Test Bank for Knowledge Management in Organizations - A Critical Introduction 4th Hislop

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Illustrative Coursework Questions

Chapters 2 and 3

1. Select two different types of work tasks that you are familiar with and use both the objectivist and practice-based epistemologies to make sense of the role of knowledge in them. Conclude by suggesting which epistemology most accurately characterizes the nature of knowledge in these tasks.
2. Reflect on each of the four elements that comprise the character of knowledge from the perspective of an objectivist epistemology (see Table 2.1).

   Explain your understanding of each of these elements using an example of knowledge as an object.
3. Do you think the practice-based epistemology of knowledge can be fully detached from the objectivist-epistemology? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Reflect on the knowledge-based theory of the firm and what you know up to this point about the knowledge society. This theory posits that knowledge is an entity that is valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable.
   - Do you agree with these qualities of knowledge?
   - Give an example of knowledge that fits all these attributes.

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Illustrative Exam Questions

Chapters 2 and 3

1. Compare and contrast the key features of an objectivist and practice-based epistemology illustrating your argument with examples.
2. Outline in detail the main differences between the objectivist and practice-based epistemologies with regards to how they conceptualize processes of knowledge sharing.
3. Explain in your own words what tacit knowledge is by:
    a. giving the five characteristics of tacit knowledge;
    b. give a good example of tacit knowledge that meets all of the five characteristics.
4. Repeat question 3 but use *explicit knowledge* in your explanation (i.e. list its five characteristics and give a good example of explicit knowledge that meets the identified criteria).
5. Define the three types of collective knowledge, and describe each type of collective knowledge to clarify its locus, how it relates to individual knowledge, and its origin.

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