر عامل در این بخش بعنوان بالاترین مقام در راس هرم قرار دارد.

The strategic role of these managers is to translate the general statements of direction and intent that come from the corporate level into concrete strategies for individual businesses.

نقش کلیدی این مدیران انتقال اهداف و جهت های بخش هماهنگ کننده می باشد تا از این طریق استراتری های اجرایی و عملیاتی حاصل گردد.بنابراین مدیران بخش هماهنگی با آن نوع استراتری سرو کار دارندکه در حوزه اموربازرگانی خاص افراد و سازمانهای تجاری قرار میگیرند در حالیکه مدیران بازرگانی بیشتر بر یک نوع خاص از تجارت و موضوع مرتبط متمرکز میباشند.

At GE, a major corporate goal is to be first or second in every business in which the corporation competes. Then the general managers in each division work out for their business the details of a business model that is consistent with this objective

در این رابطه باید گفت که مهمترین هدف مدیر بخش هماهنگی رسیدن به رتبه اول یا دوم در هریک از حوزه های تجاری ست که باید زمینه های رقابتی آن نیز فراهم شود در مرحله بعد مدیران عامل یا مدیر کل در هر بخش بر روی پروژه های تجاری خود متمرکز شده ؛ جزئیات آن را با الگوی مناسب و مرتبط با اهداف بررسی میکنند.

#### **Business Unit**

واحد تجاري

A self- contained division that provides a product or service for a particular market.

# یک بخش مستقل بوده که خدمات یا تولیدات خاص بازار را فراهم می آورد.

# انتهای متن ترجمه گروه دوم

سوالات گروه: ٢

- A- Complete the following sentences with the best choice of (a), (b), (c) or d:
- 1-Acording to the passage a company is said to have a competitive advantage over its rivals when.........
- A .is able to maintain its average profitability for a number of years.
- B .is able to change competitive conditions.
- C .the average of the profitability of the company is greater than all other firms
- D .itfollows specific strategies for better performance.
- 2-The average profitability of a company of some industries is not the same for a company in that.......
- A .Companies are different in their structures.
- B. They pursue superior strategies.
- C. They followsustained competitive procedures.
- D. Competitive situations are not the same for all industries.
- 3-Which of the following statement is said to beas acompetitive condition?
- A. High profitability among companies
- B.Sustained competitive strategies
- C. Low and high industries
- D. Entrance of new companies
- 4-General managers are responsible for......
- A.Providing several products.
- B.Preparing appliances and capital for the company.
- C. Creating sub-contained divisions.

D. Overall performance of the company.
5. According to the passage the acronym"CEO" stands for
A. Chief executive officer.
B.Cooperative export organization.
C. Central export office.
D. Certificate European organization.
6-Business-level- managersare concerned with
A. The strategiesthat span individual business.
B.The strategiesthat is specific to a particular business.
D. Business models that is consistent with given objectives.
D. Strategies that contribute to the maximum of profitability.
7. Corporate-level manager does the following responsibilities except for
A.Predicting the development of strategies.
B. Defining the goals of the organization.
C. Determining what business should be done.
D. Maximizing profitability and profit growth strategies.
8- The characteristics of the industry in which the company competes determines the
A.Company's capacity.
B. Company'sperformance.
C. Company'shigh technology.
D. Company's marketing.
9-Functional managers are responsible for the following duties except for
A. Research and development.

- B. Logistics.
- C.Providing capital for the company.
- D.Accounting.

## 10-corporate-level managers are concerned with.....

- A. Strategies that span individual businesses.
- B. Translating the general statements of direction.
- C.Maximizing the company profitability.
- D .Providing services for particular market.

#### B-Choose the synonym of the underlined words from words given in bracket. (One word is extra)

#### {Continue-go beyond a limit-company-reserve-change}

- **11**-A <u>firm</u> is a collection of functions and departments.
- **12**-Many organizations prefer to <u>revolutionize</u> the traditional ways of their administration.
- **13**-Japan tries to <u>sustain</u> its status in automobile manufacturing in the world.
- 14-High quality production of goods by an industrial organization exceeds its profit.

#### C-True or False?

- **15**-Different competitive conditions result in different industries.(T/F)
- **16**-The entrance of new companies lowers the prices and profits in any industry.(T/F)
- 17-A company is said to have a sustained advantage if it is able to keep the average profitability for a number of years.(T/F)
- **18**-The average profitability is dependent on the kind of industry.(T/F)
- ${f 19}$ -Supervising on information technology is the responsibility of a functional manager in a company.(T/F)

- **20**-Business-level manager provides a link between shareholders and the people who oversee the strategic development of a company.(T/F)
- **21**-Allocating resources among different business areas is carried out by CEO in an industrial organization.(T/F)
- 22- Having united sections of management is the core characteristic of amultidivisional company(T/F)
- 23-Research and development are the managerial strategies in a company.(T/F)
- 24-Specific strategies result in superior performance for any given organization.(T/F)
- D- Choose the best appropriate word for each sentence.
- 25-Some industries might be characterized by a lack of......change.
- a. technological b.industiralc.financiald.economical
- **26**-The average .....is higher in some industries and lower in others.
- a.profitabilityb.acceptabilityc.probabilityd.functionality
- 27-In some industries .... of profitability might persist for a considerable time.
- a.periodb.degreec.processd.plan
- **28**-General and functional managers are responsible for...... a particular function.
- a.supervisingb.designingc.analyzingd.allocaing
- 29-The .....concern of general managers is for the health of the whole company.
- a.overridingb.promissingc.trivilingd.rising
- **30**-If a company provides different kinds of.....or services, subsequently it duplicate its functions as well.
- a.productb.conductc.contactd.abstract
- **31**-There are lots of resources and capitals at the ....of general managers of a company.
- a.disposal b.proposal c.principald.critical
- **32**-General managers are responsible for the.....performance of the company
- a.overallb.finalc.minerald.trivial

**33**-In consultationwith other senior ....., the role of corporate-level manager is to oversee the development of strategies of the company

#### a.excecutivesb.producersc.distributorsd.advisors

**34**-providing....... for the entire organization is the main responsibility of the principal general manager.

#### a.leadershipb.relationshipc.friendshipd.scholarship

#### E-Define and explain the following questions.

- 35-What is the difference of "competitive advantage" and "sustain competitive advantage"?
- **36**-Justify howa difference of industries is characterized by a difference in situations of competition.
- **37**-Is average profitability the same for all industries? Justifyyour answer.
- **38**-Define the two maintypes of managers in a company.
- **39**-provide a definition for a "company".
- **40**-What is a "multidivisional "company?
- **41**-Concerning "strategies" what is the main focus of both "business managers" and "corporate –level managers"?

#### F-Answer the following questions on your own.

- **42-**What do you infer by "strategic Management"?
- **43**-What is the main idea of this sketch in general?

#### G-Cloze Test:

Read the passage below and decide which choice (a),(b),(c) or (d) best fits each space.

# $\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information) (8) oversee (9) pursue (10) levels <math>\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information) (8) oversee (9) pursue (10) levels <math>\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information) (8) oversee (9) pursue (10) levels <math>\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information) (8) oversee (9) pursue (10) levels <math>\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information) (8) oversee (9) pursue (10) levels <math>\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information) (8) oversee (9) pursue (10) levels <math>\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information) (8) oversee (9) pursue (10) levels <math>\{(1) effectively (2) attain (3) bear (4) strategic (5) concern (6) achieve (7) information (8) oversee (8) attain (8) attain$

General Managers are the lynch pin in making strategic decisions to manage ...1... their companies. They put those strategiesintoeffect to ...2.... a competitive advantage. They ...3. the responsibility for the whole performance of the company. Their strategic...4..in promoting the affairs of the company is undeniable. In other words, the main .....5... of general managers isto.......6... high profitability with the resources and capital allocated for the company. While functional managers are responsible for controlling specific functions such as an activity or ...7.. technology the role of corporate-level managers

is to.....8...the development of strategies of the organization. Meanwhile business managers try to ensure that the corporate and business strategies that the company ....9...are consistent with increasing profitability and profit growth .As you might infer up to now there are three ...10... of management.

- 1- a.effectivelyb.prominentlyc.definitlyd.probably
- 2- a.attainb.retainc.containd.maintain
- 3- a.bearb.carec.fared.tear
- 4- a.strategicb.politicc.economicd.tragedic
- 5- a.concernb.discernc.returnd.stern
- 6- a.achieveb.receivec.decieved.conceive
- 7- a.informationb.reformationc.conformation d. reservation
- 8- a.overseeb.overridec.overlookd.overlearn
- 9- pursue b.perspirec.prefer d. present
- 10- a.levelsb.layersc.lawyersd.lowers

H-Match the words in A with the words given in B.(Five extra words are given):

- 1- Rival=[a]-work, act in a special way
- 2-Exceed=[b]access, be allowed to use money for sth
- 3-Function=[c]copy the same work or task
- **4-**Disposal=[d]directing a company
- 5-Consistent =[e]assets, money
- **6**-Duplicate=[f]tools
- 7-Leadership=[h]determine the place or the case of sth
- 8-Capital=[j]one who owns a company or part of it
- 9-Strategy =[k]someone whom you are competing with
- **10**-Appliance=[l]presenting data in numbers
- 11-Execution=[m]continue to exist or happen
- 12-Allocation=[o]stretch sth to other parts
- 13-Span=[p]sum of money used in business
- **14**-Shareholder=[r]not being friendly

- 15-Motivate=[q]performing a different task
- 16-Maintain=[s]try to have sthfor longer time
- 17-persistent=[t]cause sb to behave in a particular way
- 18-Bear=[u[giving sth to a particular company or person
- 19-Consultation=[v]a person who is in charge of an organization
- 20-Ultimately=[w]be in use at any time

[x]finally

[y]decrease

[g]performing a task

[n]discussion between many people

# انتهای سوالات گروه دوم

# كلمات گروه ٢:

firms	company	شرکت بازرگانی
extent	area	حوزه، ناحیه، میزان
exceeds	pass,more than	بیشتر از حد
average	middle	متوسط، معدل، ميزان
sustained	continuous	ادامه دار
maintain	keep going	حف <i>ظ</i> کردن
significant	momentous	قابل توجه
average	middle	
result in	lead to	در نتیجه
determined	inflexible	مصمم، مشخص، معين
characteristics	typical	خاص
characterized	to be typical of a something	خاص بودن
demand	request	تقاضا

نک beset attack

excess too much

capacity ability

persistent repetitive acle

contracting gradually reducing

persistent repetitive مداوم

revolutionizing transfer to change something completely تغییرات اساسی دادن

lack inactivity رکود

incumbent necessary légique de la little de

induce create بوجود آمدن

depress decrease decrease

زمان time

persist for insist on ادامه برای اصرار بر

achieved وقابت پایدار

maintain continue

pin axis

attain achieve achieve

effect action اثر - عمل

bear carry, take carry, take

overall general general

قسمتهای و ابسته - زیر و احد a distinct component of something

خودگردان self-contained independent

divisions section بخش

supervising controlling controlling

development improvement improvement improvement

logistic structural

**particular** specific

Research	study	تحقیق کر دن۔ تحصیل کر دن
product	special typical	محصول
provide	supply	تامین کردن
duplicates	two people do same thing, special, repeat	تكرارى
overriding	important	مهم
concern	to busy with	نگرانی، دلواپسی
whole	complete	تمام، كامل
direction	leadership	جهت- ر هبری
disposal	at hand	در اختیار - در دست
sphere	area	كره- منطقه- ناحيه- حدود
consultation	talk	مشاوره- صحبت
oversee	direct- supervise	نظارت
defining	explain	تعريف- توضيح
determining	limit	تعیین کردن- معین کردن- حد
entire	whole	تمام
own it	the shareholders	مالک آن بود- سهامدار
probe	investigation	جستجو
contribute	provide	منجر

انتهای کلمات مترادف و معانی لغات گروه دوم

زبان تخصصی - گروه ۳ (ارائه ۱۱۵۱۴ ۱۳۹۴/۰۸/۱۵) صفحه ۷ ، کد کلاس ۱۱۵۱۴

آقایان: محسن صادقیان فرد، علی فاضلی نیک، سید مهدی فاطمی

ترجمه گروه ۳:

Functional-Level Managers

مديران عملياتي

Functional- level managers are responsible for the <u>Specific</u> (special) business <u>functions</u> (tasks) or operations (human resources, <u>purchasing</u> (buying), product development, customer service, etc.) that constitute a company or one of its divisions.

مدیران عملیاتی مسئول عملیات یا فعالیت های تجاری خاص (منابع انسانی، خرید، توسعه محصول، خدمات مشتری و غیره) هستند که شرکت یا یکی از قسمتهایش را تشکیل می دهد.

Thus, a functional manager's <u>sphere</u> (area) of responsibility is generally <u>confined</u> (limited to) to one organizational activity whereas general managers oversee the operation of a whole <u>company</u> (firm) or division.

بنابر این، حوزه مسئولیت مدیر عملیات عموماً به یک فعالیت سازمانی محدود شده است، در حالی که مدیر ان کل بر عملیات کل شرکت یا بخش نظارت می کنند.

<u>Although</u> (though) they are not responsible for the overall performance of the organization, functional managers nevertheless have a major strategic role: to <u>develop</u> (expand) functional strategies in their area that help fulfill the strategic objectives (aim) set by business- and corporate- level general managers.

هرچند مدیران عملیاتی مسئول عملکرد کلی سازمان نیستند، با این حال نقش استراتژیک مهمی دارند: یعنی توسعه استراتژی های عملیاتی در حوزه خودشان که به ایفاء اهداف استراتژیک تنظیمی توسط مدیران کل شرکت و کسب کار کمک می کند.

In GE's aerospace business, for <u>instance</u> (example) <u>manufacturing</u> (produce) managers are responsible for developing manufacturing strategies <u>consistent with</u> (along with) the corporate objective of being first or second in that industry.

برای مثال، در کسب و کار هوافضای GE، مدیران تولید مسئولِ ایجاد استراتژی های تولید همخوان با هدف شرکت هستند، هدف شرکت اول یا دوم بودن در این صنعت است.

Moreover, functional managers provide most of the information that makes it possible for business- and corporate-level general managers to formulate <u>realistic</u> (pragmatic) and <u>attainable</u> (pragmatic) strategies.

علاوه بر این، مدیران عملیاتی اطلاعات بسیاری فراهم می کنند که تدوین استراتژی های واقعی و قابل دسترس را برای مدیران کل شرکت و کسب و کار ممکن می ساز د.

<u>Indeed</u> (in fact), because they are <u>closer</u> (nearer) to the customer than the typical <u>general</u> (produce) manager is, functional managers themselves may generate important ideas that subsequently may become major strategies for the company.

در واقع، از آنجایی که مدیران عملیاتی نسبت به مدیرکل معمولی به مشتریان نزدیکتر هستند، خود این مدیران می توانند عقاید مهمی ایجاد کنند که نتیجتاً می تواند استراتژی های عمده برای شرکت شود.

Thus, it is <u>important</u> (significant) for general managers to listen closely to the <u>ideas</u> (opinions) of their functional managers.

بنابراین، برای مدیران کل مهم است که به عقاید مدیران عملیاتی شان دقیقاً گوش کنند.

An <u>equally</u> (similarly) great responsibility for managers at the operational level is strategy <u>implementation</u> (conduct): the execution of corporate- and business- level <u>plans</u> (program).

پیاده سازی استراتژی مسئولیتی با اهمیت برابر برای مدیران در سطح عملیاتی است: یعنی اجرای برنامه های سطح کسب و کار و شرکت.

The Strategy- Making Process

فرایند استراتژی سازی

Now that we know something about the strategic roles of managers, we can turn our <u>attention</u> (consideration) to the process by which managers formulate (establish) and implement strategies.

اکنون که مقداری در مورد نقش های استراتژیک مدیران شناخت پیدا کردیم، می توانیم به فرایندی توجه کنیم که به واسطه آن مدیران به تدوین و پیاده سازی استراتژی ها می پردازند.

Many writers have <u>emphasized</u> (force on) that strategy is the <u>outcome</u> (result) of a formal planning process and that top management plays the most important role in this

بسیاری از نویسندگان تاکید کرده اند که استراتژی پیامد فرایند برنامه ریزی رسمی است و مدیریت ارشد مهمترین نقش را در این فرایند ایفا می کند.

Although this view has some basis in reality, it is not the whole (total) story.

هرچند این دیدگاه ریشه در واقعیت دارد، اما کل داستان نیست.

As process.5 we shall see later in the chapter, <u>valuable</u> (costly) strategies often <u>emerge</u> (appear) from deep within the organization without <u>prior</u> (previous) planning.

همانطور که در فرابند ٥ در ادامه فصل خواهیم دید، استراتژی های ارزشمند اغلب از اعماق سازمان بدون برنامه ریزی قبلی ظاهر می شوند.

Nevertheless, a consideration of formal, rational planning is a <u>useful</u> (beneficial) starting point for our <u>journey</u> (trip) into the world of strategy.

با این حال، بررسی برنامه ریزی رسمی و منطقی نقطه عطفی مفید برای سفر ما در جهان استراتژی است.

Here we consider what might be <u>described</u> (explain) as a typical formal <u>strategic</u> (policy) planning model for making strategy.

در اینجا می بینیم که چه چیزی را می توان به عنوان مدل برنامه ریزی استراتژیک رسمی نوعی برای استراتژی سازی توصیف کرد.

The formal strategic planning process has five main steps:

فرایند برنامه ریزی استراتژیک شامل بنج مرحله اصلی است:

1. Select the corporate mission (function) and major corporate goals.

ماموریت شرکت و اهداف اصلی شرکت را انتخاب کنید.

2. Analyze the organization's external <u>competitive</u> (challenging) environment to identify <u>opportunities</u> (chances) and threats.

محیط رقابتی خارجی سازمان را برای شناسایی فرصتها و تهدیدها تجزیه و تحلیل کنید.

3. Analyze the organization's internal operating <u>environment</u> (surrounding) to identify the organization's <u>strengths</u> (potency) and <u>weaknesses</u> (deficiencies)

4. Select strategies that build on the organization's <u>strengths</u> (potency) and correct its <u>weaknesses</u> (deficiencies) in order to take advantage of external opportunities and counter external threats. These <u>strategies</u> (techniques) should be consistent with the mission and major goals of the organization. They should be <u>congruent</u> (coordinated) and constitute a viable business model (design).

5. Implement (execute) the strategies

استراتژی ها را (اجرا) بیاده کنید.

سوالات گروه ٣:

## **Functional-Level Managers**

Functional- level managers are **responsible** for the specific business functions or operations (human resources, purchasing, product development, customer service, etc.) that **constitute** a company or one of its divisions. Thus, a functional manager's sphere of responsibility is generally confined to *one* organizational activity, whereas general managers oversee the operation of a **whole** company or division. Although they are not responsible for the overall performance of the organization, functional managers nevertheless have a major strategic role: to **develop** functional strategies in their area that help fulfill the strategic objectives set by business- and corporate- level general managers.

- 1. Sphere of responsibility for functional manager is confined to ...
  - a. An industrial activity
  - b. Some organizational affairs
  - c. One organizational activity
  - d. Handling all activities
- 2. What is the main idea of this paragraph?
  - a. Functional-level managers are very busy
  - b. Functional level managers versus general managers
  - c. Responsibility of functional level managers
  - d. Overall performance of the organization
- 3. What do you confer from this paragraph?
  - a. It is very hard to be functional level manager
  - b. Functional level managers constitutes an organization
  - c. Functional level managers are strategically important

- d. General managers are superior than functional level managers
- 4. What does constitute means in second line
  - a. Structure
  - b. Form
  - c. Substitute
  - d. Formulate
- 5. What is the meaning of whole in line 4
  - a. Partly
  - b. A section
  - c. Total
  - d. Comprehensive
- 6. What is the meaning of **responsible** in line 1
  - a. Manager
  - b. Director
  - c. Liable
  - d. Professor
- 7. What is the meaning of **develop** in line 5
  - a. Extraordinary
  - b. Extend
  - c. Structure
  - d. Function
- 8. Functional level manager are responsible for
  - a. Overall performance of company
  - b. Providing most resources
  - c. have a major strategic role
  - d. respond clients
- 9. General managers
  - a. Provide information
  - b. Talk with employees about strategy
  - c. Look for perspective
  - d. Monitor the whole operation
- 10. Which part set objectives
  - a. General managers in business
  - b. General managers in corporate
  - c. General managers in sales department
  - d. A and B

In GE's aerospace business, for instance, manufacturing managers are ...1.... for developing .....2.... strategies consistent with the corporate ....3.... of being first or second in that industry. ...4.., functional managers provide most of the information that makes it ....5.... for business- and corporate- level general managers to formulate ...6... and attainable strategies. Indeed, because they are closer to the

....7.... than the typical general manager is, functional managers themselves may ....8.... important ideas that subsequently may become major strategies for the company. .....9....., it is important for general managers to listen closely to the ....10.... of their functional managers. An equally great responsibility for managers at the operational level is strategy implementation: the execution of corporate- and business-level plans.

1.	A. manager	b. substitution	c. responsible	d. stockholder
2.	A. incorporation	b. manufacturing	c. stocking	d. including
3.	A. first	b. steering	c. objective	d. crash
4.	A. stability	b. moreover	c. cure	d. funding
5.	A. possible	b. future	c. fortune	d. establishment
6.	A. in case	b. realistic	c. function	d. stimulation
7.	A. customer	b. company	c. organization	d. management
8.	A. remove	b. generate	c. start	d. end
9.	A. good	b. thus	c. far	d. away
10.	A. dormant	b. plan	c. level	d. ideas

#### The Strategy- Making Process

Now that we know something about the strategic roles of managers, we can turn our attention to the process by which managers formulate and implement strategies. Many writers have emphasized that strategy is the outcome of a formal planning process and that top management plays the most important role in this process. Although this view has some basis in reality, it is not the whole story. As we shall see later in the chapter, valuable strategies often emerge from deep within the organization without prior planning. Nevertheless, a consideration of formal, rational planning is a useful starting point for our journey into the world of strategy. Here we consider what might be described as a typical formal strategic planning model for making strategy.

#### A Model of the Strategic Planning Process

The formal strategic planning process has five main steps:

- 1. Select the corporate mission and major corporate goals.
- 2. Analyze the organization's external competitive environment to identify opportunities and threats.
- 3. Analyze the organization's internal operating environment to identify the organization's *strengths* and *weaknesses*.
- 4. Select strategies that build on the organization's strengths and correct its weaknesses in order to take advantage of external opportunities and counter external threats.

These strategies should be consistent with the mission and major goals of the organization. They should be congruent and constitute a viable business model.

- 5. Implement the strategies.
  - 1. Formal
  - 2. Strategic

- a. Company
- b. Aim

- 3. Corporate
- 4. Select
- 5. Implement
- 6. Goal
- 7. Step
- 8. External
- 9. Responsible
- 10. Constitute
- 11. Develop
- 12. Whole
- 13. Organization
- 14. Manufacturing
- 15. Management
- 16. Nevertheless
- 17. Planning
- 18. Subsequently
- 19. Opportunities
- 20. Mission

- c. Outside
- d. Regulate
- e. Official
- f. Stimulate
- g. Tactical
- h. Stage
- i. Carry out
- j. In charge of
- k. Create
- I. Assignment
- m. Variety
- n. Skill
- o. Fortunes
- p. governing
- q. programming
- r. extend
- s. as a result
- t. total
- u. producing
- v. corporation
- w. however
- x. twisting
- y. incline
- 1. What is responsibility of functional level managers?
- 2. What does constitute a company?
- 3. Where do often valuable strategies emerge?
- 4. Name formal strategic planning process stages?
- 5. What is responsibility of general manager?
- 6. Explain how strategies should be?
- 7. Which one is closer to the customer, general manager or functional manager, why?
  - 1. معنى كلمه functional در ياراگراف اول متن كدام است؟
    - a. ماهر
    - b. عملیاتی
      - c. پرکار
        - d. کل
    - ۲. معنی کلمه business در پاراگراف اول متن کدام است؟
      - a. کسب و کار
        - b. فعالیت

سخت کوشی	C	
ستت توسی مدیریت		
مدیریت به sphere of responsibility در پاراگراف اول متن کدام است؟		۳
حوزه علمي		•
حوره کار <i>ی</i> حوزه کار <i>ی</i>		
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		
حوزه مسئولیت حوزه مسئولیت		
رر گزینه ذیل معنی manufacturing را انتخاب کنید.		۴
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صداقت		
توليد		
ر . امانت		
په strategy را بیان کنید.		۵
استقبال	_	
سخت	.b	
راهبرد	.c	
توسعه	.d	
ـه planning کدام است؟	معنی کله	٠,
تولید کردن	.a	
فروختن	.b	
برنامه ریزی	.C	
استفاده کر دن	.d	
ه معنی process است؟	كدام كلما	٠٧
فراگرد	.a	
استعمال	.b	
بر داشت	.C	
دستور	.d	
Corporate n یعنی چه؟	nission	٠,٨
تولید شرکتی	.a	
فروش شرکتی	.b	
مسیر شرکتی	.C	
ماموریت شرکتی	.d	
organization's str به چه معنی است؟	engths	٩.
سازمان قوی	.a	
نیر و مندی ساز مانی		
فعالیت قوی سازمانی		
نقاط قوت ساز مان	.d	

۰۱. Competitive environment به چه معنی است؟

a. محیط مسموم b. محیط کاری

- c. محیط رقابتی
- d. محیط شرکتی
- 11. Circle T for true and F for false for following sentences regarding above paragraph:
  - a. General Manager controls operation of whole company. T
  - b. Functional manager's sphere of responsibility is generally confined to *one* organizational activity. T F
  - c. Many writers have emphasized that strategy is not the result of a formal planning process
  - d. Valuable strategies often emerge from deep within the organization with prior planning T F
  - e. Great responsibility for managers at the operational level is strategy implementation T F
  - f. Functional managers are responsible for the overall performance of the organization  $\,\mathsf{T}\,$
  - g. Rational planning is a useful starting point into the world of strategy T F
  - h. Manufacturing managers are responsible for developing incompatible strategies consistent with the corporate T  $\,\mathrm{F}$
  - i. Functional managers have a major strategic role T F
  - j. The role of functional managers is to develop functional strategies to fulfill the strategic objectives T F

### انتهای سوالات گروه سه

## کلمات گروه ۳:

Specific	special	ویژه، مخصوص
oversee	monitor, supervise	كنترل
attaining	gaining	بدست آور دن
shareholder		سهام داران
agent	client	عامل
responsibility	duty	مسئوليت، وظيفه
ensure	make certain	مطمعن شدن
pursue	follow	دنبال کردن
consistent with	in relation to	در رابطه با
ultimately	at last	نهايتا
functions	tasks	وظايف
purchasing	buying	خريد

sphere	area	حوزه
confined	limited to	محدود به
company	firm	شرکت
Although	though	اگرچه
develop	expand	گسترش دادن
objectives	aim	هدف
major	important	مهم
instance	example	نمونه
manufacturing	produce	تولید کردن
consistent with	along with	در راستا <i>ی</i>
realistic	pragmatic	و اقعى
attainable	pragmatic	قابل اكتساب
subsequently	successively	متعاقبا
Indeed	in fact	در واقع
closer	nearer	نزدیکتر
general	typical	عمومي
important	significant	مهم
ideas	opinions	عقايد
equally	similarly	به صورت برابر
implementation	conduct	اجرا
plans	program	برنامه ها
attention	consideration	توجه
formulate	establish	تدوين
emphasized	force on	تاكيد بر
outcome	result	نتيجه
whole	total	کل
valuable	costly	ارزشمند

emerge	appear	ظاهر شدن
deep	profound	عميق
prior	previous	قبلى
useful	beneficial	مفيد
journey	trip	سفر
describe	explain	شرح دادن
strategic	policy	استر اتڑ یک
mission	function	ماموريت
competitive	challenging	ر قابتی
opportunities	chances	فرصتها
environment	surrounding	محيط
strengths	potency	نقاط قوت
weaknesses	deficiencies	نقاط ضعف
strategies	techniques	راهبردها
congruent	coordinated	همخوان
model	design	مدل
Implement	execute	اجرا كردن
allocate	allot, assign	اختصاص دادن
to implement	apply, use, execute	اعمال كردن
mean	signify	معنى دادن
vision	eyesight	دیدگاه
committed	the voted	مرتكب شدن
innovation	new انتهای کلمات متر ادف و معانی لغات گروه سوم	نو آور ی

آقایان: موسی مرادی، سعید معینی دانشمندی، محمدرضا زندیان، خانم نجما شریعتی

ترجمه گروه ٤:

The task of analyzing the organization's external and internal <u>environment</u> (location Surroundings) and then selecting <u>appropriate</u> (Befitting seemly) strategies is known as strategy formulation.

نحوه و عمل تحلیل محیط داخلی و خارجی سازمان و سپس انتخاب راهبردهای مناسب (درخور)، به صورت شکل گیری و تدوین راهبرد شناخته شده است.

In contrast, strategy implementation involves putting the strategies (or <u>plans</u> (Scheme, program me)) into action.

This includes taking actions <u>consistent</u> (Compatible, conforming) with the selected strategies of the company at the corporate, business, and functional level, allocating roles and responsibilities among managers (typically through the design of organization <u>structure</u> (Construction, composition)), allocating <u>resources</u> (including capital and people), setting short-term objectives, and designing the organization's control and reward systems.

این روند شامل اتخاذ عملکردهایی متناسب (سازگار) با راهبردهای منتخب شرکت در سطح شرکتی، تجاری و کارکردی، اختصاص و توزیع نقش ها و مسئولیت ها میان مدیران (بویژه از طریق طراحی ساختار سازمانی)، توزیع منابع (شامل سرمایه و افراد)، تعیین اهداف کوتاه مدت و طراحی سیستم های پاداش و کنترل سازمانی می گردد.

These steps are <u>illustrated</u> (demonstrate) in Figure 1.2 (which can also be viewed as a plan for the rest of this book).

Each step in Figure 1.2 constitutes a sequential step in the strategic planning <u>process</u> (procedure).

هر مرحله ی موجود در تصویر ۲,۱ خود مرحله ای متوالی در فرآیند طراحی و برنامه ریزی راهبردی را شکل می دهد

At step 1, each round or cycle of the planning process begins with a statement of the <u>corporate</u> (company) mission and major (main) corporate goals.

در مرحله ی ۱، هر چرخه و یا مسیرِ فرآیند برنامه ریزی با عبارت مأموریت <u>شرکت</u> و اهداف اصلی شرکت آغاز می گردد.

As shown in Figure 1.2, this <u>statement</u> (<u>assertion</u>, <u>explanation</u>) is shaped by the existing business model of the company.

همانطور که در تصویر ۱,۲ نشان داده شده، این عبارت به وسیله ی مدل تجاری موجود و کنونیِ شرکت شکل می گیرد.

The mission statement is followed by the <u>foundation</u> (Base) of strategic thinking: external analysis, internal analysis, and strategic <u>choice</u> (selection).

در پیِ عبارت مأموریتی، بنیان (پی، اساس) تفکر راهبردی می آید، یعنی: تحلیل بیرونی، تحلیل داخلی و انتخاب (گزینه) راهبردی

The strategy- making process ends with the design of the organizational structure, <u>culture</u> (<u>cultivation</u>), and control systems necessary to implement the organization's chosen strategy.

فرآیند تدوین راهبرد با طراحی ساختار و فرهنگِ سازمانی و سیستم های کنترل ضروری برای اجرای راهبرد منتخب سازمانی، خاتمه می یابد.

Some organizations go through a new <u>cycle</u> (rotation) of the strategic planning process every year.

برخی سازمان ها هر ساله وارد چرخه ی جدیدی از فرآیند طراحی راهبردی می گردند.

This does not necessarily mean (signify) that managers choose a new strategy each year.

این امر ضرورتاً بدین معنا نیست که مدیران هر ساله یک راهبرد جدید را انتخاب کنند.

In many instances, the result is <u>simply</u> (plainly) to modify and reaffirm a strategy and structure already in place.

در بسیاری از موارد، نتیجه به سادگی همان تغییر و تأیید مجدد راهبرد و ساختار کنونی می باشد.

The strategic plans generated by the planning process generally look out over a period of 1 to 5 years, with the plan being updated, or rolled forward (prioritize), every year.

به طور كلى برنامه هاى راهبردي حاصل از فرآيند برنامه ريزى ناظر بر دوره ى ١ تا ٥ ساله و داراى برنامه به روز شده و يا الويت بندى شده در هر سال هستند.

In most organizations, the results of the <u>annual</u> (yearly) strategic planning process are used as input into the budgetary process for the coming year so that strategic planning is used to shape <u>resource</u> (Supply, reserve) allocation within the organization.

در اغلب سازمان ها، نتایج فرآیند سالانه ی برنامه ریزی راهبردی به صورت ورودی به درون فرآیند بودجه برای سال آینده ورد استفاده قرار می گیرند آنچنان که برنامه ریزی راهبردی برای سامان دادن (شکل دهی) تخصیص منابع در سازمان به کار گرفته می شود.

### Mission Statement

The first <u>component</u> (part) of the strategic management process is crafting the organization's <u>mission</u> (commission) statement, which provides the framework or context within which strategies are formulated.

عبارت مأموریتی اولین مؤلفه ی فرآیند مدیریت راهبردی، ساخت و آماده سازی عبارت مأموریتی سازمان می باشد که چارچوب یا زمینه ای را فرآهم می آورد که در آن راهبردها تنظیم می گردند.

A mission statement has four main components: a statement of the raison d'être of a company or organization— its <u>reason</u> (cause) for existence which is normally referred to as the mission; a statement of some desired future state, usually referred to as the vision; a statement of the key values that the organization is committed to; and a statement of major goals (aim).

عبارت مأموریتی دارای چهار مؤلفه ی اصلی می باشد: عبارت هدف غایی شرکت و یا سازمان یعنی علت وجودی آن که به طور معمول به آن واژه ی مأموریت اطلاق می گردد؛ عبارت برخی حالت های آتیِ مطلوب که معمولاً به آن چشم انداز می گویند؛ عبارت ارزش های کلیدی که سازمان متعهد به آنها می باشد و عبارت اهداف اصلی.

For example, the current mission of Microsoft is to "to enable people and business

Throughout the world to <u>realize</u> (Know, comprehend) their full potential.

به عنوان مثال، مأموریت کنونی شرکت مایکروسافت " توانمند سازی افراد و مشاغل در سرتاسر جهان با هدف شناسایی (درک کردن) قابلیت های کامل خود" می باشد.

"The vision of the company—the overarching goal—is to be the major player in the software industry (craft).

The key values that the company is committed to include "<u>integrity</u> (uprightness) and honesty", "passion for our customers, our partners, and out technology", "openness and respectfulness," and "taking on big <u>challenges</u> (<u>invitation</u>) and seeing them through.

```
ارزش های کلیدی و مهمی که شرکت متعهد ب آنها می باشد شامل " صداقت و درستی"، " اشتیاق به مشتریان، شرکا و فن اوری خود"، " پذیرا بودن و احترام" و " پذیرش چالش های بزرگ و نظارت بی وقفه بر آنها" می گردند.
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" Microsoft's mission statement has <u>absolutely</u> (utter) set the context for strategy formulation within the company.

عبارت مأموریتی شرکت مایکروسافت به طور کامل و مطلق زمینه را برای تودین و تنظیم راهبرد در شرکت ایجاد می کند.

Thus, the company's <u>perseverance</u> (diligence) first with Windows, and now with X- box, both of which took a long time to bear fruit, exemplifies the <u>idea</u> (theory, notion) of "taking on big challenges and seeing them through.

"6We shall return to this topic and discuss it in depth (profundity) in the next chapter.

## **External Analysis**

The second component of the strategic <u>management</u> (executives) process is an analysis of the organization's external operating environment.

تحلیل بیرونی (خارجی): دومین مؤلفه ی فرآیند مدیریت راهبردی، تجزیه و تحلیل محیط عملکردی و بیرونی سازمان می باشد.

The essential purpose of the external analysis is to identify strategic opportunities and threats in the organization's operating environment that will affect how it <u>pursues</u> (follow) its mission.

هدف ضروری تحلیل بیرونی، شناسایی تهدیدها و فرصت های راهبردی در محیط عملکردی (عامل) سازمان است که بر نحوه ی پیگیری مأموریت آن اثر خواهد گذاشت.

Three interrelated environments should be <u>examined</u> (study) at this stage: the industry environment in which the company operates, the country or national environment, and the wider (extensive) socioeconomic or macro- environment.

در این مرحله سه محیطِ مرتبط باید بررسی شوند: محیط صنعتی که در آن شرکت به فعالیت می پردازد، محیط کشوری یا ملّی و محیط گسترده تر اجتماعی اقتصادی و یا محیط کلان.

Analyzing the industry environment requires an <u>assessment</u> (evaluation) of the competitive structure of the company's industry, including the <u>competitive</u> (competition) position of the company and its major rivals.

تحليل محيط صنعتى مستلزم ارزيابي ساختار رقابتي صنعت شركت، شامل موقعيت رقابتي شركت و رقيب هاى اصلى آن مى باشد.

It also <u>requires</u> (need) analysis of the nature, stage, dynamics, and history of the industry.

همچنین مستلزم تحلیل ذات، مرحله، پویایی و تاریخچه ی صنعت نیز می باشد.

Because many markets are now <u>global</u> (worldwide) markets, analyzing the industry environment also means assessing the <u>impact</u> (influence) of globalization on competition within an industry.

به دلیل آنکه هم اکنون بسیاری از بازارها، جهانی هستند، تحلیل محیط صنعتی نیز به معنای ارزیابی تأثیر جهانی شدن بر رقابت موجود در صنعت می باشد.

Such an analysis may <u>reveal</u> (uncover) that a company should move some production <u>facilities</u> (convenience) to another nation, that it should aggressively expand in emerging markets such as China, or that it should beware of new competition from emerging nations.

این چنین تحلیلی ممکن است آشکار کننده ی این موضوع باشد که شرکت باید برخی امکانات تولید را به کشور دیگری منتقل کند که باید به صورت متهورانه در بازارهایِ نوظهور و تازه ای مانند چین گسترش یابد یا باید مراقب رقابت جدید شکل گرفته میان ملت های تازه وارد به درون بازار باشد.

Analyzing the macro- environment consists of examining macroeconomic, social, government, <u>legal</u> (lawful), international, and technological <u>factors</u> (element) that may affect the company and its industry.

تحلیل محیط کلان متشکل از بررسیِ عوامل اقتصادِ کلان، اجتماعی، دولتی، قانونی، بین المللی و (عوامل) تکنولوژیکی می باشد که ممکن است بر شرکت و صنعت آن تأثیر بگذارند.

We <u>consider</u> (study) these issues in Chapters 3 and 6 (where we discuss global issues).

در فصل های ۳و ؛ این مسائل را بررسی خواهیم کرد (در این فصول مسائل جهانی را نیز موردبحث قرار خواهیم داد).

### **Internal Analysis**

Internal analysis, the third component of the strategic planning process, serves to pinpoint the <u>strengths</u> (power) and weaknesses of the organization.

تحلیل درونی (داخلی): تحلیل درونی، سومین مؤلفه ی فرآیند برنامه ریزی راهبردی، به طور دقیق نقاط قوت و ضعف سازمان را مشخص می کند

Such issues as identifying the <u>quantity</u> (<u>quantum</u>) and quality of a company's resources and capabilities and ways of building unique skills and company-<u>specific</u> (<u>particular</u>) or distinctive competencies are considered here when we probe the sources of competitive advantage.

این مسائلِ شناسایی کننده ی کیفیت و کمیتِ منابع و شایستگی های شرکت و شیوه های کسب و آموزش مهارت های منحصر به فرد و شایستگی های (توانمندی های) متمایز و یا خاص شرکت هنگامی که منابعِ مزیت رقابتی را جست و جو می کنیم ، مورد بررسی قرار می گیرند

Building and sustaining a competitive <u>advantage</u> (benefit) requires a company to achieve <u>superior</u> (excellent) efficiency, quality, innovation, and responsiveness to its customers.

ایجاد و حفظ مزیت رقابتی، شرکت را ملزم به رسیدن به کارآیی، کیفیت، ابتکار عالی و احساس مسئولیت نسبت به مشتریان خود می سازد.

Company strengths lead to superior performance in these areas, whereas company weaknesses (debility, asthenia) translate into inferior performance.

We discuss these issues in chapter 4.

این مسائل را در فصل ٤ مورد بحث قرار می دهیم.

پایان متن ترجمه شده گروه چهار

سوالات گروه ٤:

- 1. What's the main idea of this text?
- a) the task of selecting appropriate strategies such as strategy formulation and implementation
- b) marketing process
- c) management process
- d) organizational behavior
- 2. What can you get from this text?
- a) Identify strategic *opportunities* and *threats* in the organization's operating environment
- b) Assessment of the competitive structure of the company's industry
- c) <u>Building and sustaining a competitive advantage requires a company to achieve superior efficiency, quality, innovation, and responsiveness to its customers</u>
- d) Analysis of the nature, stage, dynamics, and history of the industry
- 3. Make a list about managerial terms with their meanings:

-organization's external environment: محیط بیرونی سازمان

-organization's internal environment: محیط داخلی سازمان

-strategy formulation: تدوین راهبرد -strategy implementation:

-Corporate: شرکت

-functional level: سطح کار کر دی

-organization structure: سطح ساز مانی

-Resources:

-Capital: سرمایه

-organization's control systems:

-organization's reward systems:

-strategic planning process:

-Statement of the corporate mission:

-major corporate goals:

-external analysis:

-internal analysis:

-strategic choice:

-organizational structure:

-organizational culture:

-annual strategic planning process:

سیستم های کنترل ساز مانی

سیستم های پاداش دهی ساز مان

فرآیند برنامه ریزی راهبردی

عبارت مأموريتي شركت

اهداف اصلی شرکت

تحليل بيروني

تحلیل درونی

گزینه ی راهبردی

ساختار سازماني

فر هنگ ساز مانی

فرآیند برنامه ریزی راهبردی سالانه

4. Read the text and answer these questions.

- What we call the task of analyzing the organization's external and internal environment and selecting appropriate strategies? We call it **strategy formulation.**
- What's the **strategy implementation about? It's about** putting the strategies (or plans) into action.
- **How mission statement of the company is shaped? It is shaped by** the existing business model of the company.
- What are the foundations of strategic thinking? They are external analysis, internal analysis, and strategic choice.
- What is the end of strategy- making process? It ends with the design of the organizational structure, culture, and control systems necessary to implement the organization's chosen strategy.
- How are used the results of the annual strategic planning process in most organizations? They are used as input into the budgetary process for the coming year.
- What's the first component of the strategic management process? It is crafting the organization's mission statement, which provides the framework or context within which strategies are formulated.
- 5. Read the text carefully and choose the correct answer.
- How many components does have a mission statement?
- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

- What's a statement of some desired future state?
- a) Mission
- b) vision
- c) goals
- d) aims
- This mission statement belongs to which company? "to enable people and business throughout the world to realize their full potential.":
- a) Microsoft
- b) Apple
- c) Yahoo
- d) Face book
- e)
- What's the second component of the strategic management process?
- a) analysis of internal environment
- b) analysis of the organization's environment
- c) analysis of the organization's external operating environment
- d) analysis of the organization's operating environment
- Which country is known as an emerging market?
- a) Thailand
- b) India
- c) Brazil
- d) China
- Which one is the third component of the strategic planning process?
- a) External analysis
- b) internal analysis
- c) environment analysis
- d) operating analysis
- Which ones lead to superior performance?
- a) Company strengths
- b) Company weaknesses
- c) inferior performances
- d) good ideas
- Which one involves putting the strategies (or plans) into action?

- a) strategy formulation
- b) b) strategy implementation
- c) c) analysis
- d) d) comparison
- Which one regarded as a resource?
- a) Objectives
- b) goals
- c) aims
- d) people
- The strategic plans generated by the planning process generally look out over which period?
- a) 2 to 5
- b) 1 to 5
- c) 1 to 4
- d) 1 to 6

### 6. Match the words

1. The task of analyzing the organization's external and internal environment and then selecting appropriate strategies (e)	a. capital and people
2.lt involves putting the strategies (or plans) into action(q)	b. the design of the organizational structure, culture, and control systems
3. resources are including(a)	c. 1 to 5 years
4. The mission	d. the
statement is followed by(y)	overarching goal
5. The strategy- making process ends with(b)	e. strategy formulation
6. The strategic plans generated by the planning	f. an analysis of the organization's
process generally look out over a period of(c)	external operating
	environment
7. The first component of the strategic	g. country or <i>national</i>
management process	environment
Is(r)	
8. a statement of some	h. China

desired future state, usually referred to as the(x)	
9. One of the key values	i. superior performance
that the company is committed to(1)	
10. Windows, X- box belongs to this	j. assessing the impact of
company(w)	globalization on
	competition within an industry
11. The second component of the strategic	k. goals
management process	
Is(f)	
12. The essential	I. values
purpose of the external analysis is(v)	
13. In which the company operates is called(g)	m. Internal analysis
14.Wider environment(u)	n. passion for our
	customers
15.lt's an emerging market (h)	o. inferior performance
16. the third component of the strategic planning	p. objectives
Process is(m)	
17. Company strengths lead to this(i)	q. strategy implementation
18. company	r. mission statement
weaknesses translate into this(o)	
19. Because many markets are now global	s. functional level
markets, analyzing	
the industry environment also means(j)	
20. The vision of the company means(d)	t. Thailand
	u. macro- environment
	v. to identify strategic
	opportunities and threats
	w. Microsoft
	x. vision
	y. the foundation of strategic
	thinking

### 7. Choose the best answer

Some organizations go through a new (...1...) of the strategic planning process every year. This does not necessarily mean that (...2...) choose a new strategy each year. In many instances, the result is simply to modify and reaffirm a strategy and structure already in (...3...). The strategic plans generated by the planning process generally

look out over a (...4...) of 1 to 5 years, with the plan being updated, or (...5...) forward, every year. In most organizations, the results of the (...6...) strategic planning (...7...) are used as (...8...) into the budgetary process for the coming year so that strategic planning is used to shape (...9...) allocation within the (...10...).

1. a) round	b) <u>cycle</u>	c) period	d) cycling
2. a) management	t b) stockholders	c)costumers	d) managers
3. a) <u>place</u>	b) position	c) situation	d) palace
4. a)year	b) decade	c) <u>period</u>	d) time
5. a) cycled	b)twisted	c) took	d) rolled
6. a) <u>annual</u>	b) binary	c) years	d) month
7. a) procedure	b) level	c) <u>process</u>	d) project
8. a) output	b) <u>input</u>	c) process	d) budget
9. a) resource	b) source	c) place	d) sources
10.a) corporate	b) client	c) management	d) organization

#### 8. Fill the blanks.

- At (**step**) 1, each (**round**) or cycle of the planning process (**begins**) with a statement of the corporate (**mission**) and major corporate goals.
- This (**statement**) is (**shaped**) by the existing business (**model**) of the (**company**).
- The strategy- making process (**ends**) with the design of the (**organizational**) structure, culture, and control (**systems**) necessary to implement the organization's (**chosen**) strategy.
- This does (**not**) necessarily mean that (**managers**) choose a new (**strategy**) each (**year**).
- In many (**instances**), the result is simply to (**modify**) and reaffirm a strategy and (**structure**) already in (**place**).
- In most organizations, the (**results**) of the annual strategic planning process are used as input into the (**budgetary**) process for the coming year so that (**strategic**) planning is used to shape resource (**allocation**) within the organization.
- A mission statement has four main (**components**): a statement of the *raison d'être* of a company or organization— its (**reason**) for existence— which is normally referred to as the (**vision**); a statement of some desired future state, usually referred to as the *vision*; a statement of the key *values* that the organization is (**committed**) to; and a statement of *major goals*.
- Microsoft's mission (**statement**) has (**absolutely**) set the (**context**) for strategy (**formulation**) within the company.

- The (**second**) component of the strategic (**management**) process is an (**analysis**) of the organization's external (**operating**) environment.
- The (**essential**) purpose of the external analysis is to identify strategic (**opportunities**) and *threats* in the organization's operating (**environment**) that will affect how it (**pursues**) its mission.
- It also (**requires**) analysis of the (**nature**), stage, dynamics, and (**history**) of the (**industry**).

9.	Choose True or False.	T	F
-	strategy implementation is the task of analyzing the organization's external and		
	internal environment and then selecting appropriate strategies. F		
-	Resources are including capital and people. T		
-	Each round or cycle of the planning process begins with a statement of the		
	corporate vision. F		
-	The mission statement is followed by the foundation of strategic thinking. T		
-	The strategy- making process begins with the design of the organizational		
	structure, culture, and control systems necessary to implement the organization's		
	chosen strategy. T		

- 10. What's the meaning of underlined words?
- selecting appropriate strategies is known as **strategy formulation**
- a) Choosing methods
- b) Analyzing and selecting appropriate strategy
- c) Gathering ways
- d) Finding strategy
- The **mission statement** is followed by the foundation of strategic thinking.
- a) major corporate goal
- b) business model of the company
- c) strategic choice
- d) the foundation of company

- the results of the **annual** strategic planning process are used as input into the budgetary process.
- a) New year
- b) two years
- c) one year
- d) years
- It usually referred to as the **vision**.
- a) a statement of some desired future state
- b) statement of the key values
- c) a statement of major goals
- d) mission statement
- 9. Choose the best answer.
- What's the result of company strengths?
- a) inferior performance
- b) superior performance
- c) income
- d) more taxes
- What's the result of company weaknesses?
- a) More taxes
- b) Inflation
- c) <u>Inferior performance</u>
- d) Superior performance
- -What's the third component of the strategic planning Process?
- a) Internal analysis
- b) External analysis
- c) Strategy making
- d) Competition

- -What's the end of strategy- making process?
- a) Mission statement
- b) Vision
- c) Globalization
- d) Design of the organizational structure

# پایان سوالات گروه چهار

## كلمات گروه ٤:

environment	location, Surroundings	محيط
appropriate	Befitting, seemly	درخور مناسب
plans	Scheme, program	طرح و نقشه
consistent	Compatible, conforming	متناسب, سازگار
Structure	Construction, composition	ساختار
Illustrated	demonstrate	نشان دادن
Process	procedure	فرايند
Corporate	company	شركت
Major	main	اصلی
Statement	assertion, explanation	عبارت
foundation	Base	پی,اساس
Choice	selection	انتخاب
Culture	cultivation	فر هنگ
Cycle	rotation	چرخه
mean	signify	معنا
Simply	plainly	به سادگی
rolled forward	prioritize	الويت بندى
Annual	yearly	سالانه
resource	Supply	منابع

Component	part	مولفه
Mission	commission	ماموريت
Reason	cause	علت
Goals	aim	اهداف
Realize	Know, comprehend	درک کردن,شناسایی
Industry	craft	صنعت
integrity	uprightness	درستی
challenges	invitation	چالش
absolutely	utter	مطلق
Perseverance	diligence	پشتکار
Idea	theory, notion	ایده
depth	profundity	دقيق, عمق
Management	executives	مديريت
Pursues	follow	پیگیری
Examined	study	بررسى
Wider	extensive	گستر ده تر
Assessment	evaluation	ارزيابي
Competitive	competition	رقابتی
Requires	need	مستلزم
Global	worldwide	جهانی
Impact	influence	تاثير
Reveal	uncover	آشکار کننده
Facilities	convenience	امكانات
Legal	lawful	قانون
Factors	element	عوامل
Consider	study	بررسی کردن
Strengths	power	ق <i>و</i> ت

quantum	کمیت
particular	خاص
benefit	مزيت
excellent	عالى
debility, asthenia	ضعف
	particular benefit excellent

پایان کلمات مترادف و معانی لغات گروه ۴

زبان تخصصى - گروه ٥ (ارائه ٢٩/٠٨/٢٩) صفحات ١٠ و١١ ، كد كلاس ١١٥١٠

آقایان: هاشم ایزدی، مصطفی ایزدی، مجید فاطمی پور

ترجمه گروه ۵:

# **SWOT Analysis**

The next component of strategic thinking requires the generation of a series of strategic alternatives, or choices of future strategies to pursue, given the company's internal strengths and weaknesses and its external opportunities and threats.

جزء(مولفه) بعدی تفکر استراتژیک مستلزم ساخت مجموعه ای از استراتژیهای دیگر (متناوب) ویا انتخاب استراتژیهای بعدی (آینده) ، برای پیگیری نقاط قوت و ضعف داخلی وفرصتها وتهدیدات خارجی شرکتها میباشد

The comparison of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats is nor-mally referred to as a SWOT analysis.

مقايسه نقاط قوت، ضعف، فرصت ها و تهديدات معمولاًبه تجزيه وتحليل اس دبليو او تي اشاره دارد

Its central purpose is to identify the strategies that will create a company- speciic business model that will best align, it, or match a company's resources and capabilities to the demands of the environment in which it operates.

هدف اصلی شناسائی(تعیین) استراتژهای است که مدل کسب وکار خاص را که بهترین نظم ،تناسب ویا انطباق منابع وقابلیتهای شرکت را با تقاضاهای محیطی که در آن عمل میکند برای شرکت فراهم می آورد.

Managers compare and contrast the various alternative possible strategies against each other with respect to their ability to achieve competitive advantage.

مدیران مقایسه و مقابله میکنند استراتژیهای محتمل متناوب و مختلف را در ازاء یکدیگر با احترام به قابلیتها یشان برای رسیدن به یک مزیت رقابتی

Thinking strategically requires managers to identify the set of strategies that will cre-ate and sustain a competitive advantage:

تفکر استراتژیکی نیازمند به مدیرانی است که شناسائی میکنند مجموعه ای از استراتژیهای که یک مزیت رقابتی را میسازند و از آن حمایت میکنند.

•Functional- level strategy, directed at improving the effectiveness of operations within a company, such as manufacturing, marketing, materials management, product development, and customer service.

استراتژی سطح وظیفه ای ،هدایت میکند. در جهت بهبود اثربخشی عملیات در یک شرکت، مانند تولید، بازاریابی، مدیریت مواد، توسعه محصول، و خدمات به مشتریان

We consider functional-level strategies in Chapter 4.

ما استراتژی سطح کاربردی را در بخش ٤ مطرح میکنیم.

•Business- level strategy, which encompasses the business's overall competitive theme, the way it positions itself in the marketplace to gain a competitive advantage, and the different positioning strategies that can be used in different industry settings— for example, cost leadership, differentiation, focusing on a particular niche or segment of the industry, or some combination of these.

استراتژی سطح کسب و کار ،که تمامی موضوع کلی رقابتی کسب و کار را در بر میگیرد،روش آن قرار گرفتنش در بازار برای حصول یک مزیت رقابتی و استراتژی های موقعیت مختلفی که میتوانند استفاده شوند در زمینه صنایع مختلف ،برای مثال رهبری هزینه تفکیک میکند و متمرکز است بروی طبقه خاص یا بخشی از صنعت یا برخی ترکیبات اینها

We consider business-level strategies in Chapter 5.

•Global strategy, addressing how to expand operations outside the home country to grow and prosper in a world where competitive advantage is determined at a global level.

استراتژی جهانی اشاره دارد(نشان میدهد)چگونگی توسعه عملیات خارج از کشور را برای توسعه ورونق در جهانی که مزیت رقابت تعریف شده در سطح جهانی.

We consider global strategies in Chapter 6.

•Corporate- level strategy, which answers the primary questions: What business or businesses should we be in to maximize the long- run proi tability and profit growth of the organization, and how should we enter and increase our presence in these businesses to gain a competitive advantage? We consider corporate- level strategies in Chapters 7 and 8.

استراتژیهای سطح شرکتی (موسسه) که پاسخ میدهد به سوالات اولیه :جه کسب و وکار یا کسب و کارهایی باید برای به حد اعلاءرساندن سود دهی دراز مدت و رشد سود در سازمان انجام دهیم،و برای رسیدن به مزیت رقابتی چگونه باید در این کسب وکارها وارد شویم و حضورمان را توسعه دهیم ؟

ما استراتژیهای سطح موسسه را در بخش ۷ و۸ مطرح میکنیم.

The set of strategies identii ed through a SWOT analysis should be congruent with each other.

مجموعه ای از استراتژیهای مشخص شده توسط(از طریق )آنالیز اس دبلیو او تی باید با یکدیگر متجانس (موافق ) باشند.

Thus, functional- level strategies should be consistent with, or support, the business- level strategy and global strategy of the company.

بنابراین استراتژیهای سطح وظیفه ای بایستی سازگار باشند یا از استراتژی سطح کسب و کار و استراتژی سطح جهانی شرکت پشتبانی کنند .

Moreover, as we explain later in this book, corporate- level strategies should support business- level strategies.

علاوه بر این همچنین در این کتاب بیان میشود استراتژی سطح شرکت میباید از استراتژی سطح کسب و کار حمایت نماید.

Strategy Implementation Having chosen a set of congruent strategies to achieve a competitive advantage and increase performance, managers must put those strategies into action: strategy has to be implemented.

Strategy implementation involves taking actions at the functional, business and corporate level to execute a strategic plan.

استراتژی عملیاتی شامل اقدامات کاربردی، کسب و کار و سطح شرکت برای اجرای یک طرح استراتژیک میباشد.

Thus implementation can include, for example, putting quality improvement programs into place, changing the way a product is designed, posi-tioning the product differently in the marketplace, segmenting the marketing and offering different versions of the product to different consumer groups, implement-ing price increases, or decreases, expanding through mergers and acquisitions, or

downsizing the company by closing down or selling off parts of the company. All of this and much more is discussed in detail in Chapters 4–8.

بنابراین عملیات می تواند برای مثال شامل: قرار دادن برنامه های بهبود کیفیت در محل ، تغییر روش یک محصول طراحی شده ، موقعیت محصول متفاوت در بازار، گروه ها، اجرای افزایش ها یا کاهشهای قیمت و یااز طریق گسترش مالکیت و ادغام، بخش بندی بازاریابی و ارائه نسخه های مختلف این محصول به مصرف کننده های مختلف و یا کوچک سازی شرکت با بستن و یا فروش قسمتهای شرکت می باشد . همه این موارد وجزییات بیشتراز ان درفصل های ٤-۸ بحث میشود.

### **SWOT Analysis**

The comparison of strengths, weaknesses opportunities, and threats Strategy implementation also entails designing the best organization structure, culture, and control systems to put a chosen strategy into action.

استراتژی عملیاتی همچنین مستلزم طراحی بهترین ساختار سازمان، فرهنگ، و سیستم های کنترل برای قرار دادن یک استراتژی انتخاب شده درعملیات است .

We discuss the organization structure, culture, and controls required to implement strategy in Chapters 8 and 9.

ما به بحث درباره ساختار سازمانی، فرهنگ، و کنترل مورد نیاز برای پیاده سازی استراتژی در فصل ۸و۹ می یردازیم.

## The Feedback Loop

حلقه بازخورد

The feedback loop in Figure 1.2 indicates that strategic planning is ongoing: it never ends.

حلقه بازخورد در شکل ۲\_ ۱نشان میدهد که برنامه ریزی استراتژیک در حال انجام بوده وهرگز پایان نمی پذیرد . Once a strategy has been implemented, its execution must be monitored to determine the extent to which strategic goals and objectives are actually being achieved and to what degree competitive advantage is being created and sustained.

هنگامی که یک استراتژی اجرا شده است، اجرای آن باید بررسی شود برای تعیین میزان نیل به اهداف استراتژیک و اهدافی که در واقع به دست می آورد و تا چه حد مزیت رقابتی است که ایجاد شده و پایدارمی ماند.

This information and knowledge is passed back up to the corporate level through feedback loops and become the input for the next round of strategy formulation and implementation.

این اطلاعات ودانش سطوح شرکت رادر حلقه بازخورد بالا می برند و تبدیل به ورودی برای دور بعد استراتژی فرمولاسیون و عملیاتی میشوند .

Top managers can then decide whether to reaffirm existing strate-gies, and goals, or suggest changes for the future.

مدیران ارشد می توانند تصمیم بگیرند که ایا برای تاکید دوباره بر

For example, a strategic goal may prove to be too optimistic, and so the next time a more conservative goal is set.

برای مثال یک هدف استراتژیک ممکن است بیش از حد خوش بینانه باشد و تا زمان بعدی یک هدف محافظه کارانه تر است .

Or feedback may reveal that the strategy is not working, so managers may seek ways to change it.

و یا بازخورد ممکن است نشان دهد که استراتژی کار نمی کند، بنابراین مدیران ممکن است به دنبال راه هایی برای تغییر آن باشند .

### Strategy as an Emergent process

استراتژی بعنوان یک فرآیند ضروری

The basic planning model suggests (offer) that a company's strategies are the result of a plan, that the strategic planning process itself is rational (logical) and highly structured, and that the process is orchestrated (to coordinate) by top management.

اساس مدل برنامه ریزی اشاره می کند که استراتژی شرکت ها یک فرآیند منطقی و عالی و ساختارمند است که توسط یک مدیر عالی هماهنگ شده است .

Several scholars have criticized (demanded) (the formal planning model for three main reasons: the unpredictability (unstable) of the real world, the role that lower-level managers can play in the strategic management process, and the fact that many successful strategies are often the result of serendipity (accident), not rational strategizing.

برخی محققین ازمدل برنامه ریزی رسمی به سه دلیل انتقاد کردند. در دنیای ناپایدار ، نقشی که مدیران سطوح پایین درفرآیند مدیریت استراتژیک می توانند بازی می کنند در حقیقت خیلی موفق آمیز است ، استراتژی ها اغلب نتیجه یک اتفاق است نه استراتژی منطقی .

They have advocated (participated) an alternative view of strategy making.

آنها ازنگاه دیگری از استراتری تدوین شده پیروی می کنند .

## Strategy Making in an Unpredictable World

تدوین استراتری در دنیای ناپایدار

Critics of formal planning systems argue (to discuss) that we live in a world in which uncertainty (doubt), complexity, and ambiguity (vagueness) dominate, and in which small chance events can have a large and unpredictable impact (effct) on outcomes.

انتقاد از سیستم برنامه ریزی رسمی بحث می کند که ما در دنیایی زندگی می کنیم که تردید و پیچیده گی و ابهام برآن حکم فرماست و اینکه حوادث و اتفاقات کوچک می تواند نتایج و اثرات غیرقابل پیش بینی و بزرگ داشته باشد.

In such circumstances, they claim(maintain), even the most carefully thought- out strategic plans are prone to being rendered(planning) useless(vain) by rapid and unforeseen change.

در چنین اوضاعی آنها اعتقاد دارند حتی برنامه ریزی های استراتژیکی که با دقت فکری زیاد طراحی می شوند به واسطه تغییرات غیر قابل پیش بینی و سریع بی فایده باشند.

In an unpredictable world, there is a premium(profits) on being able to respond quickly to changing circumstances, altering the strategies of the organization accordingly.

در دنیای درحال تغییر منافعی وجود دارد که باعث می شود به سرعت پاسخ داده شود به تغییرات اوضاع، بطوریکه استراتژی های سازمانی براساس آن تغییر می یابد .

A dramatic example of this occurred in 1994 and 1995 when Microsoft's CEO

Bill Gates shifted the company strategy after the unanticipated emergence (appearance) of the World Wide Web (see the Strategy in Action feature).

یک مثال عینی در بین سالهای ۱۹۹۶ تا ۱۹۹۵ رخ داد . هنگامی که بیل گیتز مدیر عامل مایکروسافت استراتژی های شرکت را با ظهور غیر قابل پیش بینی دنیای وب تغییر داد .

According to critics of for-mal systems, such a flexible approach(advance) to strategy making is not possible within the framework of a traditional (conventional) strategic planning process, with its implicit(to denote) assumption that an organization's strategies need to be reviewed(to control) only during the annual strategic planning exercise.

بر اساس انتقاد از سیستم رسمی تدوین استراتژی، حرکت به سمت انعطاف پذیری در چارچوب فرآیند برنامه ریزی استراتژی های سازمانی نیازاست فقط در طول اجرای برنامه ریزی استراتژیک سالیانه بازبینی شوند .

پایان ترجمه متن گروه ٥

A- Which choice will be the best synonym for the underlined word?

A-1: The comparison of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and <u>threats</u> is normally referred to as a SWOT analysis.

a:violence

\* b :danger

c :crime

d :against

A-2: Global strategy, addressing how to <u>expand</u> operations outside the home country to grow and prosper in a world where competitive advantage is determined at a global level.

\*a: develop

b: search

c: return

d: talk about

A-3: Managers compare and contrast the <u>various</u> alternative possible strategies against each other with respect to their ability to achieve competitive advantage.

a: shape

b: size

\*c: several

d: formal

B-what is the main idea of the paragraph?

SWOT Analysis The next component of strategic thinking requires the generation of a series of strategic alternatives, or choices of future strategies to pursue, given the company's internal strengths and weaknesses and its external opportunities and threats. The comparison of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats is normally referred to as a SWOT analysis. Its central purpose is to identify the strategies that will create a company- specific business model that will best align, it, or match a company's resources and capabilities to the demands of the environment in which it operates. Managers compare and contrast the various alternative possible strategies against each other with respect to their ability to achieve competitive advantage.

B-1:To perform a SWOT analysis what do the managers do in the real environment?

A: They follow a competitive advantage.

B: They choose future strategies and weaknesses.

C: They create a company –specific business model.

\*D: Managers compare and contrast the various alternative possible strategies against each other with respect to their ability to achieve competitive advantage.

C-paragraph conclusion

C-1: what should the companies do for achieving the best competitive advantage?

A: Identify a strategy that will create the best align.

B: Identify a strategy that will create the best business model

C: use a business strategy.

\*D: choose different strategies in a congruent manner.

### D-reading comprehension

D-1: what is the result of performing SWOT analysis in company?

A: Determining strengths and weakness in the company

\*B: match a company's resources and capabilities to the demands of environment in the best way.

C: identify the set of strategies.

D: respect to abilities of others companies.

D-2: How to gain a competitive advantage against the others companies in your country is mentioned in:

A: functional level strategy

B: global strategy

C: corporate level strategy

\*D: business level strategy and corporate level strategy

D-3: which sentence is true?

A: companies can choose several different strategies at the same time

\*B: the set of strategies in a SWOT analysis should be congruent with each other

C: it is not necessary to choose the strategies that can support each other well

D: just corporate level strategies should support business level strategies

D-4: Studying about how to lead costs is discussed in:

\*A: business level strategy

B: global strategy

C: corporate level strategy

D: functional level strategy

E: Answer the following questions.

E-1: what is central purpose or main purpose of SWOT analysis?

E-2: what do the managers do to perform SWOT analysis in the real environment?

E-3: what subjects are discussed in functional level strategy?

E-4: what is corporate —level strategy discussed about?

E-5: what is the main important point in choosing a set of different strategies?

E-6: why is formal planning model criticized?

E-7: dose strategy implementation entail designing the best culture and control system or not?

## F: Match each word with its meaning.

Α	pursue	7=	Р	Home country	=16	1	Chance	16	Birth place
В	sustain	3=	Q	prosper	20=	2	Market place	17	Beside
С	identify	5=	R	theme	21=	3	Кеер	18	Match
D	opportunity	1=	S	threat	16=	4	Power	19	Danger
E	purpose	8=	Т	align	=18	5	Recognize	20	Be successful

F	overall	24=		6	superseded	21	Subject
G	external	=12		7	Achieve	22	Different
Н	component	15=		8	Goal	23	Business
Ι	advantage	13=		9	Consistent	24	General
J	demand	10=		10	Request	25	superior
K	contrast	14=		11	Skill		
L	strength	4=		12	Outside		
М	resource	11=		13	Benefit		
N	alternative	6=		14	Compare		
Ο	various	22=		15	part		

G: fill in the blanks with the best choice(cloze test)

 customer service. Business- level strategy, which encompasses the business's -----8---- competitive theme, the way it -----9---- itself in the marketplace to gain a competitive advantage, and the different positioning strategies that can be used in different industry settings— for example, cost leadership, differentiation, focusing on a particular niche or ------10----- of the industry, or some combination of these.

G-1:	* a: referred	b: explained	c: said	d: pored
G-2:	a: main	*b: purpose	c: idea	d: difference
G-3	a: reverse	b: same	c: congruent	*d: against
G-4	a: have	b: be	* c: achieve	d: use
G-5	* a: requires	b: concerns	c: worries	d: confirms
G-6	a: produce	b: try	c:* sustain	d: use
G-7	a: identified	b:* directe	ed c: used	d: earned
G-8	a: trade	b: whole	c: in all	d:* overall
G-9	a: *positions	b: styles	c: places	d: moods
G10	a: whole	b: overall	c: <b>*</b> segment	d: difference

H: check the sentences true or false.

H-1: in SWOT analysis central purpose is to identify the strategic that will create company specific business model.  $\underline{\mathsf{T}}/\mathsf{F}$ 

- H-2: In functional strategy, we are talking about how to expand operations outside at home country. T/F
- H-3: how to gain the "competitive advantage "is discussed in both business and corporate strategy. <u>T</u>/F
- H-4: "SWOT analysis" includes just how to expend operations inside of your country. T/<u>F</u>
- H-5: Central purpose in a SWOT analysis is choosing strategies that will match a company's resources to demands. **T/F**
- H-6: The set of strategies shouldn't be congruent with each other.  $T/\underline{F}$
- H-7: functional strategy can help as to improve the effectiveness of operation in a company.  $\underline{\mathsf{T}}/\mathsf{F}$
- H-8: Marketing, manufacturing, subjects aren't discussed in functional strategy. T/F
- H-9: The way that a company positions itself in the marketplace is discussed in corporate strategy. **T/F**
- H-10: Functional strategy should be consistent with business strategy but not with global strategy.  $T/\underline{F}$
- 1: Choose the best appropriate word for each sentence.
- I-1: The set of strategies identified through a SWOT analysis should be------with each other.
- A: profit \*b: congruent c: focusing d: competitive
- I-2: Managers compare and -----the various alternative possible strategies against each other.

A: agree	b: accept	c: match	*d: contr	rast	
I-3: In global stra home country.					outside the
*A: expand	b: business	c: gain	d: con	sider	
I-4: Businessmen organization.	should maximiz	e the long-ru	ın	and profit	growth of
A: primary	* b: profitability	c: pres	sence	d: outside	
I-5: Functional str A: against					
I-6:is talki *A: Global strateg					
I-7: The way that a		iter and increa	ise the pre	sence in bus	ness world
A: Functional stra	tegy b: busines	ss * c: co	orporate	d: functional	&business
I-8: After choosing A: congruent					it
I-9: Strategies implementation involves actions atbusiness and corporate level.					
A: Designing	b: functional	C	: quality	* d: A	&B
I-10: Once a strate A: Decided	egy has been impl b: achieved	emented its e c: nev	_	nust be d: monitored	

## J: Management expressions and their translations

Long- run profitability

Quality improvement

Strategic alternatives	استراتژیهای جایگزین
Competitive advantage	مزیت رقابتی
Thinking strategically	تفكر استراتژيكى
Functional- level strategy	استراتژی سطح کاربردی
Manufacturing	تو ليد
Marketing	بازاريابي
Materials management	مديريت مواد
Product development	توسعه محصول
Customer service	خدمات مشتريان
Marketplace	بازار
Business- level strategy	استراتژی سطح کسب وکار
Cost leadership	مديريت هزينه
Corporate- level strategies	استراتژی سطح شرکتی
Organization structure	ساختار سازماني

سود دهی بلند مدت بهب**ود کیفیت** 

increase

presence

expansion

attendance

حلقه بازخورد Feedback loop

مدیران ارشد مدیران ارشد

برنامه ریزی استراتزیک Strategic planning

سیستمهای برنامه ریزی Planning systems

پایان سوالات گروه ٥

## کلمات گروه ٥:

افزودن ، توسعه دادن ، زیاد

توجه ، حضور ، مواطبت

کردن

اجزا ، تركيب دهنده component one part بیر وی کر دن ، دنبال کر دن follow pursue مراجعه كردن ، مذكور referred mentioned قصد ، هدف ، مقصود purpose aim یکسان ، ردیف کردن ، برابر شدن align equal اندازه ، مقایسه کردن ، سنجیدن compare measure گوناگون، مختلف various different حمایت کردن ، یشتیبانی sustain support دستور دادن ، هدایت کردن directed lead شامل شدن ، در بر گرفتن include encompasses روى هم رفته ، سرتاسر all over overall ترکیب کردن ، مرکب از ... compound combination توسعه دادن ، گسترش يافتن expand develop پیشرفت کردن ، کامیاب شدن thrive prosper سود ، نفع بردن ، منفعت profit benefit

congruent	agreeing	موافق ، مطابقت کردن
consistent	constant	سازگار ، منطبق ، ثابت
Implementation	performance	اجرا ، اجراکردن ، انجام
performance	execution	کارایی ، اجرا کردن
offering	present	اراده کردن ، معرفید کردن ، اراده
consumer	customer	مصرف کننده ، مشتری
acquisitions	attainment	اكتساب ، استفاده ، مالكيت
designing	modeling	طرح کردن ، تخصیص دادن
discuss	consider	بحث کردن ، گفتگو کردن
ongoing	progressing	پیشرفت کردن ،پیشروی ، حرکت
loops	rings	حلقه ، حلقه دار كردن
Emergent	budding	در حال ظهور ، مبرم ، ناشى
suggests	offer	پیشنهاد دادن ، اشاره کردن
rational	logical	مستدل ، معقول ، منطقی
orchestrated	to coordinate	هماهنگ کردن ، موزون
criticized	demanded	انتقاد کردن ، مطالبه کردن
unpredictability	unstable	بی ثبات ، ناپایدار
serendipity	chance	خوشبختی ، شانس ، فرصت محال
advocated	participated	طرفداری کردن ، شریک شدن
impact	effect	اثر ، ضربه زدن
claim	maintain	ادعا ، مدعى بودن
rendered	present	ار اده دادن ، تحویل دادن
useless	vain	بیهوده ، بی فایده ، بی ارزش
premium	award	پاداش ، جایزه
emergence	coming out	آینده ، بیرون آمدن از
approach	advance	نزدیک شدن ، جلو رفتن

traditional	common	سنتی ، پیرو سنت ، مرسوم ، عرفی
implicit	to denote	مشخص کردن ، التزامی کردن
reviewed	survey	باز دید کر دن ، ممیز <i>ی</i> کر دن
alternative	option	دیگر ، گزینه
segment	section	قطعه ، بخش ، قسمت
determine	specify	تعیین کردن ، مشخص کردن
execute	enforce	اجرا کردن ، نمایش دادن
downsize	make (something) smaller	کوچک کردن ، کوچک شمردن
extent	expanse	وسعت ، پهنا
reaffirm	state again as a face	بیان و اظهار مجدد
conservative	stand pat	محافظه کار ، مخالف تغییر
prone	position	متمایل ، موقعیت ، وضعیت

پایان کلمات مترادف و معانی گروه ۵

زبان تخصصى - گروه ٦ (ارائه ٢٠١٥،١٣٩٤) صفحات ١٢ و١٣ ، كد كلاس ١١٥١٤

آقایان: مهدیارارباب زی، محسن مکرمی پور، خانم مریم قندی

ترجمه گروه ٦:

Autonomous Action: Strategy Making by Lower- Level Managers

اقدام مستقل استراتژی گیری های مدیران میانی

Another criticism leveled at the rational planning model of strategy is that too much importance is attached to the role of top management, and particularly the CEO.

دیگر از نقدهای سطح بندی شده در مدل استراتژی برنامه ریزی منطقی اهمیت پیوسته نقش مدیران سطح بالا بخصوص مدیر عامل ایکی ست.

An alternative view now widely accepted is that individual employees deep within an organization can and often do exert a profound influence over the strategic direction of the firm.

اکنون یک دیدگاه جایگزین بطور گسترده ای پذیرفته شده است. به این صورت که فرد فرد پرسنل سازمان در جهت دهی استراتژی شرکت تاثیر عمیقی می گذارند.

Writing with Robert Burgelman of Stanford University, Andy Grove, the former CEO of Intel, noted that many important strategic decisions at Intel were initiated not by top managers but by the autonomous action of lower-level managers deep within Intel—that is, by lower-level managers, who on their own initiative, formulated new strategies and worked to persuade top-level managers to alter the strategic priorities of the firm.

در نوشته ی رابرت بورگمن، اندی گرو مدیر عامل سابق اینتل به این موضوع اشاره شده که تصمیمات مهم استراتژیک شرکت اینتل از مدیران سطح بالا شروع نمی شود. اما توسط اقدام مستقل مدیران میانی به طور عمیق شروع می شود که با ابتکار خودشان، استراتژی را دوباره خلق نموده و مدیران سطح بالا را ترغیب به تغییر در اولویت های استراتژی شرکت می کنند.

At Intel, strategic decisions that were initiated by the autonomous action of lower-level managers included the decision to exit an important market (the DRAM memory chip market) and develop a certain class of microprocessors (RISC- based microprocessors) in direct contrast to the stated strategy of Intel's top managers.

در اینتل، انتخاب استراتژی که توسط اقدام مستقل از مدیران میانی آغاز شد شامل تصمیم به خروج از بازار مهم (بازار تراشه حافظه DRAM) و توسعه یک کلاس خاصی از ریزپردازنده ها (ریزپردازنده مبتنی بر RISC) که در تقابل مستقیم استراتژی مقرر مدیران ارشد اینتل است.

The Strategy in Action feature tells how autonomous action by two young employees drove the evolution of Microsoft's strategy toward the Internet.

استراتژی در عمل از خصوصیاتی می گوید که چگونه اقدام مستقل توسط دو گروه از کارمندان جوان، تکامل نزدیک استراتژی مایکروسافت به شبکه جهانی کامپیوترها (اینترنت) می باشد.

In addition, the prototype for another Microsoft product, the X- box video game system, was developed by four lower-level engineering employees on their own initiative.

علاوه بر این، نمونه اولیه دیگر محصول مایکروسافت، سیستم بازی ویدئویی اکس باکس، توسط چهار نفر از کارکنان مهندس میانی و با ابتکار خودشان توسعه داده شد.

They subsequently successfully lobbied top managers to dedicate resources to commercialize their prototype.

آنها سپس موفق به تحمیل کردن مدیران ارشد برای اختصاص منابع جهت محبوب سازی (تبلیغات) نمونه اولیه خود شدند.

Autonomous action may be particularly important in helping established companies to deal with the uncertainty created by the arrival of a radical new technology that changes the dominant paradigm in an industry.

اقدام مستقل ممکن است بطور خاصی در کمک به شرکت های تاسیس شده برای مقابله با تردید بوجود آمده توسط ورود یک بنیان تکنولوژی جدید که الگوی نامعلوم در صنعت دارند مهم باشد.

Top managers usually rise to preeminence by successfully executing the established strategy of the firm.

مدیران ارشد معمولا شروع شگرفی با تکمیل موفق استراتژی تاسیس شرکت دارند.

As such, they may have an emotional commitment to the status quo and are often unable to see things from a different perspective. In this sense, they are a conservative force that promotes inertia.

به این ترتیب، آنها ممکن است یک تعهد عاطفی به وضع موجود دارند و قادر به دیدن همه چیز از دیدگاه های مختلف نیستند. به عبارت دیگر، یک نیروی محافظه کار در جهت ترویج سکون هستند.

Lower- level managers, however, are less likely to have the same commitment to the status quo and have more to gain from promoting new technologies and strategies within the firm.

مدیران میانی، با این حال، کمتر احتمال دارد در وضع موجود مشابها متعهد باشند و بیشتر برای به دست آوردن ترویج فن آوری و استراتژی های جدید در داخل شرکت میکوشند.

As such, they may be the ones to first recognize new strategic opportunities (as was the case at Microsoft) and lobby for strategic change.

به این ترتیب، ممکن است آنها اولین کسانی باشند در تشخیص فرصت های استراتژیک جدید و تحمیل برای تغییر استراتژیک (به عنوان مورد در مایکروسافت بود).

Serendipity and Strategy

سرنوشت و استراتژی

Business history is replete with examples of accidental events that help to push companies in new and profitable directions.

تاریخ کسب و کار مملو از نمونه هایی از حوادث اتفاقی است که به شرکت ها کمک می کند تا در جهت های جدید و سود آور سوق داده شوند.

What these examples suggest is that many successful strategies are not the result of well-thought- out plans but of serendipity, that is, stumbling across good things unexpectedly. One such example occurred at 3M during the 1960s.

گرچه این مثال ها نشان می دهند که بسیاری از استراتژی های موفق نتیجه برنامه هوشمندانه نیستند اما سرنوشتشان بود که در کنار اتفاقات غیر منتظره خوب بلغزند. یکی از این نمونه ها در طول دهه ی ۱۹۶۰ رخ داده است.

At that time, 3M was producing fluorocarbons for sale as coolant liquid in air- conditioning equipment. One day, a researcher working with fluorocarbons in a 3M lab spilled some of the liquid on her shoes.

در آن زمان، ۱۳م فلوروکربن را به عنوان مایع خنک کننده در تجهیزات تهویه مطبوع تولید می کرد. یک روز، یک محقق هنگام کار با فلوروکربن در آزمایشگاه ۱۳م مقداری از مایع روی کفش خود ریخت.

Later that day when she spilled coffee over her shoes, she watched with interest as the coffee formed into little beads of liquid and then ran off her shoes without leaving a stain.

بعد از آن روز او قهوه بروی کفش خود ریخت و با دقت به شکل تشکیل شده از قهوه نگاه می کرد و سپس کفش خود را بدون اثری از لکه قهوه می دید.

Reflecting on this phenomenon, she realized that a fluorocarbon- based liquid might turn out to be useful for protecting fabrics from liquid stains, and so the idea for Scotch Guard was born.

با درخشش در این پدیده، او متوجه شد که یک فلوروکربن مایع ممکن است تبدیل به محافظی مفید از مواد در برابر لکه های مایع باشد، و بنابراین ایده چسب نواری متولد شد.

Subsequently, Scotch Guard became one of 3M's most profitable products and took the company into the fabric protection business, an area it had never planned to participate in.

پس از آن، چسب نواری یکی از سود آور ترین محصولات ۱۳م شد و این شرکت برای کار حفاظت از مواد بصورت خاصی برنامه ریزی نکرده بود.

Serendipitous discoveries and events can open up all sorts of profitable avenues for a company.

اکتشافها، نوآوریها و حوادث غیرمترقبه می تواند از راه های سود آور برای شرکت باشد.

But some companies have missed out on profitable opportunities because serendipitous discoveries or events were inconsistent with their prior (planned) conception of what their strategy should be.

اما برخی از شرکت ها فرصت های سودآوری را از دست می دهند. به دلیل اینکه این رویداد ها در تضاد با استراتژی های برنامه ریزی شده قبلی شرکت آنها است. In one of the classic examples of such myopia, a century ago the telegraph company Western Union turned down an opportunity to purchase the rights to an invention made by Alexander Graham Bell.

در یکی از نمونه های کلاسیک از جمله نزدیک بینی در قرن پیش از دست دادن فرصت در آمد سالانه خرید حق اختراع در شرکت تلگراف که توسط الکساندر گراهام بل اختراع شده بود.

The invention was the telephone, a technology that subsequently made the telegraph obsolete.

اختراع تلفن، یک تکنولوژی است که پس از ساخته آن تلگراف منسوخ شد.

پایان ترجمه متن گروه ۶

سوالات گروه ٦:

### A. Complete the following sentences with the best choice of a, b, c or d:

- 1. An alternative view now widely accepted is that individual employees deep within an organization can and often
- a) attached to the role of top management, and particularly the CEO.
- b) lobbied top managers to dedicate resources to commercialize their prototype.
- c) Do exert a profound influence over the strategic direction of the firm.
- d) usually rise to preeminence by successfully executing the established strategy of the firm.
- 2. Another criticism leveled at the rational planning model of strategy is that...
- a) too much importance is attached to the role of top management, and particularly the CEO.
- b) tells how autonomous action by two young employees drove the evolution of Microsoft's strategy toward the Internet.
- c) rise to preeminence by successfully executing the established strategy of the firm.
- d) have more to gain from promoting new technologies and strategies within the firm.
- 3. Business history is replete with examples of accidental events that...

- a) is, stumbling across good things unexpectedly. One such example occurred at 3M during the 1960s.
- b) <u>help to push companies in new and profitable directions.</u>
- c) ran off her shoes without leaving a stain.
- d) working with fluorocarbons in a 3M lab spilled some of the liquid on her shoes.
- 4. Top managers usually rise to preeminence by...
- a) new technology that changes the dominant paradigm in an industry.
- b) they are a conservative force that promotes inertia.
- c) <u>successfully executing the established strategy of the firm.</u>
- d) good things unexpectedly.
- 5. What is main idea context?
  - Business history is replete with examples of accidental events that help to push companies in new and profitable directions. What these examples suggest is that many successful strategies are not the result of well-thought-out plans but of serendipity, that is, stumbling across good things unexpectedly. One such example occurred at 3M during the 1960s.
- a) Business history has events that many successful strategies.
- b) The example occurred at 3m during the 60s was well-thought-out plans.
- c) <u>Business history contain examples of unsuccessful strategies but serendipity stumbled across good things unexpectedly.</u>
- d) Business history is replete with examples of accidental successful strategies.
- 6. The invention was the telephone, a technology that subsequently made the telegraph obsolete.
- a) **Outdate**d
- b) Poor sight
- c) share
- d) opportunity
- 7. Lower- level managers, however, are less likely to have the same commitment to the status quo and have more to gain from promoting new technologies and strategies within the firm.
- a) sense
- b) <u>get</u>
- c) conservative
- d) established
- 8. they may have an emotional commitment to the <u>status quo</u> and are often unable to see things from a different perspective.
- a) gain
- b) promote
- c) Current situation

- d) radical
- 9. They <u>subsequently</u> successfully lobbied top managers to dedicate resources to commercialize their prototype.
- a) action
- b) then
- c) persuade
- d) priority

#### 10. What deduction can be?

Writing with Robert Burgelman of Stanford University, Andy Grove, the former CEO of Intel, noted that many important strategic decisions at Intel were initiated not by top managers but by the autonomous action of lower-level managers deep within Intel—that is, by lower-level managers, who on their own initiative, formulated new strategies and worked to persuade top-level managers to alter the strategic priorities of the firm.

### a) Lower-level managers formulated new strategies

- b) Lower-level managers noted that many important strategic decisions.
- c) Lower-level managers persuade top-level managers to formulated new strategies.
- d) Lower-level managers persuade top-level managers to noted important strategic decisions.

#### B. Please answer these questions:

- 1. What is the rational planning model of strategy?

  The rational planning model of strategy is attached to the role of top management
- 2. What is the alternative view widely model of strategy?

  An alternative view widely model of strategy is that individual employees deep within an organization can and often do exert a profound influence over the strategic direction of the firm.
- 3. Were many important strategic decisions at Intel initiated by top managers?

  No they were not. important strategic decisions at Intel initiated by lower-level managers deep within Intel.
- 4. What is business history replete?

  Business history is replete with examples of accidental events that help to push companies in new and profitable directions.
- 5. How does scotch guard became one of 3M's most profitable product?

A researcher working with fluorocarbons in a 3M lab spilled some of the liquid on her shoes. Later that day when she spilled coffee over her shoes, she watched with interest as the coffee formed into little beads of liquid and then ran off her shoes without leaving a stain.

- 6. Which events can open up all sorts of profitable avenues for a company?

  Serendipitous discoveries and events can open up all sorts of profitable avenues for a company.
- 7. Why some companies have missed out on profitable opportunities?

  Cause serendipitous discoveries or events were inconsistent with their prior (planned) conception of what their strategy should be.

#### C. Match the synonyms:

- 1. Autonomous
- 2. Criticism
- 3. Rational
- 4. Particularly
- 5. Individual
- 6. Profound
- 7. Firm
- 8. Initiate
- 9. Initiative
- 10. Persuade
- 11. Priority
- 12. Contrast
- 13. Feature
- 14. Drove
- 15. Toward
- 16. Lobby
- 17. Dedicate
- 18. Commercialize
- 19. Arrival
- 20. Executing

- a. Free
- b. Analysis
- c. Logical
- d. Especially
- e. Singular
- f. Thoughtful
- g. Company
- h. Start
- i. Idea
- j. Convince
- k. Importance
- I. Difference
- m. Attribute
- n. Group
- o. Near
- p. Push
- q. Offer
- r. Popularize
- s. Entrance
- t. Complete
- u. Forceful
- v. Viewpoint
- w. Careful
- x. Get
- y. Further

#### D. Cloze test:

Another ...1... leveled at the rational planning model of strategy is that too much importance is attached to the role of top management, and ...2... the CEO. An alternative view now widely accepted is that ...3... employees deep within an organization can and often do ...4... a profound influence over the strategic direction of the firm.

At Intel, strategic ...5... that were initiated by the autonomous action of lower- level managers included the decision to exit an important ...6... (the DRAM memory chip market) and develop a certain class of microprocessors (RISC- based microprocessors) in direct ...7... to the stated strategy of Intel's top managers. The Strategy in Action ...8... tells how autonomous action by two young employees drove the evolution of Microsoft's strategy ...9... the Internet.

Top managers usually rise to ...10... by successfully executing the established strategy of the firm.

1.	<u>a) Analysis</u>	b) Free	c) Singular	d) Way
2.	a) Logical	b) Apply	c) Especially	d) Effect
3.	a) Thoughtful	b) Company	c) Start	<u>d) Singular</u>
4.	<u>a) Apply</u>	b) Act	c) Difference	d) Development
5.	a) Straight	b) Near	c) Attribute	<u>d) Choice</u>
6.	a) Straight	<u>b) Shop</u>	c) Group	d) Staff
7.	a) Sample	b) Popularize	c) Difference	d) Development
8.	a) Specific	b) Traditional	c) Excellence	<u>d) Attribute</u>
9.	<u>a)</u> <u>Near</u>	b) Straight	c) Development	d) Promise
10.	a) Basic	b) Forceful	c) Excellence	d) Model

## پایان سوالات گروه ٦

## كلمات گروه ؟:

Autonomous	Free	مستقل
Criticism	Analysis	نقد
Rational	Logical	منطقى
Attached		بيوسته
Particularly	Especially	مخصوصا
Alternative	Replacement	<u>جايگزين</u>
Widely		گستر ده ای

Individual	Singular	منفر د
Exert	Apply	بكاربردن
Profound	Thoughtful	عميق
Direction	Way	جهت
Firm	Company	شرکت
Within	Inside	درون
Influence	Effect	تاثير
Former	Previous	قبل
Important	Vital	مهم
Initiate	Start	آغاز
Initiative	Idea	ابتكار
Formulate	Create	خلق کردن
Persuade	Convince	تر غیب کردن
Alter	Change	تغيير دادن
Priority	Importance	اولمويت
Decision	Choice	انتخاب
Action	Act	اقدام
Included	Contained within	شامل
Market	Shop	بازار
Develop	Improve	توسعه دادن
Certain	Specific	خاص
Direct	Straight	مستقيم
Contrast	Difference	تقابل
Stated	Specified	مقرر
Feature	Attribute	خصوصيات
Employee	Staff	كارمند
Drove	Group	گروه

Evolution	Development	تكامل
Toward	Near	نز دیک شدن
Prototype	Sample	نمونه اوليه
Action	Act	اقدام
Subsequently	Then	سپس
Lobby	Push	تحميل كردن
Dedicate	Offer	اختصاص دادن
Resource	Reserve	منبع
Commercialize	Popularize	محبوب كردن
Particularly	Mostly	بخصوص
Established	Traditional	ریشه دار
Uncertainty	Doubt	تردید
Arrival	Entrance	ورود
Radical	Basic	بنيان
Dominant	Forceful	مسلط
Paradigm	Model	نمونه
Preeminence	Excellence	برتر
Executing	Complete	تكميل
Rise	Start	شروع
Commitment	Promise	تعهد
Status quo	Current Situation	وضع موجود
Perspective	Viewpoint	دیدگاه
Sense	Meaning	معنا
Conservative	Careful	محافظه كار
Promote	Further	ترويج
Inertia	Inactivity	سكون بدست آوردن
Gain	Get	بدست أوردن

Recognize	Know	تشخیص دادن
Opportunity	Chance	تشخیص دادن فرصت
Replete	Full	مملو
Accidental	Unplanned	حوادث
Profitable	Moneymaking	سود آور
Well-thought-out	Carefully Planed	هوشمندانه
Stumbling	faltering	لغزيدن
Unexpectedly	Suddenly	غير منتظره
Serendipity	Destiny	سرنوشت
Equipment	Tools	ابزار
Spill	Fall	ريختن
Interest	Notice	توجه
Stain	Color	لکه
Reflecting	Shiny	در خشان
Phenomenon	Fact	پدیده
fabric	material	ماده
Participate	Share	سهيم شدن
Avenue	Possibility	فرصت
Inconsistent	Conflicting	متناقض
Prior	Previous	قبل
Conception	Idea	ایده
Myopia	Poor Sight	نز دیک بین
Obsolete	Outdated	نز دیک بین منسو خ

آقایان: سعید شهابی، هادی شعبان زاده، مهدی سلیمانی

ترجمه گروه ۷:

**Intended and Emergent Strategies** 

Henry Mintzberg has proposed a model of strategy development that provides a more encompassing view of what strategy actually is

According to this model, illustrated in Figure 1.3, a company's realized strategy is the product of whatever planned strategies are actually put into action (the company's deliberate strategies) and of any unplanned, or emergent, strategies.

برطبق این مدل که در شکل ۳/۱ توضیح داده شده استراتری تحقق یافته یک شرکت محصولی از آن چیزی است که استراتری های تعمدی شرکت) و نه استراتری های تعمدی شرکت) و نه استراتری های طراحی نشده یا استراتریهای ناگهانی

illustrate=explain realize=comprehend=recognize

In Mintzberg's view, many planned strategies are not implemented due to unpredicted changes in the environment (they are unrealized).

Emergent strategies are the unplanned responses to unforeseen circumstances.

ازدید مینتزبرگ استراتری های طراحی شده زیادی با توجه به تغییرات پیش بینی نشده در محیط اجراء نمی شوند (آنها تحقق نیافته اند).استراتری های طراحی نشده (ناگهانی )پاسخ های طراحی نشده به شرایط پیش بینی نشده هستند.

They arise from autonomous action by individual managers deep within the organization, from serendipitous discoveries or events, or from an unplanned strategic shift by top-

level managers in response to changed circumstances. They are not the product of formal top-down planning mechanisms.

آنها از اعمال مستقل توسط مدیران شخصی قدیمی در سازمان از اکتشافات یا وقایع غیرمترقبه یا از یک انتقال استراتژیک طراحی نشده توسط مدیران سطح بالادر پاسخ به شرایط تغییر داده شده ناشی می شوند. آنها محصولی از مکانیزم های طراحی رسمی ار بالا به پایین نیستند

Mintzberg maintains that emergent strategies are often successful and may be more appropriate than intended strategies.

مینتزبرگ ادعا می کند که استراتری های طراحی نشده اغلب موفق هستند و ممکن است نسبت به استراتری های طراحی شده مناسب تر باشند.

Moreover, as Mintzberg has noted, strategies can take root virtually wherever people have the capacity to learn and the resources to support that capacity.

علاوه براین همانطور که مینتزبرگ برشمرد استراتری ها مجازند اصول را هر جایی که مردم ظرفیت یادگیری و منابعی برای حمایت این ظرفیت ها را دارند استفاده کنند.

In practice, the strategies of most organizations are probably a combination of the intended (planned) and the emergent.

عملا استراتری های اغلب سازمان ها احتمالا ترکیبی از استراتریهای طراحی شده و طراحی نشده هستند.

The message for management is that it needs to recognize the process of emergence and to intervene when appropriate, killing off bad, emergent strategies but nurturing potentially good ones.

پیامی برای مدیریت این است که به شناسایی فرآیند ناگهانی نیاز دارد. و زمانی که مناسب بود دخالت کند و استراتری های ناگهانی و بد را از بین ببرد اما استعدادهای بالقوه احتمالا خوب را پرورش دهد.

To make such decisions, managers must be able to judge the worth of emergent strategies.

They must be able to think strategically.

بمنظور انجام چنین تصمیماتی مدیران باید قادر به تشخیص ارزش استراتری های ناگهانی باشندآنها باید قادر باشند که بطور استراتریکی فکر کنند .

Although emergent strategies arise from within the organization without prior planning—that is, without going through the steps illustrated in Figure 1.3 in a sequential fashion top management still has to evaluate emergent strategies.

اگرچه استراتژهای ناگهانی از سازمانهای بدون برنامه ریزی قبلی ناشی می شوند یعنی بدون ورود به مراحل توضیح داده شده در شکل ۳/۱ در یک روش متوالی اما هنوز مدیران سطح بالا باید

استراتری های ناگهانی را ارزیابی کنند.

Such evaluation involves comparing each emergent strategy with the organization's goals, external environmental opportunities and threats, and internal strengths and weaknesses.

اینچنین ارزیابی مستلزم مقایسه هراستراتری ناگهانی با اهداف سازمان فرصتها و تهدیدات محیطی خارجی و توانایی ها و ضعف های داخلی می باشند

The objective is to assess whether the emergent strategy fits the company's needs and capabilities.

In addition, Mintzberg stresses that an organization's capability to produce emergent strategies is a function of the kind of corporate culture that the organization's structure and control systems foster.

In other words, the different components of the strategic management process are just as important from the perspective of emergent strategies as they are from the perspective of intended strategies.

بعبارت دیگر اجزای مختلف فرآیند مدیریت استراتژیک از دیدگاه استراتژی های ناگهانی و دیدگاه استراتژی های طراحی نشده به یک اندازه مهم هستند.

Strategic Planning in Practice

برنامه ریزی استراتژیک در عمل

Despite criticisms, research suggests that formal planning systems do help managers make better strategic decisions.

با وجود انتقاد؛ تحقیق پیشنهاد می کند که سیستمهای طراحی رسمی به مدیران در ایجاد تصمیمات استراتژیک بهتر یاری می کنند

For strategic planning to work, however, it is important that top-level managers plan not just in the context of the current competitive environment but also try to find the strategy that will best allow them to achieve a competitive advantage in the future competitive environment.

برای اینکه طراحی استراتژیک کارکند گرچه مهم است که مدیران سطح بالا نه تنها در زمینه محیط رقابتی جاری برنامه ریزی می کنند بلکه همچنین برای فهم این که کدام استراتژی به نحو احسن به آنها برای تحقق مزیت رقابتی در محیط رقابتی آتی اجازه می دهد تلاش کنند

To try to forecast what that future will look like, managers can use scenario planning techniques to plan for different possible futures.

They can also involve operating managers in the planning process and seek to shape the future competitive environment by emphasizing strategic intent.

بمنظور تلاش برای پیش بینی آنچه که در آینده به نظر خواهد رسید مدیران می توانند از تکنیک های طراحی سناریو بمنظور طراحی برای آینده متفاوت استفاده کنند آنها همچنین می توانند مدیران عملیاتی را در فرآیند برنامه ریزی درگیر کنند و برای شکل گیری محیط رقابتی آینده باقصد تاکیدبراستراتژی پیگیری کنند.

Scenario Planning

طراحى سناريو

One reason that strategic planning may fail over the long run is that managers, in their initial enthusiasm for planning techniques, may forget that the future is inherently unpredictable.

یک دلیل که طراحی استراتژیک ممکن است در بلند مدت شکست بخورداین است که مدیران دراشتیاق اولیه شان برای تکنیک های طراحی ممکن است فراموش کنند که آینده ذاتأ غیر قابل پیش بینی است.

Even the best-laid plans can fall apart if unforeseen contingencies occur, and that happens all the time in the real world.

حتى بهترين طرح ها مى توانند كنار گذاشته شوند اگر احتمالات پيش بينى نشده رخ دهد وآن هميشه در دنياى واقعى اتفاق مى افتد

Scenario planning is based upon the realization that the future is inherently unpredictable, and that an organization should plan for not just one future, but a range of possible futures.

Scenario planning involves formulating plans that are based upon "what if" scenarios about the future.

طراحی سناریو برمبنای ذرک و فهم اینکه آینده ذاتاً غیرقابل پیش بینی است انجام می شود و اینکه یک سناریو سناریو سناریو ای از آینده های ممکن بایدبرنامه ریزی کند طراحی سناریو طرح های رسمی تنظیمی را بر پایه سناریوهای "چه چیزی اگر" که درباره آینده هستند را در بر میگیرد.

In the typical scenario planning exercise, some scenarios are optimistic and some pessimistic.

Teams of managers are asked to develop specific strategies to cope with each scenario.

در تمرین طراحی سناریو نوعا بعضی سناریو ها خوش بین و بعضی بدبین هستند از گروه مدیران خواسته می شود تا استراتژی های مشخصی را برای برعهده گرفتن با هر سناریو گسترش دهند

A set of indicators is chosen which are used as "signposts" to track trends and identify the probability that any particular scenario is coming to pass.

مجموعه ای از شاخص ها که بعنوان "راهنما"بمنظور ردیابی گرایش ها وشناسایی احتمال این که هرسناریوی خاص میل به موفقیت دارد انتخاب می شوند.

The idea is to get managers to understand the dynamic and complex nature of their environment, to think through problems in a strategic fashion, and to generate a range of strategic options that might be pursued under different circumstances.

ایده این است که مدیران ماهیت پویا وپیچیده محیط اطرافشان را درک کنند بواسطه مشکلات در یک روش استراتژیک تفکرکنند ویک محدوده ای از گزینه های استراتژیکی که ممکن است تحت شرایط مختلف دنبال و پیگیری شود را تولید کنند.

The scenario approach to planning has spread rapidly among large companies.

One survey found that over 50% of the Fortune 500 companies use some form of scenario planning methods.

سناریوی رویکردهای برنامه ریزی به سرعت درمیان شرکت های بزرگ انتشار یافته است در یک بررسی مشخص شد که بیش از ۰۰% از ۰۰۰ شرکت از بعضی روشهای طراحی سناریو استفاده می کنند.

The oil company Royal Dutch Shell has perhaps done more than most to pioneer the concept of scenario planning, and its experience demonstrates the power of the approach.

Shell has been using scenario planning since the 1980s.

شرکت نفت Royal Dutch Shell شاید بیشتر از اکثر پیشگامان مفهوم طراحی سناریو را انجام داده است و تجارب آن قدرت این روش را اثبات می کند

Shell طراحی سناریو را از دهه ۱۹۸۰ استفاده می کرده است.

Today it uses two main scenarios to refine its strategic planning, which relate to future demand for oil.

One, called "Dynamics as Usual," sees a gradual shift from carbon fuels such as oil, through natural gas, to renewable energy.

امروزه دو سناریوی اصلی برای اصلاح و بهبود طراحی استراتژیکی که به تقاضای آتی برای نفت مربوط می شوند را استفاده می کند . یکی بنام"مکانیک حرکت متداول" که در آن مشاهده میشود یک انتقال تدریجی از سوخت های کربن مانندنفت ، گاز طبیعی به سمت انرژی قابل تجدید و تجدید پذیر

The second scenario, "The Spirit of the Coming Age," looks at the possibility that a technological revolution will lead to a rapid shift to new energy sources.

دومین سناریو "روح دوران پیش رو" با این امکان که یک انقلاب تکنولوژیکی به انتقال سریع به منابع انرژی جدید منجر می شود نگاه می کنند.

Shell is making investments that will ensure the profitability of the company which ever scenario comes to pass, and it is carefully tracking technological and market trends for signs of which scenario is becoming more likely over time.

Shellدر حال ایجاد این سرمایه گذاری است که سود آوری شرکت را با این سناریو اطمینان ببخشدو بادقت گرایشات بازار و تکنولوژیکی را برای این منظور که کدام سناریو همیشه محتمل تر است را ردیابی و پیگیری می کند

٧	گروه	متن	ترجمه	پایان
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سوالات گروه ٧:

\*what is the synonym of this words according to passage? 1- propose a)offer b)answer c)reply d)act 2- encompassing a) surround b)remote c)supply d) incomprehensibly 3- Intentiona a) deliberate b) inadvertent c)really d) comperehend 4- Implement a) perform b)realize c) to be engaged in a work d)activity 5- arise a)appear b)get up c)sit d) highness 6- appropriate b) suitable c) awfully a) successful d)all right 7- Combination b) disconnection c) a mixture of things a) separation d) pure 8- intervene a) intercede b) autonomous c)free d) semi - independent

9- <b>internal</b>				
a) outward	b) external	c) exterior	d)interior	
10- survey				
a) question	b) quiz	c) consider	d) incorrectness	
**1-what is the	e purpose of realized s	strategy that illustra	ated in paragraph 1?	
a)that is imagin	ation of company abo	out of future of com	npany	
b)that is produc	ct of whatever planne	ed strategies are act	rually put into action	
2- what is the p	ourpose of emergent s	strategy that illustra	ated in paragraph 1?	
<ul><li>a) Emergent strategies are the unplanned responses to unforeseen circumstances</li><li>b) emergent strategies are not often successful and not more appropriate than intended strategies.</li><li>c) the strategies of most organizations are probably a combination of the the emergent</li></ul>				
3-what is the purpose of scenario planning techniques in paragraph3?				
a)managers	use it to improve the	e condition of comp	any at present	
b) managers can use scenario planning techniques to plan for different possible futures				
4- what is purpose of most companys abot their strategies according to paragraph 1?				
a)intended strategies				
b)planned strategies				
c)emerge strate	c)emerge strategies			
d) a combination of the intended (planned) and the emergent Sterategies.				
***				
1-what is the m	1-what is the model of strategy that Henry Mintzberg has proposed?			
2-what is realize	2-what is realized strategy in opinion of Henry Mintzberg?			
3-in viewpoint of Henry Mintzberg emergent strategies are often successful?				
4-what is the st	4-what is the strategies that organization can use in viewpoint of Henry Mintzberg?			

5- For strategic planning to work what must doing top-level managers?

6-what are doing To managers try to forecast what that future will look like?

7- Can you tell One reason that strategic planning may fail over the long run

## \*\*\*\*please joining synonyms to each other?

Approach	to be defeated
Inherently	perfect
Experience	Basic
Optimistic	Ranking
likeliness	not succeed
Fail	unpredictable
demonstrates	benefit
scenario	
cope	pessimistic
achieve	refine
Spirit	accent force on
Particular	prove
improve	method
gradual	scheme
Emphasize	soul
first	manage
predict	Foress
unforeseeable	involvement in
advantage	step-by-step
Current	Initial
evaluation	Present

individual
Forecast
attain
probability

# پایان سوالات گروه ۷

# کلمات گروه ۷:

propose	offer, suggest	پیشنهاد کردن
encompassing	surround,	در برگرفتن، شامل بودن
illustrate	explain	شر ح دادن
realize	comprehend,recognize	تحقق یافتن درک کردن
Implement	do,perform	انجام دادن
unpredicted	unforesee	غیر قابل پیش بینی
delibrate	Intentional	تعمدى
arise	appear	ناشی شدن
serendipitous	accident	تصادفي غيرمترقبه
Response	reply, answer	پاسخ
maintain	claim	مدعى بودن
appropriate	suitable, fitting	مناسب
Record	account, not e	بر شمر دن
probably	likely, most likely	شايد
Combination	association, cooperation	ترکیب ـهمکاری
intercede	intervene	دخالت کردن
nurturing	take care of	پرورش دادن
decision	conclusion, deter mination,	تصميم
cope	manage, succeed	از عهده بر آمدن

Particular	specific, individual	مخصوص، خاص
method	Approach	روش، مند
evaluate	assess	ارزیابی کردن
capability	Ability	توانایی
Foster	take care of	پرورش دادن
Despite	regardless of	علیر غم با وجود اینکه
criticism	fault	سرزنش
advantage	benefit	مزيت
achieve	attain	كسب كردن
Enthusiasm	eagerness	اشتياق
Inherently	fundamental	اساسى
Initial	beginning	اوليه
Contingency	chance event	احتمال وقوع
pursue	follow	پیگیری
refine	improve	بهبود
profitability	money-making	س <u>و</u> .دآور <i>ی</i>

پایان کلمات مترادف و معانی لغات گروه ۷

زبان تخصصى - گروه ٨ (ارائه ٢٠٩٤/٠٩/٢) صفحات ١٦ و١٧ ، كد كلاس ١١٥١٤

آقایان: مسیح شیرخانی، وحید انوری، سید رضا حسینی

ترجمه گروه ۸:

The great virtue of the scenario approach to planning is that it can push managers to think outside of the box, to anticipate what they might have to do in different situations, and to learn that the world is a complex and unpredictable place which places a premium on flexibility, rather than inflexible plans based on assumptions about the future that may turn out to be incorrect.

خاصیت بزرگی از نمایشنامه قصد دارد مطرح کند این است که مدیران را مجبور کند خارج از چارچوب فکر کنند تا پیش بینی کند آنچه را که در شرایط مختلف مجبور به انجام آن هستند تا یاد بگیرند که جهان مکانی غیر قابل پیش بینی است که بر روی نرمی و انعطاف پذیری ارزش می نهد در مقایسه با هدف های ثابتی که بر اساس حدس در مورد آینده هستند و ممکن است نادرست از آب درآیند.

In many cases, as a result of scenario planning organizations might pursue one dominant strategy, related to the scenario that is judged to be most likely, but make some investments that will pay off if other scenarios come to the fore

در بسیاری از موارد، در نتیجه تشکیلات طرح نمایشنامه ای که ممکن است یک استراتری مهم را دنبال کند، در رابطه با سناریوی محتمل، سرمایه گذاری ای خواهند بود که برای جبران بدهی ها موثر است

Thus the current strategy of Shell is based on the assumption that the world will only gradually shift way from carbon-based fuels (its "Dynamics as Usual" scenario), but the company is also hedging its bets by investing in new energy technologies and mapping out a strategy to pursue

Should its second scenario come to pass.

بنابراین استراتری جاری بر اساس حدسی است که جهان از سوخت های کربنی تغییر شکل خواهد داد (سناریوی مکانیک حرکت)، لیکن شرکت از شرط بندیها دفاع میکند توسط سرمایه گذاری بر روی تکنولوژی های انرژی جدید و استراتژی آن را بمنظور دنبال کردن سناریوی دوم که در ادامه خواهد آمد جزء به جزء مطرح میکند.

**Decentralized Planning** 

هدف بندی غیر متمرکز

A mistake that some companies have made in constructing their strategic planning process has been to treat planning as an exclusively top management responsibility

یک مشکل خیلی بزرگ که بعضی شرکتها در پروسه طراحی و تصمیم گیری های شان انجام داده اند ساخت استراتری شان بوده است.

This ivory tower approach can result in strategic plans formulated in a vacuum by top managers who have little understanding or appreciation of current operating realities.

این دسترسی (ivory tower به معنای برج عاج فیل) میتواند در برنامه های استراتژیک تنظیم شده توسط مدیران برتر، آنهایی که درک کمتری از واقعیت های اداره و اجرا دارند، نتیجه گذار باشد.

Consequently, top managers may formulate strategies that do more harm than good.

For example, when demographic data indicated that houses and families were shrinking, planners at GE's appliance group concluded that smaller appliances were the wave of the future.

Because they had little contact with homebuilders and retailers, they did not realize that kitchens and bathrooms were the two rooms that were not shrinking.

Nor did they appreciate that when couples both worked, they wanted big refrigerators to cut down on trips to the supermarket.

GE ended up wasting a lot of time designing small appliances with limited demand.

The ivory tower concept of planning can also lead to tensions between corporate-, business-, and functional- level managers.

The experience of GE's appliance group is again illuminating. Many of the corporate managers in the planning group were recruited from consulting firms or top-flight business schools.

این تجربه گروه GE دوباره در حال پدیدار شدن است. اکثر مدیران شرکت ها در گروه طراحی در حال استخدام نیروهای جدید از شرکت های مشاوره و مدارس تجاری عالی هستند.

Many of the functional managers took this pattern of recruitment to mean that corporate managers did not think they were smart enough to think through strategic problems for themselves.

بسیاری از مدیران اقتصادی این الگوی استخدام نیروی جدید را به منزله عدم تفکر مدیران شرکت در مسایل استراتژیک تصور کردند.

They felt shut out of the decision- making process, which they believed to be unfairly constituted.

آنها در عملیات تصمیم گیری احساس باخت کرده اند و اعتقاد داشتند غیر منصفانه تعیین شده اند.

Out of this perceived lack of procedural justice grew an "us-versus- them" mind- set that quickly escalated into hostility.

As a result, even when the planners were right, operating managers would not listen to them.

خارج از این دید، نبود عدالت در این پروسه، یک تصور «ما در مقابل آنها» ایجاد کرد که سریعاً به شکل خصومت در آمد. در نتیجه حتی اگر طراحان درست میگفتند مدیران اجرایی به حرف آنها گوش نمیکردند.

For example, the planners correctly recognized the importance of the globalization of the appliance market and the emerging Japanese threat.

However, operating managers, who then saw Sears Roebuck as the competition, paid them little heed.

برای مثال: طراحان به درستی اهمیت بازار جهانی و پدیدار شدن رفتار ژاپنی ها را شناسایی کردند.

اگر چه مدیران اجرایی، آنهایی که SEARS ROEBUCK را به عنوان رقابت دیدند، به آنها توجه کمی کردند.

Finally, ivory tower planning ignores the important strategic role of autonomous action by lower- level managers and serendipity.

سرانجام این طراحی نقش استراتری مهم خود مختارانه مدیران سطح پایین را رد میکند.

Correcting the ivory tower approach to planning requires recognizing that successful strategic planning encompasses managers at all levels of the corporation.

تصحیح طراحی ایووری تاور نیازمند شناخت موفقی از طراحی استراتژیک است که شامل تمامی مدیران شرکت در سطوح مختلف میشود.

Much of the best planning can and should be done by business and functional managers who are closest to the facts— planning should be decentralized.

بهترین طراحی ها باید توسط مدیران تجاری و اقتصادی که به واقعیت نزدیک ترند انجام شود.

The role of corporate- level planners should be that of facilitators who help business and functional managers do the planning by setting the broad strategic goals of the organization and providing the resources required to identify the strategies that might be required to attain those goals.

طراحی باید غیر متمرکز شود و در سهونت این امر میبایست کسانی کمک میکردند به طراحان تجاری در انجام طراحی که با قرار دادن اهداف استراتژیک گسترده ای از شرکت و فراهم آوردن منابع برای شناخت استراتژی هایی که برای رسیدن به اهداف لازم و ضروری است.

Strategic Decision Making

Even the best- designed strategic planning systems will fail to produce the desired results if managers do not use the information at their disposal effectively.

تصمیم گیری های استراتژی

حتى سيستمهاى برنامه ريزى كه در بهترين حالت طراحى شده اند ممكن است به هدف نهايى خود نائل نشوند و دليل آن عدم استفاده مديران از اطلاعات بطور موثر ميباشد.

Consequently, it is important that strategic managers learn to make better use of the information they have and understand the reasons why they sometimes make poor decisions.

بنابراین این مسأله حائز اهمیت است که مدیران استراتژیک یاد بگیرند که از اطلاعات شان استفاده بهینه نمایند و به این نتیجه برسند که چرا گاهی اوقات تصمیمات ضعیف و غیر کاربردی میگیرند.

One important way in which managers can make better use of their knowledge and information is to understand and manage their emotions during the course of decision making.

یکی از راههایی که مدیران ارشد میتوانند در استفاده از اطلاعات خود داشته باشند این است که احساسات خود را در هنگام تصمیم گیری مدیریت کنند و این احساسات را بشناسند.

سوالات گروه ۸:

## MAIN IDEA:

- 1) What is the main idea of paragraph?
- a) The manager should make decision based on assumption.
- b) The manager should be in flexible in making decision.
- c) The successful manager are those who are close to the feats.
  - ✓ d) Much of the best planning can and should be done by business and functional manager.

### CHOSE THE BEST SYNONYMS:

Word	Synonyms
1) anticipate	1) lose of time
2) situation	2) plan
3) flexibility	3) to expect result
4) investment	4) condition
5) dominant	5) adaptable
6) assumption	6) put money into business
7) wasting	7) something which is not proved
8) design	8) strong authority
	9) knowledge or skill by doing things

## CHOSE THE BEST MEANING FOR UNDERLINE WORDS:

1) One important way in which manager can make better use of their <u>knowledge</u> is to understand and manager.	age
their emotions during the course of decision making.	

- a) information
- b) understanding
- c) experience
- d) emotion

2) understanding and managing their <u>emotion</u> during the course of decision making.

- a) kind
- b) hate
- c) exciting
- d) feeling

3) They didn't <u>realize</u> that kitchens and bathrooms were the two rooms that were not shrinking.				
a) know	b) understand	c) believe	d) think	
4) Corporate m	anagers did not thinks	they were <u>smart</u> er	nough to think through strategic problems.	
a) clever	b) strong	c) stupid	d) noodle	
FILL THE BLAN	FILL THE BLANKET WHIT MEANING FULL WORDS:			
Even the best- designed strategic planning systems will fail to produce the desiredif managers do not use the information at their effectively.  Consequently, it is important that strategic managers to make better use of the information				
they have and u	ınderstand the	why they so	ometimes make poor	
a) events	b) information	c) results	d) effect	
a) disposal	b) working	c) projects	d) scenario	
a) know	b) learn	c) try	d) focus	
a) way	b) resources	c) reasons	d) goals	
a) contact	b) contract	c) concept	d) decision	
TDANCLATE.				

## TRANSLATE:

Decentralized Planning	برنامه های نا متمرکز
think outside of the box	خارج از چارچوب فکر کردن
Inflexible plans	برنامه های قابل انعطاف
as a result of	در نتیجه
turn out to be incorrect	غیر قابل پیش بینی
in many cases	در بسیاری از موارد
dominant strategy	استراتژیهای ثابت

به نتیجه نرسیدن	pay off
استراتژیهای رایج	current strategy
دنبال کردن طرح	to treat planning
مدیران برتر	top management
مدیران اجرایی	Functional managers
اطلاعات آماری	demographic data
مفاهيم طرح	concept of planning
استراتژیهای گسترده	broad strategic
به هدف و نتیجه نرسیدن	attain goals
مدیران عملیاتی	operating managers
منابع اصلى	main resources
پشتیبانی	Globalization
مدیران سطح پایین	lower- level manager

answer question completely.

1/ In which cases even the best-designed strategic planning system win fail to produce the desired result?

Planning system will fail to produce the desired results if manages do not use the information at their disposal effectively.

2/ Should manages be flexible or un flexible in their planning if yes or no why?

They should be flexible because the world is a complex and unpredictable place and flexibility play important role than inflexibility.

3/What's the defect of plans based on assumption?

The plans based on assumptions may turn out to be incorrect.

4/ What's the main reason that top manages do more harm than good?

Because they have little understanding or appreciation of current operating realities.

5/ What's the important way in which managers can make better use of their knowledge?

The important way for manager is to understand and manage their emotions during the course of decision making.

Using business and functional manages who are closest to the facts should be centralized.

7/ What's the role of corporate-level planners?

They should be facilitators who help business and functional managers do the planning by setting the broad strategic goals of the organization and providing the resource required to identify the strategies that might be required to attain those goals.

Choose true and false

1/understanding and managing emotion during the course of decision making

True False

2/corporate-level planers play important role in fascinating strategic goals

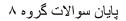
True False

3/best planning should be done by business and functional manager

True False

4/having understanding and appreciation with current operating realities is not important for top managers

True False



### کلمات گروه ۸:

**anticipate** to expect result - expect - foresee پیش بینی کردن ـ انتظار داشتن

appliance device - tool device - tool

appreciate value secución value

approach near نز دیک شدن

خود بینی ۔ غروز ۔ قصد و گمان something which is not proved

مجموعه - مختلط difficult

concept theory - idea مفهوم - عقیده

Consequently result result

برخورد - تماس - محل اتصال touch

course way - advance way - advance

current present present

demand ask - question تقاضا کردن ـ نیاز

design plan design

طمفر ما - نافذ - غالب strong authority

عامل موثر ۔ کارگر operative

emotion feeling تاساسات - هیجانات

experience practice تجربه کردن

facts reality

flexibility adaptable lised adaptable

هويت دادن - شناختن specify

important principal - grave

سخت hard

سرمایه گذاری put money into business

دانش ـ آگاهی cognition- wisdom

محدود - مشروط curbed

mistake error - fault اشتباه کر دن

Cognition

discernment

provide	supply	آماده کر دن
pursue	follow	دنبال کر دن
realize	know	درک کردن - فهمیدن
resource	Way	ابتكار
responsibility	task - role	عهده - مسئوليت
situation	condition	وضعيت
unpredictable	unsure	غير قابل استناد
vacuum	emoty	خلاء - فضای تهی و خالی
virtue	goodness	خاصيت
corporate	combined	یکی شدن
functional	practical - useful	وابسته ـ وابسته به کار
experience	skill	تجربه کردن - مهارت
pattern	design	طرح ـ نقش
shut	lock	بستن - تعطیل شدن
decision	resolution	تصميم
justice	equity	انصاف - درستی
quickly	fast	سريع ـ تند
hostility	enmity	دشمنی - خصومت
importance	value	اهمیت ـ اعتبار
serendipity	chance	خوشبختى
corporation	company	شرکت
attain	achieve	دست يافتن
produce	build	محصول
disposal	control	در اختیار

ادراک ،معرفت ، شناخت

زبان تخصصی - گروه ۹ (ارائه ۱۳۹۴/۰۹/۲۷) صفحات ۱۷ تا ۱۸ ، کد کلاس ۱۱۵۱۴

آقایان: علی رخشانی، علی اکبر مختاری، محمدرضا فاضل فر

ترجمه گروه ۹:

**Cognitive Biases** 

انحرافات شناختي

The rationality of human decision makers is bounded by our own <u>cognitive</u> capabilities. عقلانیت تصمیم گیران انسانی محدود به قابلیتهای شناختی آنهاست

It is difficult for us <u>absorb</u> and process large amounts of information effectively. جذب و یو دازش موثر مقادیر زیاد اطلاعات برای ما دشوار است

As a result, when making decisions we tend to fall back on certain rules of thumb, or heuristics, that help us to make sense out of a complex and uncertain world.

در نتیجه، هنگام تصمیم گیری ما تمایل داریم به قوانین سر انگشتی، یا اصول اکتشافی، بر گردیم که به سر در آوردن ما از یک دنبای پیچیده و مبهم کمک می کنند.

These heuristics can be quite useful, but sometimes their application can result in severe and systematic errors in the decision- making process.

این اصول اکتشافی می توانند کاملا سودمند باشند، اما گاهی اوقات کاربرد آنها می تواند موجب خطاهای شدید و اصولی در فرآیند تصمیم گیری شود Systematic errors are those that appear time and time again.

خطاهای اصولی مواردی هستند که بارها و بارها پدید می آیند.

They seem to arise from a series of cognitive biases in the way that human decision makers process information and reach decisions.

آنها ظاهرا از یک سری انحرافات شناختی درروش پردازش اطلاعات و رسیدن به تصمیمها توسط تصمیم گیران نشات می گیرند

Because of cognitive biases, many managers end up making poor decisions, even when they have good information at their disposal and use a good decision- making process that is consistent with the rational decision- making model.

به دلیل انحرافات شناختی، بسیاری از مدیران تصمیمات ضعیفی را اتخاذ می کنند، حتی زمانی که اطلاعات خوبی در زمینه ارائه و استفاده از فرآیند تصمیم گیری دارند که با مدل تصمیم گیری منطقی در انطباق است

Several biases have been verified repeatedly in laboratory settings, so we can be reasonably sure that they <u>exist</u> and that we are all <u>prone</u> to them.

چندین انحراف شناختی به دفعات در موقعیت های آزمایشگاهی تایید شده اند بنابراین می توانیم به طور منطقی مطمئن باشیم که آنها وجود دارند و همه ما متمایل به آنها هستیم

The prior hypothesis bias refers to the fact that decision makers who have <u>strong</u> prior beliefs about the relationship between two variables tend to make decisions on the basis of these beliefs, even when presented with evidence that their beliefs are <u>wrong</u>.

فرضیه انحراف قبلی به این حقیقت اشاره دارد که تصمیم گیرانی که عقاید قبلی محکمی در مورد رابطه میان دو متغیر دارند تمایل دارند بر اساس این عقاید تصمیم اتخاذ کنند، حتی زمانی که شواهدی ارائه شوند که عقاید آنها اشتباه است

<u>Moreove</u>r, they tend to seek and use information that is consistent with their prior beliefs, while <u>ignoring</u> information that <u>contradicts</u> these beliefs

به علاوه، آنها تمایل دارند به دنبال اطلاعاتی باشند و از اطلاعاتی استفاده کنند که با عقاید پیشین آنها در انطباق هستند، در حالیکه از اطلاعاتی که خلاف این عقاید است چشم پوشی می کنند

To put this bias in a strategic context, it suggests that a CEO who has a strong prior belief that a certain strategy makes sense might continue to pursue that strategy, <u>despite</u> evidence that it is inappropriate or failing.

برای قرار دادن این انحراف در یافتی راهبردی، این فرضیه نشان می دهد که یک مدیر کل اجرائی که دارای عقیده قبلی مستحکمی هست مبنی بر اینکه یک راهبرد مشخص معنادار است شاید، علیرغم وجود شواهدی مبنی بر نامناسب بودن یا شکست آنها، همچنان آن راهبرد را دنبال کند

Another well- known cognitive bias, <u>escalating commitment</u>, occurs when decision-makers, having already committed significant resources to a project, commit even more resources if they receive feedback that the project is failing.

یک انحراف شناختی مشهور دیگر، تعهد تشدید ، زمانی رخ می دهد که تصمیم گیران، که منابع قابل توجهی برای یک پروژه دارند، اگر باز خوردی را مبنی بر شکست پروژه دریافت کنند، حتی منابع بیشتری را به کار گیرند.

This may be an irrational response; a more logical response would be to <u>abandon</u> the project and move on (i.e., to cut your losses and run), rather than escalate commitment.

این می تواند یک پاسخ غیر منطقی باشد؛ یک پاسخ منطقی تر می تواند رها کردن پروژه و ادامه حرکت (یعنی قطع روند زیان ها و حرکت به جلو)، به جای افزایش تعهد باشد.

Feelings of personal responsibility for a project apparently induce decision- makers to <u>stick</u> with a project despite evidence that it is failing.

احساس مسئولیت فردی برای یک پروژه تصمیم گیران را وادار به پیگیری یک پروژه علیرغم شواهد موجود مبنی بر شکست آن می کند

A third <u>bias</u>, reasoning by analogy, involves the use of simple analogies to make sense out of complex problems.

انحراف سوم، استدلال از طریق قیاس، شامل استفاده از قیاس های ساده برای رفع مشکلات پیچیده است. مشکل این اصل اکتشافی این است که شاید قیاس معتبر نباشد

The problem with this heuristic is that the analogy may not be valid.

مشكل اين اصل اكتشافى اين است كه شايد قياس معتبر نباشد

A fourth bias, representativeness, is rooted in the tendency to generalize from a small sample or even a single <u>vivid</u> <u>anecdote</u>.

انحراف چهارم، نماینده بودن، ریشه در تمایل به نتیجه گیری کلی از یک نمونه کوچک یا حتی تنها یک روایت واضح باشد

This bias <u>violates</u> the statistical law of large numbers, which says that it is inappropriate to generalize from a small sample, let alone from a single case.

این انحراف قانون آماری تعداد زیاد را نقض می کند، این قانون بیان می کند که نتیجه گیری کلی از یک نمونه کوچک نادرست است، چه برسد به نتیجه گیری از یک مورد واحد

In many respects, the dot- com boom of the late 1990s was based on reasoning by analogy and representativeness.

از بسیاری جهات شرکت تجاری اینترنتی اواخر دهه ۹۰ بر مبنای استدلال از طریق قیاس و نمایندگی بود. <u>Prospective</u> entrepreneurs saw some of the early dot- com companies such Amazon and Yahoo achieve rapid success, at least judged by some metrics.

Reasoning by analogy from a very small sample, they <u>assumed</u> that any dot-com could achieve similar success.

Many investors reached similar conclusions.

The result was a <u>massive</u> wave of start- ups that jumped into the Internet space in an <u>attempt</u> to

That the vast <u>majority</u> of these companies subsequently went bankrupt is <u>testament</u> to the fact that the <u>analogy</u> was wrong and the success of the small sample of early entrants was no <u>guarantee</u> that other dot- coms would succeed.

اینکه اکثریت قریب به اتفاق این شرکت ها متعاقباً ورشکست شدند گواهی بر این حقیقت که قیاس اشتباه بوده است و اینکه موفقیت نمونه کوچکی از هر تازه وارد تضمینی بر موفقیت دیگر شرکت های اینترنتی نیست

Another cognitive bias is known as the illusion of control:

This is the <u>tendency</u> to overestimate one's ability to control events.

People seem to have tendency to attribute their success in life to their own good decision making and their <u>failures</u> to bad luck.

افراد ظاهرا تمایل دارند موفقیت خود را در زندگی به تصمیم گیری مناسب خود و شکست های شان را به بد شانسی نسبت دهند

General or top managers seem to be particularly prone to this bias:

مدیران کل یا ارشد ظاهرا به طور خاص مستعد این انحراف هستند:

Having risen to the top of an organization, they tend to be over<u>confident</u> about their ability to succeed.

با بالا رفتن به راس یک سازمان آنها بیش از حد به توانایی خود برای موفقیت اطمینان پیدا می کنند

According to Richard Roll, such overconfidence leads to what he has termed the <u>hubris</u> hypothesis of takeovers.

به اعتقاد ریچارد بول، این اطمینان بیش از حد موجب چیزی می شود که او آنرا فرضیه اعمال کنترل مغرورانه نامید.

Roll argues that top managers are typically overconfident about their abilities to create value by acquiring another company.

رول استدلال می کند که مدیران ارشد معمولاً به توانایی خود برای خلق ارزش از طریق تحصیل یک شرکت دیگر اعتماد بیش از حد دارند

Hence, they end up making poor <u>acquisition</u> decisions, often paying far too much for the companies they acquire.

بنابراین، آنها تصمیمات تحصیل ضعیفی اتخاذ می کنند، غالبا هزینه بسیار بالایی را برای شرکت هایی که تحصیل می کنند پرداخت می نمایند

Subsequently, servicing the debt taken on to finance such an acquisition makes it all but impossible to make money from the acquisition.

در ادامه، تامین بدهی پذیرفته شده برای تامین مالی این تحصیل ها کسب درآمد از شرکت های تحصیل شده را غیر ممکن می سازد.

پایان ترجمه متن گروه ۹

### سوالات گروه ٩:

قسمت اول)۱- طراحی ده سوال تستی درک مطلب انگلیسی از مطالب فایل مربوط به هر گروه.(۱۰ سوال)

- 1- According to paragraph 1,
- a) Process of information is difficult for human
- b) A decision making model is consistent with cognitive biases
- c) Human decision makers are limited by cognitive biases
- d) The heuristics are not always associated with usefulness
- 2- The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to:
- a) Evidences b) managers c) beliefs d) decision makers
- 3- Escalating commitment occurs when decision- makers:
- a) Commit significant resources to a project
- b) Commit more resources in spite of project failing.
- c) Show a logical response.
- d) Commit more resources whether feedbacks are positive or negative
- 4- According to the passage, the limitation of reasoning by analogy is that:
- a) It is a heuristic
- b) It use of simple analogies
- c) Comparison may not be valid
- d) It makes sense of complex problems

5- according to paragraph 1:
a) Cognitive biases influence in making decisions.
b) Many managers always make poor decisions,
c) Managers have good information at their disposal
d) Managers always use of a rational decision- making model

- 6- Illusion of control refers to:
- a) Tendency to underestimate ones abilities
- b) Tendency to show one's abilities
- c) Tendency to relate one's success to external factors
- d) Tendency to relate one's success to internal factors
- 7- The passage states that dot- com boom of the late 1990s was due to:
- a) Rapid success of the major companies.
- b) Amazon and Yahoo promotion.
- c) Entrepreneurs reasoning based on analogy.
- d) A massive wave of start-ups into internet space.
- 8- Rapid success of Amazon and yahoo resulted in:
- a) A great entrance wave into internet space
- b) A great level of capitalization in firms and companies
- c) Success of other small internet companies

- d) Investors' decision to buy dot-com companies.
- 9- Top managers are especially susceptible to:
- a) Representativeness,
- b) Illusion of control
- c) Reasoning by analogy
- d) Escalating commitment
- 10-Richard Roll argues that top managers' overconfidence is a result of:
- a) Their abilities
- b) Making poor decisions
- c) Cognitive biases
- d) Their decision to acquire companies

۲- یک سوال ایده اصلی پارگراف چیست؟ (۱ سوال)

What is the main idea of the passage?

The rationality of human decision makers is bounded by our own cognitive capabilities.

It is difficult for us absorb and process large amounts of information effectively. As a result, when making decisions we tend to fall back on certain rules of thumb, or heuristics, that help us to make sense out of a complex and uncertain world. These heuristics can be quite useful, but sometimes their application can result in severe and systematic errors in the decision- making process. Systematic errors are those that appear time and time again. They seem to arise from a series of cognitive biases in the way that human decision makers process information and reach decisions. Because of cognitive biases, many managers end up making poor decisions, even when they have good information at their disposal and use a good decision- making process that is consistent with the rational decision- making model. Several biases have been verified repeatedly in laboratory settings, so we can be reasonably sure that they exist and that we are all prone to them.

- a) Systematic errors are the main cause of wrong information process in humans.
- b) The human decision making is influenced by cognitive biases.
- c) Biases are apparent only in some managers.
- d) Cognitive biases help us to make sense out of a complex and uncertain world.

۳-چهار سوال درک مطلب از داخل پاراگراف تهیه شود. (گزینه صحیح یکی از چهار گزینه ارائه شده باشد)

Several biases have been verified repeatedly in laboratory settings, so we can be reasonably sure that they exist and that we are all prone to them. The prior hypothesis bias refers to the fact that decision makers who have strong prior beliefs about the relationship between two variables tend to make decisions on the basis of these beliefs, even when presented with evidence that their beliefs are wrong. Moreover, they tend to seek and use information that is consistent with their prior beliefs, while ignoring information that contradicts these beliefs. To put this bias in a strategic context, it suggests that a CEO who has a strong prior belief that a certain strategy makes sense might continue to pursue that strategy, despite evidence that it is inappropriate or failing. Another well- known cognitive bias, escalating commitment, occurs when decision- makers, having already committed significant resources to a project, commit even more resources if they receive feedback that the project is failing. This may be an irrational response; a more logical response would be to abandon the project and move on (i.e., to cut your losses and run), rather than escalate commitment. Feelings of personal responsibility for a project apparently induce decision- makers to stick with a project despite evidence that it is failing. A third bias, reasoning by analogy, involves the use of simple analogies to make sense out of complex problems. The problem with this heuristic is that the analogy may not be valid. A fourth bias, representativeness, is rooted in the tendency to generalize from a small sample or even a single vivid anecdote. This bias violates the statistical law of large numbers, which says that it is inappropriate to generalize from a small sample, let alone from a single case.

- 3-1)What is **bias** refers to the fact that decision makers who have strong prior beliefs about the relationship between two variables tend to make decisions on the basis of these beliefs?
- a) <u>hypothesis</u> bias b) escalating commitment c) reasoning by analogy d) representativeness
- 3-2) what is **bias**, occurs when decision- makers, having already committed significant resources to a project, commit even more resources if they receive feedback that the project is failing?
- a) hypothesis bias b) escalating commitment c) reasoning by analogy d) representativeness
- 3-3) what is bias, , involves the use of simple analogies to make sense out of complex problems?
- a) hypothesis bias b) escalating commitment c) reasoning by analogy d) representativeness
- 3-4) what is bias, rooted in the tendency to generalize from a small sample or even a single vivid anecdote?
- a) hypothesis bias b) escalating commitment c) reasoning by analogy d) representativeness

۴- یک سوال چه چیزی از متن پاراگراف استنتاج میشود؟ (۱ سوال)

What is inferred from the passage?

In many respects, the dot- com boom of the late 1990s was based on reasoning by analogy and representativeness. Prospective entrepreneurs saw some of the early dot- com companies such Amazon and Yahoo achieve rapid success, at least judged by some metrics. Reasoning by analogy from a very small sample, they assumed that any dot- com could achieve similar success. Many investors reached similar conclusions. The result was a massive wave of start- ups that jumped into the Internet space in an attempt to capitalize on the perceived opportunities. That the vast majority of these companies subsequently went bankrupt is testament to the fact that the analogy was wrong and the success of the small sample of early entrants was no guarantee that other dot- coms would succeed.

- a) Investors assumed that all dot-com companies could succeed.
- b) All dotcom companies have been successful.
- c) After some companies' success, a few companies entered into Internet space.
- d) Judged by analogy, prospective entrepreneurs saw some of the early dot- com companies such Amazon and Yahoo achieve rapid success.

قسمت دوم)۵- هفت سوال تشریحی درک مطلب (۷ سوال)

What are the disadvantages of heuristics?

What is the meaning of cognitive biases?

Define escalating commitment?

What is the main definition of reasoning by analogy?

According to passage which bias is rooted in tendency to generalize from a small sample?

Define illusion of control?

According to Richard Roll what is hubris hypothesis of takeovers?

قسمت سوم) ۶- بیست کلمه مچینگ در یک ستون و ۲۵ کلمه در ستون دیگر که ۲۰ عدد آن مترادف است، طبیعتاً ۵ عدد آن غیر مترادف و مازاد است که باید حذف شود. (۲۰ سوال)

capabilities	abilities
Systematic	Basic
rational	thoughtful
CEO	General manager
escalating	changing
representativeness	agency
success	achievement
acquisition	getting
Loss	Dropping
Subsequently	Later date
argue	reason
organization	establishment
testament	evidence
guarantee	warrant
responsibility	Duty
overconfident	self-assured
decision	determination
consistent	compatible
finance	fiscal matters
contradict	Oppose
	apparently
	ordering
	Actually
	Literally
	defeat

قسمت چهارم)

۷- متن پارگراف ارائه شود از داخل هر پاراگراف ده لغت برداشته و نقطه چین میشود، لغت صحیح به صورت تست چهار جوابی در ذیل متن ارائه میشود، لغت صحیح بین یکی از چهار لغت باشد. (۱۰ سوال)

#### **Cognitive Biases**

The rationality of human (1) ........... makers is bounded by our own cognitive capabilities. It is difficult (2) ........... us absorb and process large amounts of information effectively. (3)......., when making decisions we tend to fall back on certain rules of thumb, or heuristics, that help us to (4)....... sense out of a complex and uncertain world. These heuristics can be quite useful, but sometimes their application can result in

severe and (5)...... errors in the decision- making process. Systematic errors are (6) ....... that appear time and time again. They (7) ....... to arise from a series of **cognitive biases** in the way that human decision makers process information and reach decisions. Because of cognitive biases, (8)...... managers end up making poor decisions, even when they have good information(9) ...... their disposal and use a good decision- making process that is consistent with the rational decision- making model. Several biases (10) ....... verified repeatedly in laboratory settings, so we can be reasonably sure that they exist and that we are all prone to them.

1- a) house	b) decision	c) practice	d) top
2- a) of	b) from	c) <u>for</u>	d) that
3- a) however	b)because	c) furthermore	d) <u>as a result</u>
4- <mark>a)</mark> <u>make</u>	b) derive	c)give	d) get
5- a) actual	b) heuristic	c)systematic	d)final
6- a) <u>those</u>	b) such	c)one	d)so
7- a) like	b)indicate	c)seem	d)suggest
8- a)much	b) <u>many</u>	c)few	d) little
9- a) of	b) on	c)at_	d) in
10- a) has	b) had	c)has been	d) <u>have been</u>

۸- بیست اصطلاح مدیریتی لیست شود، همراه با معنی فارسی (۲۰ سوال)

capabilities	قابلیتها، توانایی ها	organization	سازمان
making decisions	تصمیم گیری، اتخاذ تصمیم	reasoning by analogy	استدلال قياسي

	T	T	1
Systematic errors	خطاهای سیستماتیک، خطاهای اصولی	representativeness	نماین <i>د گی</i>
decision makers	تصمیم گیران، تصمیم سازان	entrepreneurs	كار آفرينان
information	اطلاعات	investors	سرمایه گذاران
managers	مديران	bankrupt	ورشكسته
rational decision- making model	مدل تصمیم گیری منطقی	success	مو فقیت
variables	متغيرها	top managers	مديران ارشد
strategic	راهبردی، استراتژیک	acquisition	تحصيل، اكتساب، بدست آوردن
CEO	مدير عامل	finance	تامین مالی
escalating commitment	تعهد فزاينده	loss	زیان ، ضرر

۹- ده سوال درست و غلط (۱۰ سوال)

#### According to the passage:

- 1- The rationality of human decision makers is bounded by our capability to absorb and process large amounts of information effectively. T
- 2- When making decisions we tend to fall back on certain heuristics. T
- 3- The heuristics are always quite useful. F
- 4- According to hypothesis bias, decision makers tend to make decisions on the basis of rules of thumb.
- 5- Managers end up making poor decisions only when they have good information at their disposal and use a good decision- making process that is consistent with the rational decision- making model. F
- 6- Escalating commitment occurs when decision- makers commit even more resources if they receive feedback that the project is failing. T

- 7- Reasoning by analogy involves the use of complex analogies to make sense out of simple problems. F
- 8- Reasoning by analogy from a very small sample, Prospective entrepreneurs assume that any dot-com could achieve similar success. T
- 9- Illusion of control is the tendency to underestimate one's ability to control events. F
- 10- According to Richard Roll, top managers are typically overconfident about their abilities to create value by acquiring another company. T

۱۰- ده جمله خالی در هر جمله با چهار کلمه پر شود. (۱۰ سوال)

(1- Result, 2- tend, 3-rules, 4-complex)
As a ......, when making decisions we ......to fall back on certain ...... of thumb, or heuristics, that help us to make sense out of a ......and uncertain world.

(1- Massive,2- jumped, 3-attempt, 4-opportunities)
The result was a .......wave of start- ups that...... into the Internet space in an ...... to capitalize on the perceived........

(Servicing, finance, impossible, make)

Subsequently, ......the debt taken on to ......such an acquisition makes it all but ....... to ......money from the acquisition.

(vast, bankrupt, analogy, dot-coms)

That the ...... majority of these companies subsequently went ..... is testament to the fact that the .....was wrong and the success of the small sample of early entrants was no guarantee that other ......would succeed.

(success, metrics, judged, achieve)

Amazon and Yahoo ...... rapid....., at least ..... by some......

(rooted, generalize, sample, vivid)

Representativeness, is ......in the tendency to....... from a small ....... or even a single...... anecdote.

(strategic , CEO, strategy, evidence)

To put this bias in a context, it suggests that a	. who has a strong prior belief that a certainr	nakes
sense might continue to pursue that strategy, despite	that it is inappropriate or failing.	

(verified, settings, sure, prone)

Several biases have been ....... repeatedly in laboratory......, so we can be reasonably ...... that they exist and that we are all ...... to them.

(process, effectively, difficult, amounts)

It is..... for us absorb and ...... large ...... of information......

(responsibility, induce, stick, evidence)

Feelings of personal ......... for a project apparently ........decision- makers to ....... with a project despite ....... that it is failing.

### پایان سوالات گروه ۹

### كلمات گروه ٩:

Cognition	discernment	ادر اک ،معرفت ، شناخت
Absorb	sop up	جذب كردن
Appear	emerge	پدیدار شدن
Rational	logical	منطقی،عقلانی
exist	live	وجود داشتن
prone	disposed	متمايل
Strong	mighty, vigorous	ق <i>وی</i> ،نیرومند ،محکم
wrong	inaccurate, inexact	خطا ،اشتباه
Moreover	also, further	علاوه بر این،بعلاوه
ignore	relinquish	چشم پوشیدن
contradict	disagree	مغاير بودن
despite	in the face of	با وجود،با اينكه

inappropriate	unsuitable	نامناسب
Escalating	Intensification	تشدید
commitment	duty, task	تعهد
abandon	leave	ترک کردن
bias	fanaticism	تعصب،انحراف
Stick	situation	وضع
Heuristic	reconnaissance	اكتشافى
rooted	frill	ریشه دار کردن
Vivid	clear	واضح
anecdote	story	حكايت
violates	quash, breach, disaffirm	نقض می کند، رد می کند
Prospective	coming, approaching	مربوط به آینده
judged	Discern	تشخیص دادن
rapid	fast, quick	سريع
assumed	supposed	فرض
Conclusions	result	نتیجه گیری
massive	vast, enormous	عظيم
attempt	effort	تلاش
capitalize	investment	سرمایه گذاری
Majority	feck	اكثريت
testament	evidence	گواهی
analogy	syllogism	قياس
Guarantee	bail, guaranty	ضمانت
illusion	delusion	تو هم
tendency	tropism, orientation	گرایش، جهت
failures	defeat	شكست

مستعد كردن

predisposed

prone

Climb	grow, risen	ترقی کردن
Confident	safe	مطمئن
hubris	pride	غرور
hypothesis	theory	فرضيه
Acquisition	attainment, access, reach, acquisition	حصول، اکتساب، دستیابی
Impossible	infeasible, impractical	غیر ممکن ،نشدنی،غیر عملی

پایان کلمات گروه ۹

زبان تخصصى - گروه ۱۰ (ارائه ۱۰/۰۱/۱۹۴۱) صفحات ۱۸ تا ۲۰ ، کد کلاس ۱۱۵۱۴

آقایان: احسان طحان، رضا سبزواری، محمدرضا عشقی، محمدرضا بزرگواری

ترجمه گروه ۱۰:

Improving Decision Making

ارتقا تصميم گيرى

The existence of cognitive biases raises the issue of how to bring critical information to bear on the decision mechanism so that a company's strategic decisions are realistic and based on thorough evaluation.

وجود تعصبات شناختی به طرح این مساله منجر می شود که چگونه می توان اطلاعات بحرانی را در سازوکار تصمیم گیری به نحوی بکار برد که تصمیمات راهبردی یک شرکت واقع گرایانه بوده و بر اساس یک ارزیابی کلی باشند.

Two techniques known to enhance strategic thinking and counteract groupthink and cognitive biases are devil's advocacy and dialectic inquiry.

برای ارتقا تفکر راهبردی و مقابله با تفکرات گروهی و تعصبات شناختی مطرح هستند که عبارتند از وکالت شیطان و برسش منطقی Devil's advocacy requires the generation of both a plan and a critical analysis of the plan.

One member of the decision- making group acts as the devil's advocate, bringing out all the reasons that might make the proposal unacceptable.

و کالت شیطانی نیاز مند تولید یک طرح و یک تحلیل نقادانه از ان طرح می باشد. یکی از اعضای گروه تصمیم گیری به عنوان و کیل مدافع شیطان عمل کرده ، و تمامی دلایلی که می تواند باعث عدم پذیرش طرح پیشنهادی گردد را ارائه می کند.

In this way, decision makers can become aware of the possible perils of recommended courses of action.

Dialectic inquiry is more complex, for it requires the generation of a plan (a thesis) and a counterplan (an antithesis) that reflect plausible but conflicting courses of action.

Strategic managers listen to a debate between advocates of the plan and counterplan and then make a judgment of which plan will lead to the higher performance.

The purpose of the debate is to reveal problems with definitions, recommended courses of action, and assumptions of both plans. As a result of this exercise, strategic managers are able to form a new and more encompassing conceptualization of the problem, which becomes the final plan (a synthesis).

هدف این بحث نشان دادن مشکلات موجود در تعاریف ، رویه های عملی توصیه شده و مفروضات هر دو طرح می باشد. در نتیجه ای اقدام ، مدیران راهبردی می توانند یک درک جدید و فراگیر از مشکل را به دست آورده که همان طرح نهایی را شکل می دهد.

Dialectic inquiry can promote thinking strategically.

Another technique for countering cognitive biases, championed by Nobel Prize winner Daniel Kahneman and his associates, is known as the outside view.

روشی دیگر برای مقابله با تعصبات شناختی ، که توسط برنده جایزه نوبل دانیل کاهنمان و همکار انش مورد حمایت قرار گرفته ، به عنوان دیدگاه بیرونی شناخته می شود.

The outside view requires planners to identify a reference class of analogous past strategic initiatives, determine whether those initiatives succeeded or failed, and evaluate the project at hand against those prior initiatives.

دیدگاه بیرونی طراحان را موظف می کند تا طبقه بندی ارجاعی از اقدامات راهبردی گذشته را ارائه نموده ، و تعیین کنند که آیا این اقدامات موفق بوده یا با شکست مواجه شده اند ، و پروژه را نسبت به اقدامات قبلی مورد ارزیابی قرار دهند.

According to Kahneman, this technique is particularly useful for countering biases such as the illusion of control (hubris), reasoning by analogy and representativeness.

طبق نظر کاهنمان ، این تکنیک به طور خاص برای مقابله با تعصباتی از قبیل توهم کنترل ، منطق قضاوت بر اساس تشابه و نمایش گری مفید واقع می شود.

Thus, for example, when considering a potential acquisition planners should look at the track record of acquisitions made by other enterprises (the reference class), determine whether

they succeeded or failed, and objectively evaluate the potential acquisition against that reference class.

بنا بر این ف به عنوان مثال ، وقتی طراحان یک اکتساب احتمالی را مد نظر قرار می دهند باید به سوابق اکتساب های ایجاد شده توسط سایر بنگاه های تجاری نیز توجه کنند، و تعیین کنند که آیا این موارد موفقیت آمیز بوده اند یا با شکست مواجه شده اند و همچنین اکتساب احتمالی را نسبت به گروه مرجع مورد ارزیابی قرار دهند.

Kahneman argues that such a "reality check" against a large sample of prior events tends to constrain the inherent optimism of planners and produce more realistic assessments and plans.

کاهنمان ادعا می کند که این نوع " بررسی حقیقت" در برابر یک نمونه بزرگ از رویداد های گذشته منجر به جلوگیری از خوشبینی ذاتی توسط طراحان شده و ارزیابی های واقع گرایانه تر و طرح های بهتری را موجب می گردد.

### Strategic Leadership

ر هبری راهبردی

One of the key strategic roles of both general and functional managers is to use all their knowledge, energy, and enthusiasm to provide strategic leadership for their subordinates and develop a high-performing organization.

یکی از نقش های راهبردی کلیدی برای مدیران عمومی و عملکردی استفاده از تمام آگاه ی، انرژی و شوق خود برای ارائه رهبری راهبردی برای زیر دستان و توسعه یک سازمان با عملکرد عالی می باشد.

Several authors have identified a few key characteristics of good strategic leaders that do lead to high performance: (1) vision, eloquence, and consistency, (2) commitment, (3) being well informed, (3) willingness to delegate and empower, (5) astute use of power, and (6) emotional intelligence.

مولفان متعددی ویژگی های کلیدی بی شماری را از رهبران راهبردی موفق بر شمرده اند که منجر به ارتقا عملکرد می گردد: (۱) بصیرت، فصاحت و سازگاری ، (۲) تعهد ، (۳) مطلع بودن ، (۴) تمایل به محول کردن امور و توانمند سازی افراد ، (۵) استفاده زیرکانه از قدرت و (۶) هوش هیجانی.

Vision, Eloquence, and Consistency

بصیرت ، فصاحت و سازگاری

One of the key tasks of leadership is to give an organization a sense of direction.

یکی از وظایف کلیدی ر هبری ایجاد جهت گیری در سازمان است.

Strong leaders seem to have clear and compelling visions of where their organizations should go, are eloquent enough to communicate their visions to others within their organization in terms that energize people, and consistently articulate their visions until they become part of the organization's culture.

به نظر می رسد که رهبران قوی دارای دیدگاه های صریح و جبارانه ای از مسیر حرکت سازمانی بوده ، به قدر کافی برای برقراری ارتباط بین دیدگاه های خود و دیگران فصاحت داشته و می توانند به افراد انگیزه داده و به طور مداوم دیدگاه های خود را تصریح نمایند تا این دیدگاه ها به بخشی از فرهنگ سازمانی مبدل گردند.

Examples of strong business leaders include Microsoft's Bill Gates, Jack Welch, the former CEO of GE and Sam Walton, Walmart's founder.

نمونه هایی از رهبران تجاری قدرتمند را می توان بیل گیتس و مایکروسافت ، جک ولش ، رئیس کل سابق GE و سم والتون بنیانگذار والمارت دانست.

For years, Bill Gates' vision of a world in which there would be a Windows-based personal computer on every desk was a driving force at Microsoft.

برای سال ها ، دیدگاه بیل گیتس از دنیایی که در آن یک رایانه با سیستم عامل ویندوز بر روی هر میز کاری وجود داشته باشد نیروی محرک و انگیزه بخش مایکروسافت بوده است.

More recently, the vision has evolved into one of a world in which Windows-based software can be found on any computing device— from PCs and servers to video game consoles (X-B ox), cell phones, and handheld computers.

اخیرا ، این دیدگاه به دیدگاه جهانی تبدیل شده که طبق ان نرم افزار های مبتنی بر ویندوز را می توان در تمام رایانه یافت ، از رایانه های شخصی گرفته تا کنسول های بازی ویدئویی ، تلفن های همراه و نوت بوک و لپ تاپ ها.

At GE, Jack Welch was responsible for articulating the simple but powerful vision that GE should be first or second in every business in which it competed, or exit from that business.

در GE ، جک ولش مسئول تصریح دیدگاهی ساده اما قدرتمند بود که Ge باید در تمامی تجارت هایی که وارد می شود اول یا دوم باشد یا از ان تجارت خارج شود.

Similarly, it was Sam Walton who established and articulated the vision that has been central to Walmart's success— passing on cost savings from suppliers and operating efficiencies to customers in the form of everyday low prices.

به طور مشابه ، سم والتون بود که دیدگاه مرکزی موفقیت والمارت را ایجاد و تصریح نمود – او با دور زدن واسطه ها باعث ایجاد کارایی در فروشگاه های خود شد و اجناس ارزان قیمت را هر روزه در اختیار مصرف کنندگان قرار داد.

#### Commitment

تعهد

Strong leaders demonstrate their commitment to their vision and business model by actions and words, and they often lead by example. Consider Nucor's former CEO, Ken Iverson.

ر هبران قوی تعهد خود را به دیدگاه ها و مدل تجاری خود از طریق اعمال و الفاظ نشان می دهند ، و ان ها معمولا مصداق ارزش های خود هستند. رئیس کل سابق Nucor را به یاد بیاورید ، او کسی نبود جز کین آیورسون .

Nucor is a very efficient steelmaker with perhaps the lowest cost structure in the steel industry. It has turned in 30 years of profitable performance in an industry where most other companies have lost money because of a relentless focus on cost minimization.

نوکور یک تولید کننده متفاوت فولاد است که هزینه های تولیدی آن در این صنعت در دنیا از همه رقبا کمتر است. این مساله منجر به ۳۰ سال عملکرد سود آور در صنعتی شده که اغلب سایر کمپانی ها در آن دچار مشکلات مالی هستند و ایت به خاطر تمرکز شدید بر کاهش هزینه ها است.

In his tenure as CEO, Iverson set the example: he answered his own phone, employed only one secretary, drove an old car, flew coach class, and was proud of the fact that his base salary was the lowest in the Fortune 500 (Iverson made most of his money from performance-based pay bonuses).

او در مقام رئیس کل ، نمونه ای را بنیان نهاد : او تلفن خود را پاسخ می داد ، تنها یک منشی استخدام کرده بود ، یک اتومبیل قدیمی سوار می شد و و از این مساله احساس غرور می کرد که حقوق پایه او در Fortune 500 از همه پایین تر بود.

This commitment was a powerful signal to employees that Iverson was serious about doing everything possible to minimize costs. It earned him the respect of Nucor employees, which made them more willing to work hard

تعهد یک علامت مهم برای کارمندان بود که نشان می داد ایورسون برای کاهش هزینه ها تا حد امکان هر کاری انجام می داد. این مساله باعث شد تا او احترام کارمندان نوکور را بدست آورده ، که این نیز به آن ها انگیزه تلاش بیشتری را می داد.

Although Iverson has retired, his legacy lives on in the cost- conscious organization culture that has been built at Nucor, and, like all other great leaders, his impact will go beyond his .tenure as a leader

اگر چه ایورسون بازنشسته شده است ، میراث او در قالب یک فرهنگ سازمانی مبتنی بر کاهش هزینه ها به بقای خود ادامه داده که توسط او در نوکور ایجاد گردید و همانند سایر رهبران بزرگ ، تاثیر او فراتر از حد یک رهبر بوده است.

# پایان ترجمه متن گروه ۱۰

### سوالات گروه ۱۰: سو الات تستى:

۱-کلمه Advocacy مترادف کدامیک از کلمات زیر می باشد

- •
- 1.Defense 2. Generation 3. Potential 4. assessments
  - 2-كلمه definition مترادف كداميك از كلمات زير مي باشد .
- 1. organization 2. Compliment 3. Optimism 4. Potential
  - 3-كىلمە plausible مىترادف كىدامىك از كىلمات زيىر مى باشد .
- 1. assessments 2. Compliment 3. Suffering 4. Generation
  - ۴-کلمه responsible مترادف کدامیک از کلمات زیر می باشد .
- 1. Liable 2. Defense 3. Potential 4. Generation
  - ه- ایده اصلی (Main idea) پاراگراف زیر چیست؟

Strong leaders seem to have clear and compelling visions of where their organizations should go, are <u>eloquent</u> enough to communicate their visions to others within their organization in terms that energize people, and consistently articulate their visions until they become part of the organization's culture.

- 1. The power of leaders
- 3. Communicating of visions
- 2. The role of the leaders \*

4. The culture

$$-9$$
 مدیران استراتژیک چه کاری انجام می دهند. (درک مطلب)

Strategic managers listen to a debate between <u>advocates</u> of the plan and counterplan and then make a judgment of which plan will lead to the higher performance.

- \* . \ Listen to a debate between advocate of the plan and then judge
- 2. Judge and listen to the debate
- 3. Tell which plan lead to higher performance.
  - 4. None of them

Thus, for example, when considering a potential acquisition planners should look at the track record of <u>acquisitions</u> made by other enterprises (the reference class), determine whether they succeeded or failed, and objectively <u>evaluate</u> the potential acquisition against that <u>reference</u> class.

1-—earning potential 2- the role objectivity is evaluation of potential aqusision against that reference class\* 3-it talks about success and fail 4-none of them

Nucor is a very efficient steelmaker with perhaps the lowest cost structure in the steel industry. It has turned in 30 years of profitable <u>performance</u> in an industry where most other companies have lost money because of a relentless focus on cost minimization.

1-nucor is a steelmaker will have the lowest cost structure in industry .\*

- 2. The power of leaders
- 3- Communicating of visions

3. 4- none of them

This commitment was a <u>powerful</u> signal to employees that Iverson was serious about doing everything possible to minimize costs. It earned him the respect of Nucor employees, which made them more willing to work hard. Although Iverson has retired, his <u>legacy</u> lives on in the cost-conscious <u>organization</u> culture that has been built at Nucor, and, like all other great leaders, his <u>impact</u> will go beyond his tenure as a leader.

1-none of them

2-power of commitment

3-cost – conscious organization culture has built at Nucor \*

- 4-the impact of culture
- 1- What are two techniques that improve strategic thinking and cognitive biases?

devil's advocacy and dialectic inquiry

2-what are the purposes of the debate?

to reveal problems with definitions, recommended courses of action, and assumptions of both plans.

3-why dialectic inquiry is more complex?

for it requires the generation of a plan (a thesis) and a counterplan (an antithesis) that reflect plausible.

4-what is the role of "reality check " against prior events?

It's role is to constrain the inherent optimism of planners and produce more realistic assessment and plans .

- 5-Name at least 4 Key characteristics of good strategic leaders that lead to high performance ?
  - Vision ,eloquence and consistency 2. Commitment 3. Being well informed 4.
     Emotional intelligent.

6-Name some business leaders that were strong?

Microsoft's Bill Gates, Jack Welch, the former CEO of GE and Sam Walton, Walmart's founder.

### 7-What is synthesis?

strategic managers are able to form a new and more encompassing conceptualization of the problem, which becomes the final plan (a synthesis).

### .4 كلمات زير را با هم تطابق دهيد.

- cognitive •
- evaluation •
- generation
  - advocacy •
- definitions
  - inquiry •
  - constrain
    - roles •
- organization
  - include •
- established
  - operating •
  - Consider
    - flew •
  - powerful •

- involve
- opened
- applying
- Pay attention
- Took to the air
- strong
- Cruel- harsh
- Guarantee- engagement
- producer
- As needed
- fluency
- Force- inhibit
- improve
- Discover
- advancement

- relentless •
- commitment
  - supplier •
  - enough •
  - eloquence •
  - constrain •
  - promote
    - reveal •

- assessment
- creation
- Psychological-mental
- descriptions
- Asking-looking into
- restriction
- duties
- department
- Inventory
- •

#### Close tests . 4

Several authors have <u>identified</u> a few key characteristics of good strategic leaders that do lead to high performance: (1) vision, eloquence, and consistency, (2) commitment, (3) being well informed, (3) willingness to delegate and empower, (5) astute use of power, and (6) emotional intelligence.

- 1. a) actors
- b) authors
- c) scientists d) students

- 2. a) top
- b) qualified c) planned
- d)strategic

- 3. a) view
- b) vision
- c) sight
- d) look

- 4. a) delete
- b) increase
- c) delegate d) encourage

	5. a) emotional b) dialectic	c) oral	d) verbal
	5-true or false		
	1 Kahneman argues that such a "	reality check"	in agreement with a large sample
	of prior events tends to constrain the	inherent opt	imism of planners
	2 willingness to delegate and emportant strategic leaders that do lead to high		
	3 astute use of power is not a ked do lead to high performance.		
4	Commitment can promote thinking	g strategically	
	The purpose of the <u>debate</u> is to re- irses of action, and assumptions of bot		s with definitions, recommended
	Two techniques known to enhanc navioral biases are devil's advocacy and		
	Strong leaders demonstrate their c ng them favor.	ommitment t	to their vision and business model by
	One of the key strategic roles of botowledge, energy, and enthusiasm to pr	_	d <u>functional</u> managers is to use all their ic leadership for their <u>subordinates</u>

9 Examples of strong business leaders include Microsoft's Bill Gates, Jack Welch, the former CEO of GE and Sam Walton, Walmart's founder.
10 Strategic managers listen to a debate between <u>creators</u> of the plan and counterplar
جای خالی را با کلمه مناسب پر کنید7- filling the blank
1. Strategic managers listen to a between advocates of the plan and
counterplan (debate)
2. decision makers can become of the possible perils of recommended
courses of action.( aware)
3. One of the key tasks of leadership is to
sense of direction(give)
4. The purpose of the debate is toproblems with definitions. ( reveal)
5. Dialectic inquiry canthinking strategically. (promote)
<b>6.</b> When considering a potential acquisition planners shouldat the track
record of acquisition made by other enterprises.( look)
7. Nucor is a very efficientwith perhaps the lowest cost structure in the
steel industry. (steelmaker)

8.	strategic managers are able toa new and more encompassing
	conceptualization of the problem (form)

- 9. ...... is more complex, for it requires the generation of a plan and a counterplan that reflect plausible. (dialectic inquiry)

### پایان سوالات گروه ۱۰

## کلمات گروه ۱۰:

requires	Need	نیاز داشتن
complex	involved	پيچيده
recommended	Urged	پیشنهاد شده
plausible	Reasonable	منطقى
commitment	assurance	يعهد
debate	consideration	بحث کردن
conceptualization	Concept	مفهوم سازي
inquiry	asking	پرس و جو
associates	colleague	مربوط شدن
particularly	specifically	بطور خاص
illusion	False belief	تو هم
acquisitions	receiving	اكتساب
evaluate	judge	ارزيابي
inherent	basic	ذاتى

articulate	clearly	بيان
identified	label	شناخته شده
intelligence	Understand	هو ش
enthusiasm	excitement	اشتياق
cognitive	psychological	شناختى
secretary	Office working	دبير
legacy	heritage	ميراث
powerful	Strong	قدرتمند
organization	arranging	سازمان
impact	force	تأثير
performance	accomplishment	عملكرد
direction	management	جهت
evolve	develop	تكامل يابد
strategic	crucial	استراتژیک
assessments	evaluation	ارزيابى
personal	private	شخصىي
reference	Remark	مرجع

### پایان کلمات مترادف و معانی لغات گروه ۱۰

# پایان