A commonly accepted proposition is that an organization’s production is a combination of:

\_\_a. machinery and equipment, employee labor, and managerial ability.

\_\_b. machinery and equipment, employee labor, and foreign competition.

\_\_c. employee labor, managerial ability, and plant location.

\_\_d. managerial ability, plant location, and availability of financing.

The four most expensive types of benefits in negotiated agreements are income maintenance, pay for time not worked:

\_\_a. medical care, and tuition reimbursement plans.

\_\_b. tuition reimbursement plans, and premium pay.

\_\_c. medical care, and Employee Assistance Plans.

\_\_d. medical care, and premium pay.

A labor agreement would most likely require that a grievance form be completed:

\_\_a. within an hour of the occurrence.

\_\_b. within a week of the occurrence.

\_\_c. within two weeks of the occurrence.

\_\_d. at the discretion of the employee.

Which of the following would an arbitrator most likely consider lacking “just cause” for disciplining an employee?

\_\_a. An employee who broke safety regulations as written in the handbook.

\_\_b. An employee who was docked a half-day’s pay for two hours tardiness, as were other employees.

\_\_c. An employee who was terminated after three other employees reported witnessing his/her theft of company property.

\_\_d. An employee who was immediately terminated by a supervisor who heard he/she had mistreated two customers.

One of the potential downsides of having global companies that create products from worldwide component suppliers is that:

\_\_a. companies often charge more their products now.

\_\_b. companies are often unable trace the products it sells, or parts, back to the original manufacturer.

\_\_c. economies of scale create cheaper products.

\_\_d. profit margins are down due to comparative advantage.