

## Chapter 2–The changing nature of work and employment

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### TRUE/FALSE

1. Globalisation is the international network of global financial systems transmission.

ANS: F      PTS: 1 point      DIF: E      TOP: Globalisation

Incorrect.

2. Globalisation means enabling workers in advanced economies to earn higher wages.

ANS: F      PTS: 1 point      DIF: E      TOP: Globalisation

Incorrect.

3. Enterprise Bargaining with greater flexibility has enabled employers to address the question of improving productivity in Australia.

ANS: T      PTS: 1 point      DIF: E      TOP: Australia

Correct.

4. China has become a major player in world trade due to its embrace of a capitalist economic system.

ANS: F      PTS: 1 point      DIF: E      TOP: Asia

Incorrect.

5. Since the 1980s China has experienced an increase in industrial conflict between workers and employers.

ANS: T      PTS: 1 point      DIF: E      TOP: Asia

Correct

### COMPLETION

1. National resources are \_\_\_\_\_ which is a major public and political concern.

ANS: finite      PTS: 1      DIF: E      TOP: Economic factors such as resources booms and busts

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the 2000s has protected the Australian economy from the major effects of the Global Financial Crisis.

ANS: resources boom      PTS: 1      DIF: M      TOP: Economic factors such as resources booms and busts

3. Unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ affects unskilled and lower educated workers.

ANS: disproportionately      PTS: 1      DIF: M      TOP: Unemployment

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ in employment is caused by declining industries, structural adjustment and a shift from production to services which has altered the type and amount of work available in some regions.

ANS: unevenness PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Unemployment

5. Failure of employers to acknowledge and adjust \_\_\_\_\_ and values can result in increased employee turnover and reduced retention.

ANS: generational differences PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Features of the dominant generations in the workplace

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. In Australia mature women (60–64 years of age) are:

- a. Mostly involved in home duties.
- b. Are less well educated than their younger counterparts.
- c. Quick to adapt to changing work systems.
- d. Mostly employed in factory work.

ANS: b PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Unemployment

2. Participation rates for men in the 60–64 age group have, since 2000:

- a. Declined markedly.
- b. Remained constant.
- c. Collapsed.
- d. Generally increased.

ANS: d PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Unemployment

3. The impact of population ageing depends on:

- a. Their labour market participation.
- b. Their general health and wellbeing.
- c. Government policies on welfare.
- d. Skills training for new technologies.

ANS: a PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: The ageing population

4. The rise in female labour force participation in Australia is:

- a. Intermittent.
- b. Temporary.
- c. A long run trend.
- d. Declining.

ANS: c PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Gender issues

5. In many developed countries the emphasis on services shifts the focus into:

- a. Technical skills.
- b. Multiskilling.
- c. Part-time employment.

d. Emotional labour and emotional intelligence.

ANS: d      PTS: 1      DIF: M      TOP: The contemporary changes to the organisation of work and employment