



Section 1: Quiz
Labor Market Trends

A. Key Terms

Briefly define or identify each of the following.

1. learning effect _____

2. screening effect _____

3. contingent employment _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. Which of the following jobs was held by most workers in the United States at the founding of the country?

a. ship builder	c. shopkeeper
b. farm worker	d. soldier
- _____ 5. Why are U.S. firms moving manufacturing jobs overseas?
 - a. Labor costs less overseas.
 - b. Transportation is cheaper overseas.
 - c. More skilled workers are available overseas.
 - d. Goods are transported overseas when they are finished.
- _____ 6. What percentage of adult women are in the work force today?

a. 35 percent	c. 60 percent
b. 45 percent	d. 75 percent
- _____ 7. What is one reason many firms hire temporary workers to do a particular job?
 - a. flexible work arrangements
 - b. greater reliability
 - c. lower hiring and training costs
 - d. higher productivity
- _____ 8. How have the earnings of U.S. workers changed over the last 20 years?
 - a. Wages of all workers have gone up.
 - b. Wages of all workers have gone down.
 - c. Wages of college graduates only have gone up.
 - d. Wages of non-college graduates only have gone up.
- _____ 9. What percentage of the total compensations in the U.S. economy today is composed of benefits?

a. 8 percent	c. 20 percent
b. 12 percent	d. 28 percent
- _____ 10. Which of the following jobs is expected to double in the next few years?

a. computer engineer	c. automobile mechanic
b. real estate salesperson	d. nurse



Section 2: Quiz

Labor and Wages

A. Key Terms

Use each of these terms in a sentence that suggests its meaning.

1. labor force _____
2. equilibrium wage _____
3. glass ceiling _____
4. featherbedding _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. What is the basic economic principle that decides how high wages will be?
 - a. Employers will not pay more than a worker is worth.
 - b. People who want jobs will find them.
 - c. Employers will hire the cheapest people.
 - d. Supply and demand control wages.

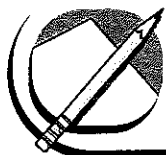
- _____ 6. What is one strategy that employers use to continue to do business despite high wages?
 - a. Look for less skilled workers to do a job.
 - b. Pay less and hope to attract good workers.
 - c. Replace some of the workers with machines.
 - d. Scale down the business to hire fewer people.

- _____ 7. What factors can affect wages?
 - a. minimum wage laws
 - b. safety laws
 - c. labor unions
 - d. all of the above

- _____ 8. Which of the following is generally considered to be a skilled worker?
 - a. machinist
 - b. lawyer
 - c. store clerk
 - d. teacher

- _____ 9. How does the pay level of men compare to women?
 - a. Women earn less than half of what men earn.
 - b. Women earn about half of what men earn.
 - c. Women earn about 75 percent of what men earn.
 - d. Women and men earn an equal amount.

- _____ 10. What is a generally one of the major differences between union and nonunion workers?
 - a. Union workers have more education.
 - b. Union workers are more productive employees.
 - c. Union workers have more skills and training.
 - d. Union workers earn more money for similar work.



Section 3: Quiz

Organized Labor

A. Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

Column I

- _____ 1. the process by which union and company representatives meet to negotiate and form a new labor contract
- _____ 2. a settlement technique in which a third party reviews the case and imposes a legally binding decision
- _____ 3. an organization of workers that tries to improve working conditions, wages, and benefits for its members
- _____ 4. an organized work stoppage intended to force an employer to address union demands
- _____ 5. a measure that bans mandatory union membership

Column II

- a. labor union
- b. collective bargaining
- c. arbitration
- d. right-to-work law
- e. strike

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What is generally the difference between blue-collar workers and white-collar workers?
 - a. Blue-collar workers have industrial jobs; white-collar workers have professional or clerical jobs.
 - b. Blue-collar workers earn a salary; white-collar workers receive regular wages.
 - c. Blue-collar workers receive low pay; white-collar workers receive high pay.
 - d. Blue-collar workers have seasonal work; white-collar workers work all year.
- _____ 7. Which legislation enacted in 1947 may have been a reason for the decline in union membership?
 - a. the Fair Labor Standards Act
 - b. the Wagner Act
 - c. the Taft-Hartley Act
 - d. the Norris-LaGuardia Act
- _____ 8. What is one of a labor union's primary goals?
 - a. to make decisions about the workplace
 - b. to gain promotions for workers
 - c. to keep nonunion workers out of jobs
 - d. to secure its workers' jobs
- _____ 9. What is considered a negative impact caused by a strike?
 - a. loss of profits
 - b. loss of wages
 - c. loss of jobs
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 10. What has been the pattern of union membership in recent years?
 - a. growth of private sector unions only
 - b. growth of public sector unions only
 - c. growth of both public and private sector unions
 - d. growth of neither public nor private sector unions