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## Cell structure and function vocabulary practice

The most common structure found within organizations is specifically identified on active infrastructure units or departmental groups, such as engineering, development, marketing, finance, sales or human resources that are controlled by advanced management. It is different from a division al or product structure, which usually makes its units distinguished by the type of product or geographical area and gives the leaders more control within each unit. The financial structure was designed on the concept of high efficiency and high-control high performance production. Although the organization's titles vary, an active structure includes each unit employee who is trained to perform specific tasks. The top tier of an active structure can be the company's president. The second rank may include several vice presidents, each in a skill area, such as as vice president of sales and marketing. Each vice president has one or more directors below who are especially with the same skills as the vice president in the same special area. After directors, managers can be followed, and managers after assistant managers, after those behind them gained expertise in the same area. To work with high levels of control and performance, leaders of each unit within an active structure need depth knowledge and experience in their special area. This type of structure is often found in an environment where unit leaders have a high level of technical knowledge in their given field, as well as in organizations where leaders served as leaders of small staff members. Competition in their field and solid management skills are key features in establishing and maintaining an active structure-based narrow, skill-based track. One of the key advantages of this type of infrastructure is that it prepares experts to promote career development. Career paths are clearly defined, and the ability, practice and knowledge for special functions and specific roles are merged into sub-categories within the company, employees will have the opportunity to learn from the skills of their supporters. They also have the opportunity to work with colleagues who are concerned with their professional interests and abilities, thus creating a more productive and fun work environment. Because each unit in an active structure specifically focuses on its own area, it may lack a broad view of the company if there is continuous integration and communication between departments. Another disadvantage is that units may have limited flexibility in resolving problems, requiring changes or responding to customer demands or requirements immediately because the final decision making option is with a higher level. On the contrary, the division The structure where unit leaders are given more control within their unit environment. The organization is largely, more difficult for each particular group to explain how individual departments connect and participate in the partnership to succeed as a united company. For this reason, the most successful in active infrastructure organizations which are as small as medium in size and only a few product types and services to deal with. Want an easy way to manage your small business? Try an active organizational structure. An active organizational structure is the most direct and common organizational structure for small-to-medium-class businesses. It works best for companies which have one or only a few product lines. Grouping employees through the skills or the skills is an easy organizational method used to start a business. Employees of an active organizational structure group combine their skills based on their actions or roles and areas. The general departments are marketing, human resources, finance, engineering, sales and customer service. Departments in an active structure are often called silos because they work independently of each other. Employees interact exclusively with others in their group and report to the head of a department. The Department of Foreign Affairs interacts with its partners in other areas. Managers of departments report directly to top management or CEO. This type of organizational structure works best in a stable environment with a few changes where the job is standard and consistent. Consider the benefits and disadvantages of the active organizational structure. Skills and Performance: Employees get a higher level of skill. Employees with similar skills increase group performance and results in high quality work production. By following standard tascis-petidly, workers become more skilled and useful. Training and Promotions: The path to development is clear with well-defined goals to get the promotion. Since the tasks are usually standard, training new employees is easy and fast. Accountability: Employees have a clear range of accountability through reporting from a department head, not multiple supervisors from other divisions. : Sly effect on decision making: The slide effect leads to poor communication in their actions since employees do not communicate and are not accountable for each other. Slow down the structural bureauxy decision making. Everything should go to the chain for the top administration and then take back the employees who take action on the decision. Because of lack of cooperation: Each department operates separately, employees can become regional, are more loyal to their own department and willing to cooperate with other departments. Development: Fun-related models are difficult to grow The results from this development. Top management must manage the work of various active departments and assume their responsibility as a whole. Sales: Eight salespeople are divided into geographically assigned areas. Marketing: The marketing department has seven employees who are constantly monitoring consumer buying habits and promotional campaigns of competitors. Accounting and Treasury: Seven employees are in charge of sending insand to customers and paying for head expenses and supplies. An employee manages the bank account reconcalatance. Office: Management staff with an office manager in charge of 11 employees, a reception, a customer service person and many people in charge of the letter and filing. Production: Manufacturing uses 36 employees to handle the purchase of raw materials, production operations, storage and delivery of products to customers. Research: The research staff has six employees working on improvements for the foot. Human Resources: With 82 employees, the company needs seven employees in the human resources sector to handle the same employment problems as: The organization structure for the quick-fire rabbit is considered to be flat to recruit because seven department heads directly report to the president. This reporting series of orders will be changed as the company grows and adds more specialized departments. However, the President can handle a certain number of people reporting without getting overloaded. At any point, the President will have to start the authority and representative responsibility to do other managers. When this happens, the organizational chart will be longer, with fewer departments being notified to the president and other top administration officials. An active organizational structure is a logical approach for most small businesses. It's easy and easy to organize. Its boundaries are difficult to adopt in the development and growth of new areas or product lines. An active organizational chart will define the duration of the control and disclose any limitations. Ideas about cell structure have changed significantly over the years. Early biologists saw the cells as simple membranous sacs which contain fluids and some solid particles. Today's biologists know that cells are unusually more complex than this. There are many different types of cells, sizes, and sizes in the body. The concept of a samaterial cell is introduced for the purposes of explanation. This includes features from all cell types. A cell consists of three parts: the cell's scaple, the steplasm, and the two, between the two. The complex arrangements called fine silks and hundreds or even thousands of genus within the staples. Every cell in the body has a cell wrinkle By the stilt of the cell (plasma). Cell's wrinkle separates the material from the outside cell, the trachealar, the material inside the cell, intracellular. It maintains the integrity of a cell and controls the passage of the cell out and the material. All the materials inside a cell have access to the cell's swing (cell range) for the necessary exchange. The cell's lake is a double-fold ed of phospholyped inu. This cell's swing provides support for protein structure, forms channels for passing the material, acts as acquisition sites, acts as carrier ino, and provide identification marker. A fluid center established by a nuclear lake around the nucleoplesis and the nocleolos, the cell control center. The subjects of chromatan include the genetic material of the cell, the diviarononoclycacid (DNA). The nucleelos ribonyl acid (RNA) area is a dense area and is the site of ribosome stay. The field determines how the cell will work, as well as the basic structure of this cell. The steplasm is the gel-like fluid inside the steplasm cell. It is medium to chemical reactions. It provides a platform on which other organizers can work inside the cell. All functions for cell expansion, development and copying are performed in a cell's staple. Within the staples, the material is transferred by the spread, a physiological process that can only work for short distances. The ketoplasmak organs are small organs that are suspended in the steplasm of the cetoplasmak organis. Each type of organelle has a special structure and a specific role in cell function. Examples of ketoplasmak organizations are the mitto-kondria, rabosomas, anddoplasmak retacolm, goji apertus and lisosomas. : Previous (Cell Structure & Function) Next (Cell Function)

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