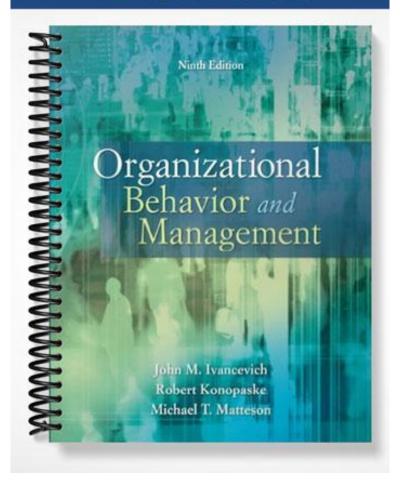
## TEST BANK



1. Organizations are able to operate most efficiently when shared values exist among the employees.

True False

2. Values are a society's ideas about what is right or wrong, such as the belief that hurting someone is immoral.

True False

3. The extent to which subordinates accept unequal power is the same across countries.

True False

4. In countries in which people display *low power distance*, employees acknowledge the boss's authority and typically follow the chain of command.

True False

5. Collectivist societies value self-respect and autonomy above harmony.

True False

6. In countries with high masculinity, one finds less conflict and stress when it comes to balancing home and work life.

True False

7. The effect of values on workplace productivity and effectiveness is easily measured.

True False

8. Individualism and low power distance are not valued by all Americans.

True False

9. An organization's culture can't be seen, sensed, or felt.

True False

10. *Culture* is a part of organizational life that influences the behavior, attitudes, and overall effectiveness of employees.

True False

11. Organizational culture creates a pattern of beliefs, values, and expectations in employees.

True False

12. A person's feelings and perceptions are usually kept at the conscious level.

True False

13. If quality customer service is important in the culture, then individuals will be expected to adopt this behavior.

True False

14. Researchers who have studied the impact of culture on employees indicate that it provides and encourages stability.

True False

15. The more employees share and accept the organization's core values, the more influential it is on their behavior.

True False

16. Researchers have been able to show that a specific culture contributes to positive effectiveness.

True False

17. When a disparity exists between reality and a stated set of values, employees become confused, irritated, and skeptical.

True False

18. Artificially imposing a culture may be an exercise in futility or counter-productive.

True False

19. Rituals, history, humor, and *employee rewards* have resulted in Nordstrom's being recognized as a leader in how to treat customers.

True False

20. Behavioral compliance is a general indicator of cultural commitment.

True False

21. Weeding out cultural misfits should be done only after weighing the costs and benefits of losing talented performers.

True False

22. As the needs of an organization change, its employees must adapt to those new needs. That is, they must continue to be socialized.

True False

23. In the role management stage of socialization, individuals become organizational members and see the job and organization for what they are.

True False

24. Individuals who experience realism and congruence during the anticipatory stage have a less stressful accommodation stage.

True False

25. Generally, individuals having unmanaged stress works to the advantage of the organization.

True False

26. Organizational socialization processes are consistent in form and content across organizations.

True False

27. Socialization processes are extremely important in shaping the individuals who enter an organization, and they are remarkably similar from situation to situation.

True False

28. Research indicates that most managers have never had a mentor.

True False

29. Mentoring relationships generally last from six months to more than five years.

True False

30. Diversity is a synonym for equal employment opportunity.

True False

31. People are attracted to mentors who look, act, and communicate like themselves.

True False

32. Workplace spirituality is the same as workplace religion.

True False

33. There is a lack of rigor, critical thinking, and *theoretical foundations* in the area of spirituality inquiry.

True False

| 34. | Spirituality is described as "soft" or "nonstrategic" by many academics, and there is little if any interest among researchers to analyze the role of spirituality in organizations.  True False   |
|-----|--|
| 35. | Organizations can achieve effectiveness only when employees share values.  True False  |
| 36. | The values, norms, customs, and rituals of cultures are influenced by  A. politics B. religion C. language D. All of the choices are correct.  |
| 37. | Hofstede's five value dimensions are <i>power distance</i> , <i>individualism</i> , <i>uncertainty avoidance</i> , <i>masculinity</i> , and  A. accommodation B. femininity C. integrity D. long-term orientation                                    |
| 38. | Which of the following channels is the <i>least likely</i> to help pass values from one generation to the next?  |
|     | <ul><li>A. Religion</li><li>B. Communities</li><li>C. The education system</li><li>D. The Internet</li></ul>   |
| 39. | The concept of refers to the extent to which people in a society feel threatened by ambiguous situations.  A. low power distance B. aggressiveness C. uncertainty avoidance D. individualism   |
| 40. | In countries with lower levels of uncertainty avoidance,  A. organizational activities are less formal  B. more risk taking occurs  C. there is high job mobility  D. All of the choices are correct.  |
| 41. | Considerable conflict between job and family roles reflects a high level of the societal value of  |
|     | A. power distance B. masculinity C. uncertainty avoidance D. individualism   |
| 42. | is the degree to which members of a society or organization use rules, regulations, and social norms to avoid uncertainty or unpredictable future events.  A. Power distance B. Societal collectivism C. Future orientation D. Uncertainty avoidance |

| 43. | Performance orientation is the degree to which:  A. Members of organizations are aggressive and confrontational in social relationships  B. Individuals in a society are rewarded for performance improvement and excellence  C.Members of a society or organization use rules, regulations, and social norms to avoid uncertainty or unpredictable future events  D. Individuals express loyalty, pride, and cohesiveness in their organizations and families |
|-----|--|
| 44. | The culture at Walt Disney is manifested through all of the following <i>except</i> :  A. Shared sayings  B. Shared work facilities  C. Shared things  D. Shared behavior  |
| 45. | Herb Kelleher, one of the founders of Southwest Airlines, helped create a culture of commitment by:  A. Pitching in to help employees as he traveled around doing business  B. Rewarding the most productive and upbeat employees  C. Conducting regular and intense team-building sessions  D. All of the answers are correct   |
| 46. | The core values of Southwest Airlines consist of all of the following elements <i>except</i> :  A. A warrior spirit  B. A servant's heart  C. A fun-loving attitude  D. An unwaivering commitment  |
| 47. | Which of the following does Johnson & Johnson consider their first responsibility?  A. Maintaining reasonable prices  B. Their employees  C. Treating everyone as an individual  D. The people who use their products and services   |
| 48. | Research suggests that, when ethics codes are developed and enforced within an organization, they have a positive impact on  A. job satisfaction  B. esprit de corps  C. organizational commitment  D. All of the choices are correct.   |
| 49. | Nordstrom's, a company firmly committed to its customers, lists a single rule in its employee handbook. What is it?  A. Maintain your composure at all times  B. Use your good judgment in all situations  C. Treat every customer as a family member  D. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you  |
| 50. | Attempting to change a culture generally requires all of the following <i>except</i> :  A. Difficult techniques  B. A new company leader  C. Rare skills  D. Considerable time   |
| 51. | Socialization processes are the activities by which an individual comes to appreciate theessential for assuming an organizational role, and for participating as an organization member. A. values B. abilities C. expected behaviors D. All of the choices are correct.   |

| 52. | is the process by which organizations bring new employees into the culture.   |
|-----|---|
|     | A. Alteration B. Maturation C. Socialization D. Normalization   |
| 53. | Employees are more likely to adjust to a new job and be accepted socially if they use a approach to learning about how things work, who makes the decisions, and what the organization values.  A. proactive B. laid-back C. scientific D. sequential   |
| 54. | occurs when all of the new employees are grouped together and exposed to a common set of experiences.  A. Formal socialization  B. Investiture  C. Collective socialization  D. Sequential socialization  |
| 55. | is an approach that confirms and accepts the identity of the incoming employee and does not attempt to strip that person of his or her personal identity.  A. Formal socialization  B. Fixed socialization  C. Investiture  D. Indoctrination   |
| 56. | When are we most receptive to information about a job or an organization?  A. When faced with the need to make a decision  B. When offered monetary incentives to do so  C. When we hear it for the first time  D. After we have made a mistake   |
| 57. | The socialization that occurs before someone enters an organization, or takes a different job within an organization, is the stage of socialization.  A. accommodation  B. anticipatory  C. role management  D. assessment  |
| 58. | All of the following activities comprise the accommodation stage <i>except</i> :  A. Establishing new interpersonal relationships  B. Learning the task required to perform the job  C. Clarifying one's role in the organization and in formal and informal groups  D. Forming an initial impression of the job and the organization |
| 59. | During the stage, a broader set of issues and problems arises, which results in conflict, including conflict between work groups.  A. anticipatory socialization  B. accommodation  C. role management  D. All of the choices are correct.  |

| 60. | Conflict between an individual's work group and other work groups within the organization usually surface during the socialization stage.  A. anticipatory  B. accommodation  C. role management  D. All of the choices are correct.  |
|-----|---|
| 61. | All of the following practices are found during the accommodation socialization stage <i>except</i> :  A. Professional counseling B. Social skills training C. Demanding but fair supervisors D. Supportive and accurate feedback   |
| 62. | All of the following recommendations are presented in "Eight Ways to Be a Great Mentor" <i>except</i> :  A. Give up your personal mentor  B. Don't be afraid to be honest  C. Work at building trust and feeling it yourself  D. Don't keep your feelings bottled up  |
| 63. | Which of the following is the <i>least</i> likely to be a turning point during a mentoring relationship?  A. The senior manager becomes less available  B. A job rotation or promotion limits continued interaction  C. Peer status is achieved  D. A sudden increase in opportunities for interaction around work tasks  |
| 64. | All of the following are phases in the mentoring process <i>except</i> :  A. Separation B. Cultivation C. Realism D. Redefinition   |
| 65. | DuPont Merck experienced a large increase in the sale of its anticoagulant drug to the Hispanic market after it:  A. Changed the name of the drug  B. Hired an Hispanic marketing firm  C. Labeled the drug in both Spanish and English  D. Placed an Hispanic spokesperson in its ads  |
| 66. | The authors of a Diversity Inc Top 50 study suggest that firms can increase their commitment to diversity by doing all of the following <i>except</i> :  A. Linking diversity to the business strategy  B. Setting clear targets and specific actions  C. Cultivating diverse groups of suppliers  D. Advertising products in media that target specific ethnic groups      |
| 67. | All of the following are secondary forms of diversity <i>except</i> :  A. Gender  B. Educational background  C. Marital status  D. Work experience  |
| 68. | According to the text, all of the following are issues that managers of an ethnically diverse work force must face <i>except</i> :  A. Increased training for jobs that require verbal skills  B. Having to learn multiple languages  C. Learning which rewards are valued by different ethnic groups  D. Developing career development programs that fit each ethnic group |

| 69. | At Ore-Ida, a is assigned to new employees whose first language is not English in order to help him/her with communication problems.  A. buddy  B. dictionary  C. translator  D. mentor   |
|-----|---|
| 70. | Which of the following statements about spirituality is <i>false</i> ?  A. Spirituality is a personal and private path B. Spirituality contains elements of many religions C. Spirituality grows from self-inquiry D. None of the statements are false.   |
| 71. | One study reported that organizational spirituality was positively correlated to: A. Employee job involvement B. Organizational identification C. Work rewards satisfaction D. All of the choices are correct.  |
| 72. | According to the text, the company most likely to be considered <i>socially responsible</i> is:  A. Alcoholics Anonymous  B. Kingston Technology  C. Ben & Jerry's  D. YMCA   |
| 73. | Which of the following statements about Asian-Americans is <i>false</i> ?  A. They earn more income than average B. They hold higher-status jobs than average C. They have higher educational achievement than average D. They tend to be very Americanized   |
| 74. | A survey by Mitroff and Denton found all of the following to be true <i>except</i> :  A. Employees who are more spiritually involved achieve better results  B. Most employees feel free to act on their spirituality in the workplace  C. People differentiate strongly between religion and spirituality  D.Most people define spirituality as "the desire to find ultimate meaning and purpose in one's life and to live an integrated life" |
| 75. | A(n) is a material object manufactured by people to facilitate culturally expressive activities.  A. symbol B. sage C. myth D. artifact   |
| 76. | At what point during a career are individuals most aware of the socialization process?  |

| 77. | List three forms of cultural communication commonly found within organizations.  |
|-----|--|
| 78. | What is the best way to learn how to be a mentor?  |
| 79. | Six core dimensions of diversity exist, including age, ethnicity, and gender. What are the remaining three dimensions?   |
| 80. | What is the difference between a "long-term" orientation and a "short-term" orientation?   |
| 81. | Nordstrom's is known for its outstanding customer service. As presented in the text, a customer fell in love with a pair of slacks that the store had on sale, but they were sold out in her size. What did the Nordstrom's sales associate do to rectify the situation? |
| 82. | Identify three of the diversity initiatives currently underway at PepsiCo.   |

| 83. | What two kinds of information are people vitally interested in obtaining before entering a new job or organization?   |
|-----|---|
| 84. | Mentoring is a unique, reciprocal, learning partnership between two people that involves psychosocial and career support. Name five of those support functions, as identified by Kram.  |
| 85. | A growing number of Americans work for foreign-owned firms in the United States. Do you think these American employees are being influenced by the approach to management and the culture of the country that owns the firm? Explain. |
| 86. | Identify the three stages of socialization. Which of these stages is most important for developing high-performing employees, and why?  |
| 87. | Can spirituality be measured validly and reliably? How?   |
| 88. | How can a leader or founder help create a strong culture in an organization? Can a leader eliminate culture? Explain.   |

| 89. | Hofstede's research indicates that national cultures exist. Do you believe that in a heterogeneous nation, such as the United States, a national culture that is shared by society does exist? |
|-----|--|
| 90. | What should managers of diverse work forces know about differences in values and spirituality among individuals?   |
| 91. | What can a leader do to promote cultural change that helps improve the overall effectiveness of an organization?   |
| 92. | Why is culture so difficult to measure or assess?  |
| 93. | A culture is the sum total of the beliefs, rituals, rules, customs, artifacts, and institutions that characterize the population of a nation.  |
| 94. | is the level of acceptance by a society of the unequal distribution of power in organizations.   |
| 95. | refers to the tendency of people to fend for themselves and their family.  |
| 96. | If mentor-mentee matching is left to occur naturally, women, blacks, and may be left out.  |
| 97. | A society's values have an impact on organizational values because of the interactive nature of work, leisure, family, and   |
|     |  |

| 98. | B. During theexpectations.   | phase of the mentor relationsh  | hip, fantasies become concrete |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 99. | from stock boy to head of young employees with ma Frank is working: Bill, Fra a day coaching him, because for almost a year. They has resent Frank's advice. Eric Based on this scenario, material (A) initiation (B) cultivation (C) separation (D) redefinition (E) mentor | the human resource department. Paranagement potential. Presently, thereda, and Eric. Bill joined Hess five use he has tremendous potential. France developed a pleasant working received seems to be more of a friend than eatch the socialization stage to the stage playing the role of | <br>stage.<br>stage.           |
|     | (B) cultivation (C) separation (D) redefinition (E) mentor 1. Frank Farmer is 2. Frank's relations 3. Frank's relations  | hip with Freda is probably in the   | stage.                         |

### 02 Key

1. Organizations are able to operate most efficiently when shared values exist among the employees.

(p. 36) **TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #1

2. Values are a society's ideas about what is right or wrong, such as the belief that hurting someone is immoral.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #2

3. The extent to which subordinates accept unequal power is the same across countries.

(p. 37) **FALSE** 

The acceptance of unequal power differs across countries.

Difficulty: Medium

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #3

4. In countries in which people display *low power distance*, employees acknowledge the boss's authority and typically follow the chain of command.

**FALSE** 

In countries in which people display <u>high power distance</u>, employees acknowledge the boss's authority and typically follow the chain of command.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #4

5. Collectivist societies value self-respect and autonomy above harmony.

(p. 37) **FALSE** 

Collectivist societies value harmony; individualistic cultures value self-respect and autonomy.

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #5

6. In countries with high masculinity, one finds less conflict and stress when it comes to balancing home (p. 37) and work life.

**FALSE** 

One finds less conflict and stress in countries with <u>low</u> masculinity.

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #6

7. The effect of values on workplace productivity and effectiveness is easily measured.

(p. 35) **FALSE** 

The effect of values on productivity, attitudes, and effectiveness is difficult to determine.

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #7

8. Individualism and low power distance are not valued by all Americans.

(p. 37) **TRUE** 

9. An organization's culture can't be seen, sensed, or felt.

(p. 40) **FALSE** 

Although culture can't be seen, it can se sensed or felt through employees' attitudes, emotions, and perceptions.

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #9

10. *Culture* is a part of organizational life that influences the behavior, attitudes, and overall effectiveness of employees.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Medium

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #10

11. Organizational culture creates a pattern of beliefs, values, and expectations in employees.

(p. 40) **TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #11

12. A person's feelings and perceptions are usually kept at the conscious level.

(p. 41) **FALSE** 

Feelings and perceptions are usually kept at the subconscious level.

Difficulty: Medium

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #12

13. If quality customer service is important in the culture, then individuals will be expected to adopt this behavior.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #13

14. Researchers who have studied the impact of culture on employees indicate that it provides and encourages stability.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #14

15. The more employees share and accept the organization's core values, the more influential it is on their behavior.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #15

16. Researchers have been able to show that a specific culture contributes to positive effectiveness.

(p. 43) **FALSE** 

Researchers have thus far been unable to show that a specific culture contributes to positive effectiveness.

Difficulty: Medium

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #16

When a disparity exists between reality and a stated set of values, employees become confused, irritated, and skeptical.

**TRUE** 

18. Artificially imposing a culture may be an exercise in futility or counter-productive.

(p. 44) **TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #18

19. Rituals, history, humor, and *employee rewards* have resulted in Nordstrom's being recognized as a leader in how to treat customers.

### **FALSE**

Rituals, <u>history</u>, humor, and <u>common sense</u> have resulted in Nordstrom's being recognized as a leader in how to treat customers.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #19

20. Behavioral compliance is a general indicator of cultural commitment.

(p. 47) **FALSE** 

Behavioral compliance does not mean cultural commitment.

Difficulty: Medium

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #20

21. Weeding out cultural misfits should be done only after weighing the costs and benefits of losing talented performers.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #21

22. As the needs of an organization change, its employees must adapt to those new needs. That is, they must continue to be socialized.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #22

23. In the role management stage of socialization, individuals become organizational members and see the job and organization for what they are.

#### **FALSE**

This occurs during the second stage of socialization, accommodation.

Difficulty: Easy

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #23

24. Individuals who experience realism and congruence during the anticipatory stage have a less stressful accommodation stage.

**TRUE** 

Difficulty: Medium

Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #24

25. Generally, individuals having unmanaged stress works to the advantage of the organization.

(p. 50) **FALSE** 

Unmanaged stress is a <u>disadvantage</u> for both the individual and the organization.

26. Organizational socialization processes are consistent in form and content across organizations.

(p. 50) **FALSE** 

Organizational socialization processes vary in form and content from organization to organization, and even within the same organization.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #26

27. Socialization processes are extremely important in shaping the individuals who enter an organization, and they are remarkably similar from situation to situation.

**FALSE** 

Socialization processes are remarkably <u>different</u> from situation to situation.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #27

28. Research indicates that most managers have never had a mentor.

(p. 51) **FALSE** 

Research indicates that a majority of managers have had at least one mentoring relationship during their careers.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #28

29. Mentoring relationships generally last from six months to more than five years.

(p. 53) **TRUE** 

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #29

30. Diversity is a synonym for equal employment opportunity.

(p. 54) **FALSE** 

Diversity is not a synonym for equal employment opportunity. Nor is it another word for affirmative action.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #30

31. People are attracted to mentors who look, act, and communicate like themselves.

(p. 54) **TRUE** 

Difficulty: Easy Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #31

32. Workplace spirituality is the same as workplace religion.

(p. 57) **FALSE** 

Religion is a system of thought, a set of beliefs, a prescribed code of conduct, and the product of a time and place. Spirituality means that people (employees) have a personal or inner life that nourishes (and is nourished) by performing relevant, meaningful, and challenging work.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #32

33. There is a lack of rigor, critical thinking, and *theoretical foundations* in the area of spirituality inquiry.

**TRUE** 

|                    | Although spirituality has been described as "soft" or "nonstrategic" by many academics, there is growing interest among researchers to explain, study, and analyze the role of spirituality in organizations. |            |   |
|--------------------|---|------------|---|
| 35. <i>(p. 60)</i> | Organizations can achieve effectiveness only when employees share values. $\underline{\mathbf{TRUE}}$   | Ivancevich | Difficulty: Mediun<br>- Chapter 02 #34                |
| 36. <i>(p. 35)</i> | The values, norms, customs, and rituals of cultures are influenced byA. politics B. religion C. language  |            | Difficulty: Mediun<br>- Chapter 02 #35                |
| 37. <i>(p. 36)</i> | D. All of the choices are correct.  Hofstede's five value dimensions are power distance, individualism, uncertainty masculinity, and  |            | Difficulty: Mediun<br>- Chapter 02 #36<br>CE,         |
|                    | A. accommodation B. femininity C. integrity D. long-term orientation  |            | Difficulty: Mediun                                    |
| 38. <i>(p. 36)</i> | Which of the following channels is the <i>least likely</i> to help pass values from one A. Religion B. Communities C. The education system D. The Internet  |            | - Chapter 02 #37<br>n to the next?                    |
| 39. <i>(p. 37)</i> | The concept of refers to the extent to which people in a socie ambiguous situations.  A. low power distance B. aggressiveness C. uncertainty avoidance D. individualism                                       |            | Difficulty: Medium<br>- Chapter 02 #38<br>reatened by |
| 40.<br>(p. 37)     | In countries with lower levels of uncertainty avoidance,  A. organizational activities are less formal  B. more risk taking occurs  C. there is high job mobility  D. All of the choices are correct.         | Ivancevich | Difficulty: Easy<br>- Chapter 02 #39                  |
|                    |   | Ivancevich | Difficulty: Mediun<br>- Chapter 02 #40                |

Spirituality is described as "soft" or "nonstrategic" by many academics, and there is little if any interest among researchers to analyze the role of spirituality in organizations.

34. *(p. 57)* 

**FALSE** 

| 41. Considerable conflict between job and family roles reflects a high level of the societal va (p. 37) |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| . 37)   | A. power distance  B. masculinity   |  |
|   | C. uncertainty avoidance D. individualism   |  |
| 2.  | Ivancevich  | Difficulty: Medium - Chapter 02 #41 regulations    |
| . 38)   | and social norms to avoid uncertainty or unpredictable future events.  A. Power distance  | , regulations,                                     |
|   | <ul><li>B. Societal collectivism</li><li>C. Future orientation</li><li>D. Uncertainty avoidance</li></ul>   |  |
| •   |   | Difficulty: Easy<br>- Chapter 02 #42               |
| 3.<br>. 39)   | Performance orientation is the degree to which:  A. Members of organizations are aggressive and confrontational in social relationships  B. Individuals in a society are rewarded for performance improvement and excellence  C. Members of a society or organization use rules, regulations, and social norms to avoid | uncertainty  |
|   | or unpredictable future events  D. Individuals express loyalty, pride, and cohesiveness in their organizations and familie  | -  |
| 4.  | The culture at Walt Disney is manifested through all of the following <i>except</i> :   | Difficulty: Medium<br>- Chapter 02 #43             |
| . 41)   | A. Shared sayings  B. Shared work facilities C. Shared things D. Shared behavior  |  |
| 5.  | Herb Kelleher, one of the founders of Southwest Airlines, helped create a culture of com-   | Difficulty: Medium<br>- Chapter 02 #44<br>:mitment |
| . 42)   | by:  A. Pitching in to help employees as he traveled around doing business  B. Rewarding the most productive and upbeat employees   |  |
|   | <ul><li>C. Conducting regular and intense team-building sessions</li><li>D. All of the answers are correct</li></ul>  |  |
| 5.<br><i>42)</i>  | The core values of Southwest Airlines consist of all of the following elements <i>except</i> :  A. A warrior spirit  B. A servant's heart  C. A fun-loving attitude  D. An unwaivering commitment   | Difficulty: Medium<br>- Chapter 02 #45             |
| 1.<br>43)   | Which of the following does Johnson & Johnson consider their first responsibility?  A. Maintaining reasonable prices  | Difficulty: Medium<br>- Chapter 02 #46             |
|   | <ul><li>B. Their employees</li><li>C. Treating everyone as an individual</li><li>D. The people who use their products and services</li></ul>  |  |
|   | Ivancevick  | Difficulty: Medium<br>- Chapter 02 #47             |

| 48. <i>(p. 45)</i> | Research suggests that, when ethics codes are developed and enforced within an organization, they   |
|--------------------|---|
| (p. 45)            | have a positive impact on  A. job satisfaction  |
|                    | y .   |
|                    | B. esprit de corps  C. organizational commitment  |
|                    | C. organizational commitment  D. All of the choices are correct.  |
|                    | <b><u>D.</u></b> All of the choices are correct.  |
| 40                 | Difficulty: Medium  Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #48   |
| 49. <i>(p. 45)</i> | Nordstrom's, a company firmly committed to its customers, lists a single rule in its employee   |
| (p. 13)            | handbook. What is it?   |
|                    | A. Maintain your composure at all times  P. Use your good judgment in all situations  |
|                    | B. Use your good judgment in all situations   |
|                    | C. Treat every customer as a family member  |
|                    | D. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you  |
|                    | Difficulty: Medium  |
| <b>50</b>          | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #49   |
| 50.                | Attempting to change a culture generally requires all of the following <i>except</i> :  |
| (p. 46)            | A. Difficult techniques   |
|                    | B. A new company leader   |
|                    | C. Rare skills  |
|                    | D. Considerable time  |
|                    | Difficulty: Easy  |
| 51. <i>(p. 47)</i> | Socialization processes are the activities by which an individual comes to appreciate the  essential for assuming an organizational role, and for participating as an |
|                    | organization member.  |
|                    | A. values   |
|                    | B. abilities  |
|                    | C. expected behaviors   |
|                    | D. All of the choices are correct.  |
|                    | <b><u>D.</u></b> All of the choices are correct.  |
|                    | Difficulty: Medium  |
| 52.                | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #51 is the process by which organizations bring new employees into the culture.   |
| (p. 47)            | A. Alteration   |
| (F )               | B. Maturation   |
|                    | C. Socialization  |
|                    | D. Normalization  |
|                    | D. Normanzation   |
|                    | Difficulty: Medium  |
| <i>5</i> 2         | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #52   |
| 53. (p. 48)        | Employees are more likely to adjust to a new job and be accepted socially if they use a   |
| (p. 40)            | approach to learning about how things work, who makes the decisions, and what   |
|                    | the organization values.  |
|                    | A. proactive  |
|                    | B. laid-back  |
|                    | C. scientific   |
|                    | D. sequential   |
|                    | Difficulty: Medium  |
| ~ 4                | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #53   |
| 54.                | occurs when all of the new employees are grouped together and exposed to a  |
| (p. 48)            | common set of experiences.  |
|                    | A. Formal socialization   |
|                    | B. Investiture  |
|                    | C. Collective socialization   |
|                    | D. Sequential socialization   |

| 55.        | is an approach that confirms and accepts the identity of the in                   | coming employee                                   |
|------------|---|---|
| (p. 48)    | and does not attempt to strip that person of his or her personal identity.        | 8 1 3   |
|            | A. Formal socialization   |   |
|            | B. Fixed socialization  |   |
|            |   |   |
|            | C. Investiture  |   |
|            | D. Indoctrination   |   |
|            |   | Difficulty: Medium                                |
|            |   | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #55                       |
| 56.        | When are we most receptive to information about a job or an organization?         |   |
| (p. 49)    | <b>A.</b> When faced with the need to make a decision                             |   |
|            | B. When offered monetary incentives to do so                                      |   |
|            | C. When we hear it for the first time   |   |
|            | D. After we have made a mistake   |   |
|            | D. Their we have made a mistake   |   |
|            |   | Difficulty: Medium                                |
|            |   | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #56                       |
| 57.        | The socialization that occurs before someone enters an organization, or takes a d | ifferent job within an                            |
| (p. 49)    | organization, is the stage of socialization.                                      |   |
|            | A. accommodation  |   |
|            | <b>B.</b> anticipatory  |   |
|            | C. role management  |   |
|            | D. assessment   |   |
|            |   |   |
|            |   | Difficulty: Easy                                  |
| 58.        | All of the following activities comprise the accommodation stage <i>except</i> :  | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #57                       |
| (p. 50)    |   |   |
| (p. 50)    | A. Establishing new interpersonal relationships                                   |   |
|            | B. Learning the task required to perform the job                                  |   |
|            | C. Clarifying one's role in the organization and in formal and informal groups    |   |
|            | <b><u>D.</u></b> Forming an initial impression of the job and the organization    |   |
|            |   | D:00:   |
|            |   | Difficulty: Medium<br>Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #58 |
| 59.        | During the stage, a broader set of issues and problems arises,                    | which results in                                  |
| (p. 50)    | conflict, including conflict between work groups.                                 |   |
|            | A. anticipatory socialization   |   |
|            | B. accommodation  |   |
|            | C. role management  |   |
|            | <del>_</del>  |   |
|            | D. All of the choices are correct.  |   |
|            |   | Difficulty: Medium                                |
|            |   | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #59                       |
| 60.        | Conflict between an individual's work group and other work groups within the o    | rganization usually                               |
| (p. 50)    | surface during the socialization stage.   |   |
|            | A. anticipatory   |   |
|            | B. accommodation  |   |
|            | C. role management  |   |
|            | D. All of the choices are correct.  |   |
|            | D. Thi of the choices are confect.  |   |
|            |   | Difficulty: Medium                                |
| <i>6</i> 1 | All of the fellowing precious are found during the account delicated in the       | Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #60                       |
| 61.        | All of the following practices are found during the accommodation socialization   | stage except:                                     |
| (p. 51)    | A. Professional counseling  |   |
|            | B. Social skills training   |   |
|            | C. Demanding but fair supervisors   |   |
|            | D. Supportive and accurate feedback   |   |
|            |   | D. 202  |
|            |   | Difficulty: Medium<br>Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #61 |

- 62. All of the following recommendations are presented in "Eight Ways to Be a Great Mentor" (p. 52)except: **A.** Give up your personal mentor B. Don't be afraid to be honest C. Work at building trust and feeling it yourself D. Don't keep your feelings bottled up Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #62 63. Which of the following is the *least* likely to be a turning point during a mentoring relationship? (p. 53)A. The senior manager becomes less available B. A job rotation or promotion limits continued interaction C. Peer status is achieved **D.** A sudden increase in opportunities for interaction around work tasks Difficulty: Easy Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #63 All of the following are phases in the mentoring process *except*: 64. (p. 53)A. Separation B. Cultivation C. Realism D. Redefinition Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #64 DuPont Merck experienced a large increase in the sale of its anticoagulant drug to the Hispanic market 65. (p. 55)after it: A. Changed the name of the drug B. Hired an Hispanic marketing firm C. Labeled the drug in both Spanish and English D. Placed an Hispanic spokesperson in its ads Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #65 The authors of a Diversity Inc Top 50 study suggest that firms can increase their commitment to 66. (p. 55)diversity by doing all of the following except: A. Linking diversity to the business strategy B. Setting clear targets and specific actions C. Cultivating diverse groups of suppliers **D.** Advertising products in media that target specific ethnic groups Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #66 All of the following are secondary forms of diversity *except*: 67. (p. 55)A. Gender B. Educational background

  - C. Marital status
  - D. Work experience

Difficulty: Easy Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #67

- 68. According to the text, all of the following are issues that managers of an ethnically diverse work force (p. 56)must face except:
  - A. Increased training for jobs that require verbal skills
  - **B.** Having to learn multiple languages
  - C. Learning which rewards are valued by different ethnic groups
  - D. Developing career development programs that fit each ethnic group

| 69. <i>(p. 56)</i> | At Ore-Ida, a is assigned to new employees w order to help him/her with communication problems.  A. buddy B. dictionary C. translator D. mentor  | hose first languag                       | ge is not     | English in  |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------|---|
| 70.<br>(p. 57)     | Which of the following statements about spirituality is <i>false</i> ?  A. Spirituality is a personal and private path B. Spirituality contains elements of many religions C. Spirituality grows from self-inquiry D. None of the statements are false.  | Ιν                                       | vancevich - ( | Difficulty: Easy<br>Chapter 02 #69                    |
| 71.<br>(p. 58)     | One study reported that organizational spirituality was positively A. Employee job involvement B. Organizational identification C. Work rewards satisfaction <b>D.</b> All of the choices are correct.   |  | vancevich - ( | Difficulty: Medium<br>Chapter 02 #70                  |
| 72. (p. 59)        | According to the text, the company most likely to be considered so A. Alcoholics Anonymous B. Kingston Technology C. Ben & Jerry's D. YMCA   |  | vancevich - ( | Difficulty: Medium<br>Chapter 02 #71                  |
| 73.<br>(p. 57)     | Which of the following statements about Asian-Americans is <i>fals</i> <ul> <li>A. They earn more income than average</li> <li>B. They hold higher-status jobs than average</li> <li>C. They have higher educational achievement than average</li> <li>D. They tend to be very Americanized</li> </ul>   |  |               | Difficulty: Medium<br>Chapter 02 #72                  |
| 74.<br>(p. 58)     | A survey by Mitroff and Denton found all of the following to be a A. Employees who are more spiritually involved achieve better reason. Most employees feel free to act on their spirituality in the work. People differentiate strongly between religion and spirituality D. Most people define spirituality as "the desire to find ultimate in to live an integrated life" | true <i>except</i> :<br>esults<br>kplace | vancevich - ( | Difficulty: Medium<br>Chapter 02 #73<br>ne's life and |
| 75. <i>(p. 62)</i> | A(n) is a material object manufactured by peo activities.  A. symbol B. sage C. myth D. artifact   |  | vancevich - ( | Difficulty: Medium<br>Chapter 02 #74<br>e expressive  |

76. At what point during a career are individuals most aware of the socialization process? (p. 49)

When one changes jobs or changes organizations.

Difficulty: Easy Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #76

77. List three forms of cultural communication commonly found within organizations.

(p. 47)

Any three of the following: announcements, memos, rituals, stories, dress. Other answers may also be correct, such as posters or songs.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #77

78. What is the best way to learn how to be a mentor? (p. 52)

The best way to learn how to be a mentor is to be mentored yourself.

Difficulty: Easy Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #78

79. Six core dimensions of diversity exist, including age, ethnicity, and gender. What are the remaining three dimensions?

Physical attributes, race, and sexual/affectional orientation.

Difficulty: Hard Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #79

80. What is the difference between a "long-term" orientation and a "short-term" orientation?

Long-term orientation is defined as the degree to which members of a given culture value persistence, thrift (savings), and order in relationships. It is argued that cultures with a long-term orientation are more likely to experience stronger economic growth and entrepreneurial activity. Having a short-term orientation means that a culture respects tradition, the exchange of gifts and favors, protecting one's "face," steadiness, and stability. Both long- and short-term orientation can be traced to the teachings of Confucius, although this cultural dimension also applies to non-Confucian-influenced countries.

Difficulty: Hard Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #80

81. Nordstrom's is known for its outstanding customer service. As presented in the text, a customer fell in love with a pair of slacks that the store had on sale, but they were sold out in her size. What did the Nordstrom's sales associate do to rectify the situation?

The sales associate got cash from the department manager, went to a competitor's store across the street, bought the slacks at full price, brought them back, and sold them to the customer at Nordstrom's lower sales price.

82. Identify three of the diversity initiatives currently underway at PepsiCo. (p. 45)

Any three of the following...

- (1) Executives are dedicated to managing diversity within operating divisions
- (2) Multiyear strategic plans and goals are aimed at diverse recruitment, improved retention, and fostering a more inclusive culture
- (3) Annual performance reviews rate managers on inclusion-related goals
- (4) External diversity advisory boards advise senior management on diversity issues
- (5) Training is provided for employees to work in an inclusive environment
- (6) Networks are used to mentor and support diverse employees

Difficulty: Hard Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #82

83. What two kinds of information are people vitally interested in obtaining before entering a new job or organization?

First, they want to learn as much as they can about what working for the organization is really like. Second, they want to know whether they are suited to the jobs available in the organization.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #83

84. Mentoring is a unique, reciprocal, learning partnership between two people that involves psychosocial and career support. Name five of those support functions, as identified by Kram.

Any five of the following... sponsorship, exposure and visibility, coaching, protection, challenging assignments, role modeling, acceptance, confirmation, counseling, and friendship.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #84

85. A growing number of Americans work for foreign-owned firms in the United States. Do you think these American employees are being influenced by the approach to management and the culture of the country that owns the firm? Explain.

Student answers will vary, but they should back up their assertions with examples. Sample answer... The world is becoming increasingly globalized through markets, the Internet, media, travel, and so on. Although not yet one village, we are closer together than every before. That means we know more about each other and our cultures than we used to, which may or may not make us more accepting of other cultures and management styles. Reactions from American employees to working for a foreign firm may range from total acceptance to extreme culture shock. Given our immigrant and first-generation families, an employee may be very comfortable working for a firm that is owned by a company from their origin. For example, if you have come from Mexico and the firm is based in the U.S. but owned by Mexican nationals, you would probably feel very comfortable. On the other hand, someone from New England who has never heard Spanish in the workplace may not.

86. Identify the three stages of socialization. Which of these stages is most important for developing high(p. 49-50) performing employees, and why?

The three stages of socialization are (a) anticipatory socialization; (b) accommodation; and (c) role management. Some students will suggest that anticipatory socialization is the most important stage for developing high-performing employees since it represents the worker's first view of the organization and it sets the stage for all subsequent phases. Successful socialization in all three stages, however, is probably necessary to create and maintain highly functioning employees.

Difficulty: Hard Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #86

87. Can spirituality be measured validly and reliably? How?

Spirituality is a personal and private path that grows from a person's self-inquiry. Because this is an inner process, it is difficult to both observe and measure. Spirituality researchers have conducted several studies, primarily using surveys, but have not developed research methods, designs, and processes that are acceptable in terms of reliability, validity, and response rates.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #87

88. How can a leader or founder help create a strong culture in an organization? Can a leader eliminate (p. 40-44) culture? Explain.

Student answers will vary. Sample answer: A leader or founder can help create a strong culture through their words and actions. In other words, by the stories they tell, the behavior they reward, the people they hire, and the way they treat people in the organization. A good example is Herb Kelleher, former founder and now ex-CEO of Southwest Airlines, who was famous for pitching in to help employees as he traveled around doing business. Can a leader eliminate culture? No. Organizational culture is what the employees *perceive* and the pattern of beliefs, values, and expectations that this perception creates.

Difficulty: Medium Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #88

89. Hofstede's research indicates that national cultures exist. Do you believe that in a heterogeneous (p. 37-38) nation, such as the United States, a national culture that is shared by society does exist?

Student answers will vary, as this question asks only what they "believe." Sample answer: According to the text, most nations contain a dominant culture and multiple sub-cultures. As people immigrate to a new society, organizational position, or country, they must learn new values, process information in different ways, and learn to live and work within the dominant culture's established norms, customs, and rituals. This process takes time. So in the beginning, the individual's current culture would be dominant. Over time however, they would adapt to the prevailing culture. Therefore, I believe that a national (dominant) culture does exist in the United States.

90. What should managers of diverse work forces know about differences in values and spirituality among  $_{46,54-58)}^{(p.45-46,54-58)}$  individuals?

Managers should understand that individual values are not necessarily the same as an organization's values. Because organizations operate efficiently only when shared values exist among the employees, it is very important to hire employees who "fit" the culture of the organization. And because values guide personal behavior, having consistent values will equate to consistent behavior across situations. Spirituality, on the other hand, is deeply personal and varies from employee to employee. Managers should know that employees who are more spiritually involved achieve better results. It is also important to understand the difference between spirituality, which is the desire to find meaning and purpose in one's life, and religion.

Difficulty: Hard Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #90

91. What can a leader do to promote cultural change that helps improve the overall effectiveness of an organization?

Researchers have thus far been unable to show that a specific culture contributes to positive effectiveness. One study, however, did show that having company policies and behaviors that differed from the company's written and promoted "guiding principles" created problems. In particular, decreased morale, increased turnover, and poorer financial performance. Therefore, it seems that management's best bet for improving overall effectiveness would be to "practice what they preach."

Difficulty: Hard Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #91

92. Why is culture so difficult to measure or assess?

**Hispanics and/or Asians** 

Culture is difficult to measure and assess because it is elusive and hidden, carried out over time in the values and behaviors of a society or organization. Measuring and assessing culture requires skill, time, and the ability to use difficult techniques, which help one to see the behavior with a scientific detachment. Without the requisite training and skills, observers often fall victim to their own culture and values, imposing value judgments on what they observe and, thus, limiting their ability to fully see and appreciate the nuances and underlying assumptions of the culture they observe.

| 93.<br>(p. 35) | A culture is the sum total of the beliefs, rituals, rules, customs, artifacts, and institutions that characterize the population of a nation.  national |
|----------------|---|
| 94.<br>(p. 37) | is the level of acceptance by a society of the unequal distribution of power in organizations.  Power distance  |
| 95.<br>(p. 37) | Difficulty: Medium  Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #94  refers to the tendency of people to fend for themselves and their family.  Individualism               |
| 96.<br>(p. 54) | If mentor-mentee matching is left to occur naturally, women, blacks, and may be left out.   |

| 97.<br>(p. 38) | A society's values have an impact on organizational values because of the interactive nature of work, leisure, family, and  community   |
|----------------|---|
|                | Difficulty: Hard<br>Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #97   |
| 98.<br>(p. 53) | During the phase of the mentor relationship, fantasies become concrete expectations.  initiation  |
|                | Difficulty: Hard<br>Ivancevich - Chapter 02 #98   |
| 99. (p. 53)    | Frank Farmer has been a manager at the Hess Apparel Corporation for 20 years. During that time, he rose from stock boy to head of the human resource department. Part of Frank's job is to identify and encourage young employees with management potential. Presently, there are three such individuals with whom Frank is working: Bill, Freda, and Eric. Bill joined Hess five months ago. Frank spends at least an hour a day coaching him, because he has tremendous potential. Frank has been doing the same with Freda, for almost a year. They have developed a pleasant working relationship, although Freda is beginning to resent Frank's advice. Eric seems to be more of a friend than a colleague, since being promoted last year. Based on this scenario, match the socialization stage to the statement.  (A) initiation (B) cultivation (C) separation (D) redefinition (E) mentor |
|                | 1-E, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D  |
|                |   |

# 02 Summary

| <u>Category</u>         | # of Questions |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Difficulty: Easy        | 29             |
| Difficulty: Hard        | 9              |
| Difficulty: Medium      | 61             |
| Ivancevich - Chapter 02 | 99             |