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## Macbeth act 1 scene 2 questions and answers

Join the Creon group to get help and support from people like you. We found 17 questions related to the subject ' Creon '. Want to post your own questions to this support group? You must first create an account with Drugs.com (or sign in to your existing account). Further information-related condition support groups chronic pancreatitis Creon interviewed in depth in this group in search Drugs.com patient information, we asked Collins about the implications of his research and ideas for the economy, the stock market, and the nature of executive leadership. The great companies from Nice that you all wrote about achieved remarkable stock market results over a 15-year period. But today the stock market is declining. Does that mean we won't see any good-to-great companies today? Firstly, I want to correct a major misunderstanding. The stock market is not down. How does the stock market look relative to 1985? The stock market is not down. How does it look relative to the 1990's? The stock market is not down. The market was strangely out of irrational — we didn't have a stock market; We had a speculative casino. The tech bubble wasn't the new economy — there's a new economy that's been going on at a deeper level for years. But the brutal fact that companies that were on top of the tech bubble didn't result. You can't make zero profit and claim that you have the results. In the case of companies that had great results before the bubble bursts, they are now in a down period, but so what? The bottom line on a company like Cisco is that we don't yet know the answer. It may be that those companies are just over a very difficult 6 to 12 month period. Let me use an analogy. Let's say you have a great basketball dynasty like the UCLA Bruins under John Wooden. This is a team that is going to win 10 NCAA championships in 12 years. They're a team that went from good to great. But in 1970, they lost three games. Does this mean we're going to write them down and say they're not a great team? We have to look at it for a long time. The same is true of companies that were caught in bubbles. It was a very short time period. It's going to take more time to tell which companies that are in trouble are now just going through a transient period and the flexibility will return. But for many businessmen, the current slowdown signals the demise of the new economy. It's one of the most amazing times of history. What big complaint did we hear two or three years ago? It's so hard to get good ones! Groan, groan, groan! Today, we have the greatest opportunity we're going to snag a boatload of great people — not a boatload — for decades. And great companies always start with joe, not what. We can finally go to the right of Packard's law, packard's law Like a law of physics for great companies. It says no company can become great or persist if it allows its growth rate in revenue to surpass its growth in achieving the right people in a sustainable way. It is one of those timeless truths that transcend technology and economics. Now, instead of trying to deposit capital, we can deposit people. If I were to run a company today, I would have a priority above all the others: to get as many of the best people as I could. I had stopped everything if I could afford it - buildings, new projects, research and development - to fill my bus. Because things are going to come back. My flywheel is going to start turning. And the single biggest obstacle on growth and the success of my organization is not the market, technology is not, not opportunity, not the stock market. If you want to be a great company, the single biggest limit on your ability to grow is the ability to be enough and hang on to the right ones. It's also a great time to force myself to look back. When you were breaking Packard's law, you probably let a lot of the wrong people in the bus. This is a good time to unload them. In fact, it's a little easier to do that now. We can blame it on the circumstances. What else will you do to capitalise on this period of revaluation? It's also a great time to ask yourself some really tough questions. At a time of irrational prosperity, where the market would give you money whether you gave up or not, a lot of companies did not answer any of the questions in three circles (what could we be the best in the world? What is the economic denominator that runs best to our economic engine? And what are our native peoples deeply passionate about?). They had no concept of what they could do better than any other company in the world that was sustainable, they had no profit denominator, and the only thing they had passion was flipping the company for. We can no longer live in that imaginary country. We've got to take a hard look at all the things we're doing and put them all up for the three-circle test. Anything that fails the test, we have to stop doing it today. I see lots of companies that found themselves with lots of capital. So they acquired or wandered into all sorts of new ventures or new directions, just because they could. But they didn't necessarily fit within three circles. Today, the task is for them to weed away. Those who clarify their three circles will come out of this just fine. That are not worth dying. CEOs today find themselves with little time to prove their worth. What advice would you give to a CEO on the hot seat? If I were a CEO on the hot seat to take over a company that I wanted to move from good to great, here's what I'd do. I'd take that good to great stock chart, and I'd put it before my directors. I would say, we are To the left of this curve. We want to be on the right side of the curve. towards the right? If that's what we all want, we know what it's going to take to get it. You can't keep secret from CEO to CEO. If you do that, you'll find yourself in the Doom Loop — and then we'll end up as one of the comparison companies, not one of the great companies. I don't think all directors are stupid. Most of them are intelligent, but they are acting out of ignorance rather than lacking good intentions. We need to hit them on the head with empirical results. Our task is to beat the market in a sustainable way over time. We need to think about the share price over a five-year period. And we need to start doing all the things it will take to get that flywheel turn. Finally, if I'm CEO, I want the board to assure me the following: Although long or short may be my tenure as CEO, whoever you take as my successor needs to take that flywheel into the term and keep pushing in a consistent direction. I can only get the flywheel bend at 16 rpm. But my successor has to take it to 100 rpm. His successor has to take it to 500 rpm and his successor to 1,000 rpm. It's not about me as CEO — it's about a commitment to a coherent program. We're not going to loop an apocalypse. CEOs who took their companies from good to great were largely anonymous — a far cry from the celebrity CEOs we read about. Is it an accident? Or is it cause and effect? I believe this is more a matter of cause and effect than an accident. There's something directly related between the absence of celebrity and the presence of great results from nice. why? First, when you have a celebrity, the company turns into a genius with 1,000 assistants. It creates a sense that the whole thing is really about the CEO. And that leads to all sorts of problems — if the person goes away or if the person turns out to be a genius after all. On a deeper level, we found that for politicians to make something great, their ambition should be for the greatness of work and company rather than for themselves. This does not mean that they do not have arrogance. This does not mean that they have no self-requirement. This means that at decision point after decision point — at critical juncture when option A will favor his ego and choice B company and its work — time and again those politicians pick Choice B celebrity CEOs, at those same decision points, are more likely to favor the company and self and ego at work. Like anonymous CEOs, most companies that made changes from nice to great are unheralded. What does that tell us? The truth is that most people are not working in the most glamorous things in the world. They're doing real work - meaning that most of the time they're only a heck of a lot of labor with some of excitement. Some people are putting out baked bread. Some are building retail stores. The real work of the economy is done by those who make cars, who sell real estate, who run grocery stores and banks. So one of the great findings of this study is that you could be in a great company and could do it in steel, in chemists, in grocery stores. It's just not the case that if you're not in Silicon Valley, you're not cool. It doesn't matter where you are. So no one has the right to groan their company, their industry, or the kind of business they're in — ever again. Did 11 companies benefit from their anonymity to transformation? Great advantage that was one of these companies, no one cares! Kroger began his transition; Newcore began its transition; Nobody was expecting much. They could have produced less and overdyed. In fact, if I were taking on a company and trying to go from good to great to it, I would tell my vice president of communications that his job would be to make the whole world think we were constantly on the edge of doom. During our study, we printed out tapes of CEO presentations from really good to analysts by great companies and comparison companies. We read all of them. And it's striking. The best great people always talk about the challenges they're facing, the programs they're building, the things they're worried about. You go to comparison companies, they're constantly hyping themselves up, they're selling the future - but they're never giving results. If I'm not a CEO, how good are the great lessons to apply to me? Well-to-great concepts apply to any situation - as long as you can choose people around you. That is the important thing. But basically, we really do - we have a lot of discretion on people in our lives, the people we decide to go to our bus, whether it's in our department at work or in our personal lives. But the basic message is this: Make your own flywheel. You can do it. You can start building momentum in something you have responsibility for. You can build a great department. You can build a great church community. You can take each one of the best ideas and apply them to your work or your life. What did your study teach you about business changes in general? Is it basically a message to go back to the basics? Very rarely do significant changes ever lead to results in a sustainable way. This is one of the book's really important findings. We started with 1,435 companies. And 11 companies did so. Let's just look at that fact for a moment. The fact is, it doesn't happen very often. Why not? Because we don't know what we're doing the heck! And because we don't know what we're doing, we do things that don't Start start in all kinds of result. We end up like a bunch of primitive dancing around chanting dera fire on the moon. What I strongly feel is that we need some science to understand what it really takes to change things. Is it the basics back? No, it's next to understand. Why is it coming back to the basics that CEOs need to be ambitious for their companies and not for themselves? Why is it back to the basics who and people first question and what and where the question second? Ever since it's back to the basics for a company to start with a question like, why have we sucked for 100 years, and what cruel fact do we have to face? Why is it back to the basics that are more important than the list to stop list? And since it's back to basics to say that technology isn't merely an accelerator and a manufacturer of something? I don't think those concepts are back to the basics. Because if they are, we have to go back in time and know that people should be able to use those ideas. People were not - which is why there are only 11 out of 1,435. So, no, it's not back to the basics. It's next to understand. What is your assessment of the new economy? We have seen a lot of changes, and we have seen a lot of backlash against change. How do you understand it all out? The tremendous changes that are taking place around us make it the most exciting time in history and get alive. It's really fun. All these changes - changes in technology, globalization - are cruel facts that must be integrated into the decisions we make. People in Walgreens didn't ignore the Internet because they were focused solely on the basics. He faced the brutal fact of the internet and then asked, How does it fit in our three circles, and how can we use it to spin our flywheel faster? You never ignore the changes- you hit them on the head as cruel facts, or you come to them with a great sense of glee and excitement. This change, this new technology opens up a way for you to prevail, as a company get even better. All of the great companies from nice took changes and used them to their advantage, often with great glee. When the new piano came along, Mozart didn't hang up his music. He said no, these are new pianos! The harpsichord is out of the way, so I'm washed up as a musician! He thought, it's great! I can make it louder with piano forte! It's really neat! He kept the discipline of writing great music and, at the same time, embraced with great glee and enthusiasm the invention of the piano. With all the changes around us, we just need to be like Mozart. We maintain a great discipline about our music, but at the same time, we do things that make us even more music Can give up embrace. Alan M. Weber (aweber@fastcompany.com) is the founding editor of A Fast Company. Jim Collins (jimcollins@aol.com) wrote the essay made to flip in March Fast Company Issue. Good to his new book, Great: Why Make Some Companies Leap.. / And not others, will be available in October. October.

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