

1. Can great managers predict the future and thereby always make large-scale decisions with very little uncertainty?
2. How do digitalization and artificial intelligence impact organizational design? How can companies adapt to these changes to remain competitive?
3. What makes an organisation an organisation?
4. Explain a potential linkage between management theories and The Four Prototype Designs (Burton, R. M., Obel, B., & Håkonsson, D. D. (2021). *Organizational design*. Cambridge University Press. 3rd edition – Chapter 1, Figure 1.5)
5. Explain your point of view based on the lectures and articles read in the course.
6. What is the multi-contingency model and how can it be used?
7. To where in efficiency/effectiveness goal space would you place each strategic typology?
8. Analyze organizations' two fundamental goal dimensions - efficiency and effectiveness. In your answer, include the connection of the goals to the organizational structure.
9. According to the article "Organizational Strategy, Structure and Process," what are the key characteristics of an analyser organization? Give an example of an analyser organisation to support your answer.
10. Critically assess the statement below using what you learned in class "Companies should always seek for high efficiency and high effectiveness."
11. How can organizational typologies (defender, prospector, analyzer, reactor) be useful in the organization design process?
12. How can organizational design support a company's ability to adapt to changing environments and remain competitive over time?
13. What is organizational ambidexterity, and can it be achieved?
14. How structural and human components of an organisation are intertwined and what are issues need to be considered in organisational design when changes take place?
15. "What are the most important aspects when it comes to organizational design?"
16. What kind of structural risk environments do you face when operating in a corporative business environment and how should you access them?
17. What is Human Relation Model (Theories of Management)? – Assumptions, policies, expectations
18. What are the four prototypes of organizations and what are their attributes?
19. How can organisation design be analysed with the multi-contingency model and organisational goals?
20. How can you describe and analyze an organization? Name and use some basic tools.
21. How can different organisation design archetypes, such as functional, divisional, matrix, and simple structures be used to create efficient organisations? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each archetype?
22. What effect do scope and goals have on an organizations design?
23. How effectiveness and efficiency impact organization's strategy and processes? You can add your own thoughts on the subject.
24. What differentiates different organizations' designs ?
25. Article (Miles, R. E., Snow, C. C., Meyer, A. D., & Coleman Jr, H. J. (1978). *Organizational strategy, structure, and process*. *Academy of management review*, 3) mentioned three theories of management: traditional model, human relations model, and human resources model. What are the policies in these and what are the expectations behind these policies?
26. How can organizational design impact organizational performance? What are key factors that influence the choice of organizational design?

27. What are the basic forms of organizations and what are typically considered as their strengths and weaknesses?
28. Which one of the organizational strategic types is the most susceptible to misfits? Why?
29. How does the trade-off between effectiveness and efficiency affect organizational design?
30. How is the structure of the organization shaped and why?
31. Give an example of how a Prospector would form an organization from the four prototype designs.
32. How is organizational design connected to organizations' objectives?
33. Name four organizational structures and explain shortly the difference between them.