| http Name : | os://sell | docx.com/products/te | st-bank-human-resource Class : | -management-16e-valentine Dat e: | |
|-------------------|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| Chapter (| 01 - Hun | nan Resource Manageme | ent in Organizations | | |
| 1. Which o | of the follo | owing statements is true of h | uman resource management? | | |
| | | uditing the finances of an org | | | |
| | _ | • | fying potential customers and en | _ | |
| | | • | etition impacting an organization | | |
| | | · · | n organization to manage human | n talent for accomplishing | |
| • | ganization | ai goais. | | 1 | |
| ANSWER: | | | | d | |
| | | s. Given this information, it | | any has about 100 highly efficient and kely understands the importance of | |
| | a. | human capital | | | |
| | b. | benchmarking | | | |
| | c. | contingency planning | | | |
| | d. | job enlargement | | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | a | |
| 3 Unit lab | or cost is | computed by dividing: | | | |
| a. | | cost of workers by their aver | rage levels of output | | |
| b. | | level of output by the total c | • | | |
| | | age level of output by the ave | | | |
| c. d. | | age cost of workers by their a | • | | |
| a. ANSWER: | ine avera | ige cost of workers by their a | average levels of output. | d | |
| ANSWEK. | | | | ď | |
| reporting r | elationshi | 1 7 1 | ductivity by eliminating some lay he company decide to downsize | yers of management and changing the company and lay off some | |
| | a. | organizational restructuring | g | | |
| | b. | benchmarking | | | |
| | c. | aligning HR activities | | | |
| | d. | onboarding | | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | a | |
| , · | .1 | | | 1 1 1 6 1 1 | |
| | stics of job | s and altering how tasks are | structured and coordinated. | e way work gets done by focusing on th | e |
| | a. | Organizational restructurin | g | | |
| | b. | Benchmarking | | | |
| | c. | Onboarding | | | |
| ANGWED | d. | Redesigning work | | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | d | |
| | | I to increase employee produ s to improve productivity an | | orts and practices are consistent with | |
| -15millativ | a. | HR auditing | a samply seranopio godin. | | |

Benchmarking

b.

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| Chapter 01 | - Human Resource Ma | inagement in Organizations | |
| | c. Aligning HR activ | ities | |
| | d. Organizational res | | |
| ANSWER: | C | | c |
| 7. In the cont restructuring | | productivity, which of the following acti | vities is involved in organizational |
| a. | Cutting staff through la | yoffs | |
| b. | Implementing job enric | hment programs | |
| c. | Providing feedback to e | employees | |
| d. | Providing training to no | ew recruits | |
| ANSWER: | | | a |
| 8. In the cont a. | Reshaping jobs because o | | vities is involved in redesigning work? |
| b. | Revising organizational s | | |
| c. | Training, developing, and | | |
| d. | Outsourcing operations in | ternationally | |
| ANSWER: | | | a |
| 9. In the cont activities? | ext of improving employee | productivity, which of the following acti | vities is involved in aligning HR |
| a. | Changing workloads and | combining jobs | |
| b. | Revising organizational s | ructures | |
| c. | Using domestic vendors is | nstead of employees | |
| d. | Training, developing, and | evaluating employees | |
| ANSWER: | | | d |
| 10. In the coranalyses? | ntext of improving employe | e productivity, which of the following ac | tivities is involved in outsourcing |
| a. | Revising organizational s | tructure | |
| b. | Using domestic vendors | instead of employees | |
| c. | Changing workloads and | combining jobs | |
| d. | Attracting and retaining of | employees | |
| ANSWER: | | | b |
| 11. Which of | the following is true of org | ganizational culture? | |
| a. It | generally varies across an | organization. | |
| b. It | changes frequently over time | ne. | |
| c. It | provides members of an or | ganization with rules of behavior. | |
| d. It | is quickly established. | | |
| ANSWER: | | | c |
| 12. In the cor | ntext of the seven HR mana | gement functions, which of the following | g is a component of employee and labor |

relations?

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| Chapter 01 | - Human | Resource Management in Organizations | |
| | a. | HR policies | |
| | b. | Health and wellness | |
| | c. | HR effectiveness | |
| | d. | Affirmative action | |
| ANSWER: | | | a |
| 13. In the corplanning? | ntext of the | seven HR management functions, which of the follow | ving is a component of strategy and |
| | a. | Diversity | |
| | b. | HR retention | |
| | c. | HR policies | |
| | d. | Compensation | |
| ANSWER: | | | b |
| 14. Which of | f the followi a. | ng is a component of the talent acquisition function of Recruiting | f HR management? |
| | b. | Training | |
| | c. | Orientation | |
| | d. | Career planning | |
| ANSWER: | | | a |
| a. It invb. It heleorganc. It inv | volves mana lps define ar nization's re volves identi | ng is true of the administrative role of HR department ging HR activities based on the strategies and operation organization's business strategy relative to human casults. fying possible strategies to attract and retain talent with ordkeeping, including essential legal paperwork and p | ons identified by management. upital and its contribution to the ith a focus on organizational growth. |
| a. It foo imple b. It inv c. It inv d. It hel | cuses on clerementation. volves identivolves mana | ng is true of the operational role of HR departments? rical administration and recordkeeping, including esset fying possible strategies to attract and retain talent winging HR activities based on the strategies and operation organization's business and HR strategies relative to stresults. | ith a focus on organizational growth. ons identified by management. |
| ANSWER: | | | c |
| 17. Which of | a. (b.) | ng has traditionally been the dominant role for human Operational role Employee advocate role Administrative role | resources? |
| | | Strategic role | |
| | u. | on and great to the | |

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| | : | : | _e: |

ANSWER:

18. Sara, an HR Manager at Comp Inc., is moving from an administrative role in the HR department to an operational role. Which of the following best describes the change in Sara's role?

- a. Moving from processing legal paperwork to serving as a "champion" for employee concerns
- b. Moving from managing strategic HR activities to helping management define strategies to manage human capital
- c. Moving from helping management define the strategy to manage human capital to serving as a "champion" for employee concerns
- d. Moving from helping management define the strategy to manage human capital to processing legal paperwork

ANSWER:

- 19. Bob, an HR executive at Axis Inc., is moving from an operational role in the HR department to a strategic role. Which of the following best describes the change in Bob's role?
 - a. Moving from serving as "champion" for employee concerns to helping management define the business strategy relative to human capital
 - b. Moving from helping management define the strategy to manage human capital to processing legal paperwork
 - c. Moving from processing legal paperwork to serving as a "champion" for employee concerns
 - d. Moving from processing legal paperwork to helping management define the strategy to manage human capital

ANSWER:

- 20. David, an HR Manager at RedWall Inc., is moving from an administrative role in the HR department to a strategic role. Which of the following best describes the change in David's role?
 - a. Moving from serving as a "champion" for employee concerns to processing legal paperwork
 - b. Moving from helping management define the strategy to manage human capital to serving as "champion" for employee concerns
 - c. Moving from processing legal paperwork to helping management define the business strategy relative to human capital
 - d. Moving from helping management define the strategy to manage human capital to processing legal paperwork

ANSWER:

- 21. Miguel, an HR Executive at Oyster Studios, is moving from an operational role in the HR department to an administrative role. Which of the following best describes the change in Miguel's role?
 - a. Moving from processing legal paperwork to serving as a "champion" for employee concerns
 - b. Moving from serving as "champion" for employee concerns to helping management define the strategy to manage human capital
 - c. Moving from processing legal paperwork to helping management define the strategy to manage human capital
- d. Moving from serving as a "champion" for employee concerns to processing legal paperwork *ANSWER*:

d

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| Chapter 01 - Hum | an Resou | arce Management | in Organizations | | |
| 22. Donna, an HR Ma Which of the followir | | | | HR department to an operational role. | |
| a. Moving from employee con | | nanagement define th | ne strategy to manage human | n capital to serving as "champion" for | |
| b. Moving from paperwork | helping n | nanagement define th | ne strategy to manage human | a capital to processing legal | |
| c. Moving from capital | processin | g legal paperwork to | helping management defin | e the strategy to manage human | |
| d. Moving from | serving as | s "champion" for em | ployee concerns to processi | ng legal paperwork | |
| ANSWER: | | | | a | |
| 23. Sunny, an HR Exc Which of the following | | | | e HR department to an administrative ro | ole |
| a. Moving from | processin | g legal paperwork to | serving as "champion" for | employee concerns | |
| b. Moving from manage huma | - | s "champion" for em | ployee concerns to helping | management define the strategy to | |
| c. Moving from employee con | | nanagement define th | ne strategy to manage human | n capital to serving as "champion" for | |
| d. Moving from paperwork | helping n | nanagement define th | ne strategy to manage human | a capital to processing legal | |
| ANSWER: | | | | d | |
| 24. is the proce | ess wherel | by new ideas are gen | erated that create value for a | an organization. | |
| | a. | Onboarding | | S | |
| 1 | b. | Innovation | | | |
| (| c. | Recruitment | | | |
| (| d. | Benchmarking | | | |
| ANSWER: | | C | | b | |
| 25. Which of the follo | owing is a | component of the ec | qual employment opportunit | y (EEO) function of HR management? | |
| a. | _ | cruiting | | | |
| b. | Tra | aining | | | |
| c. | | firmative action | | | |
| d. | Ca | reer planning | | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | c | |
| 26. Which of the follo | owing is th | ne primary advantage | e of outsourcing the HR adn | ninistrative function? | |
| | l will no lo | | s "champions" for employe | | |
| • | - | specialized skills by | training under outsourced | vendors. | |
| • | | - | • | usiness strategies relative to human | |

ANSWER:

d. Organizations can save money on HR staffing.

d

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| | | er at Endetech, is tasked with conducting workforce planning to anticipate the revels in the organization. In this scenario, Raul is responsible for fulfilling the | |
| | a. | administrative | |
| | b. | operational | |
| | c. | employee advocate | |
| | d. | strategic | |
| ANSWER: | | | d |
| regardless of | their perso | ive at YouBrain Consultants, is in charge of ensuring that all employees are treated and background. Jane is also required to ensure that the organization does not factoria, Jane is responsible for fulfilling the role of human resources. administrative strategic employee advocate | |
| | d. | employee advisor | |
| ANSWER: | | | c |
| a. mostb. workc. most | t work is pe t is carried t work is pe | an economy where: erformed by a group of shareholders rather than paid employees. out by a group of young workers who identify themselves as Generation Y workerformed by freelance workers rather than full-time employees. I into stages and each stage is completed by different core teams. | ers. |
| 30. Which of a. | | ring is an approach used by organizations to improve workforce skills? | |
| b. | | g apprenticeship programs | |
| c. | Increasi | ng ethnic diversity at the workplace | |
| d. | Providir | ng workplace flexibility | |
| ANSWER: | | | b |
| | | vee at Nalpot Inc., expects employers to utilize social media platforms as the prima. Janet most likely belongs to a group of workers called gig workers temporary workers Generation Z Generation X | nary |
| ANSWER: | | | c |
| 32. In the con | ntext of org | ganizations that have a global presence, which of the following statements is true | ? |

a. Companies feel they do not communicate their strategy clearly, finding it difficult to be flexible as they

b. Companies find it difficult to adapt to globalization as it involves shifting from integrating global operations

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expand to other markets.

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| to trade and investment. | | |
| c. Sharing the cost of distant centers dec | creases the expense of local operations. | |
| _ | se companies to unfamiliar risks that may | be difficult to analyze. |
| ANSWER: | | d |
| 33. Which of the following is a disadvantage a. Having to implement new benc | | eveloped countries? |
| b. Having to decrease the span of | control | |
| c. Having to increase power distant | | |
| d. Having to replace experience as | nd talent | |
| ANSWER: | | d |
| 34. Which of the following is true of Generat a. They include the set of workers bor | C | |
| b. They are expected to retire in the no | | |
| • | percent of the workforce by the year 2025. | |
| d. They value jobs that allow them to | | |
| ANSWER: | • | d |
| 35. Which of the following is true of a Huma a. It became extinct after the 1960s. | in Resource Information System (HRIS)? | |
| b. It allowed HR to run its own reports | and make changes without help from info | rmation technology staff. |
| c. It functioned exclusively in the cloud | d and enabled self-service. | |
| d. It processed payroll, tracked employed ANSWER: | ees and their benefits, and produced repor | ts for HR managers. |
| | | |
| 36. Which of the following statements is true a. It was popular until the 1970s. | of PeopleSoft? | |
| professionals. | and make changes without help from info | rmation technology |
| c. It functioned exclusively in the cloud | | |
| d. It was used to ensure privacy of organ <i>ANSWER</i> : | nizational data and provided security from | n third-party applications. |
| 37. Which of the following is true of software | re as a service (SaaS)? | |
| a. It functions in a vendor's data center | and allows self-service. | |
| b. It is software that allows HR to run it staff. | ts own reports and make changes with help | p from information technology |
| c. It is software that functions exclusive | • | |
| - | er than merely renting software packages f | rom vendors. |
| ANSWER: | | a |

38. Which of the following is a difference between a Human Resource Information System (HRIS) and PeopleSoft?

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| b. People c. HRISs | Soft did not allow HR t were run by information | 1970s, whereas HRISs gained popularity after to run its own reports, whereas HRISs allowed on technology staff, whereas PeopleSoft allow in the cloud, whereas PeopleSoft functioned | d it. ved HR to run its own reports. |
| | | | |
| service (SaaS)? a. HRISs b. HRISs c. SaaS w | enable firms to rent so allowed HR to run its o vas popular in the 1970s | ftware packages from vendors, whereas SaaS own reports, while SaaS functioned in vendors, whereas HRISs gained popularity after 198 reas HRISs require support from information | requires firms to buy licenses. s' data centers. 9. |
| 40 Using techr | nology to support HR a | ctivities increases: | |
| ~ | ne workload for hiring | | |
| | | ninistrative HR functions. | |
| | osts for HR. | | |
| d. p | rivacy and security. | | |
| ANSWER: | | | b |
| can be used to c a. b. c. | employee personal de personal devices for p bring your own device | evice policy productivity policy e policy | vices into the workplace so that they |
| d. | workplace personal d | evice policy | |
| ANSWER: | | | c |
| the advancemen | ne following programs on the of social good? Equal employment op | developed by organizations focuses on the en | hancement of stakeholder interests and |
| a. b. | Corporate social response | | |
| c. | Social etiquette and be | | |
| d. | Corporate social netw | | |
| ANSWER: | Corporate Social netw | orking programs | ь |
| 43. Which of th | ne following is a human | resource competency outlined by the Society | y for Human Resource Management |
| (SIIICIVI): | a. Technological | l expertise | |
| | b. Business acun | - | |
| | c. Time manager | | |
| | d. Deductive ski | | |

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| —— Chapter 0 | 1 - Hun | nan Res | ource Managemen | nt in Organizations | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | | | b |
| Society for l | Human F | Resource | | | ed to a managerial role. In the owhich of the following skills of | |
| | a. | Admini | strative capabilities | | | |
| | b. | Record | keeping | | | |
| | c. | Leaders | ship and navigation | | | |
| | d. | Legal c | apabilities | | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | | | c |
| | | | performing a variety ction. He is most like | | es such as posting job opening | s and reporting |
| | | a. | HR specialist | | | |
| | | b. | HR planner | | | |
| | | c. | HR strategist | | | |
| | | d. | HR generalist | | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | | | d |
| 46. Which o a. | | _ | a prominent specialize Vork Association | zed HR organization? | | |
| b. | The C | Organizat | ion for Economic Co | operation | | |
| c. | The I | Ethics Re | source Center | | | |
| d. | The U | J.S. Sma | ll Business Association | on | | |
| ANSWER: | | | | | | a |
| recently pro- recruitment, | moted ar compen | nd is now sation, ar | responsible for repornd benefits. Which of | | yee recruitment and compensa b satisfaction as well as handli best describes her role? | |
| b. Ev | elyn's p | revious re | ole and her new role a | are HR specialist roles. | | |
| c. Ev | elyn mo | ved from | the role of an HR ge | eneralist to that of an HR sp | pecialist. | |
| d. Ev | elyn mo | ved from | the role of an HR spe | ecialist to that of an HR gen | neralist. | |
| ANSWER: | | | | | | a |
| recently pro- activities inv | moted ar volved ir | nd is now recruiting | responsible only for ag. Which of the follo | | ruitment and compensation. Sl d to have in-depth knowledge ribes Suzie's role? | |

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ANSWER:

b. Suzie's previous role and her new role are HR specialist roles.

c. Suzie moved from the role of an HR specialist to that of an HR generalist.d. Suzie moved from the role of an HR generalist to that of an HR specialist.

d

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| Chapter 01 - Human Re | esource Mana | gement in Organizations | |
| | | | for recruitment. He was recently promoted owing statements best describes Ramone's |
| | us role and his no | ew role are HR generalist roles. | |
| b. Ramone's previou | s role and his n | ew role are HR specialist roles. | |
| c. Ramone moved fi | om the role of a | an HR specialist to that of an HR | generalist. |
| d. Ramone moved fr | om the role of a | an HR generalist to that of an HR | specialist. |
| ANSWER: | | | ь |
| now responsible for a varied describes Max's role? a. Max's previous ro | ty of tasks such | · - | cruitment. He was recently promoted and is d benefits. Which of the following best |
| c. Max moved from | the role of an H | IR specialist to that of an HR gen | eralist. |
| d. Max moved from | the role of an H | IR generalist to that of an HR spe | ecialist. |
| ANSWER: | | | c |
| • | ssionals in some a. b. | companies have been involved v True False | vith mergers, acquisitions, and outsourcing. |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 52. Human resource manag accomplishing organization | | designing formal systems in an o | rganization to manage human talent for |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 53. Specialized research cap classified as intellectual pro | | ts, information systems, designs, | operating processes, and copyrights are |
| 1 | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 54. Human capital is the co organization's workforce. | llective value of | the capabilities, knowledge, skil | ls, life experiences, and motivation of an |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 55. A core competency is a | unique capabili | ty that creates high value for a co | mpany. |
| 1 | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |

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| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 56. Using unit labor c achieved. | osts, one can see that | relatively high wages will affect co | ompetitiveness if high productivity levels are |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 57. Unit labor cost is | computed by dividing | g the total cost of workers by their | average levels of output. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 58. Some of the major aligning HR activities | | | tional restructuring, redesigning work, |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 59. Organizational curprovide them with rul | | hared values and beliefs that give r | nembers of an organization meaning and |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 60. Rules of behavior employees. | in an organization ar | e perpetuated as newcomers learn of | organizational culture from senior |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 61. The operational repaperwork and policy | | cusing on clerical administration ar | nd recordkeeping, including essential legal |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 62. The administrative | e role of HR involves | serving as "champion" for employ | ee issues and concerns. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 63. The administrative human capital. | e role of HR involves | defining and implementing an org | anization's business strategy relative to |
| * | a. | True | |

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| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 64. The strategic role of pushers." | of HR involves reco | dkeeping and has given HR man | agement the reputation of being "paper- |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 65. SaaS agreements r | equire firms to buy l | icenses rather than merely rentin | g software packages from vendors. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 66. Work–life integrat | ion is a key area of s | success for women in leadership | roles. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 67. Replacing the expe | erience and talents of | f long-service workers is a challe | nge facing employers in all industries. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 68. An increasing num | nber of individuals cl | naracterize themselves as multira | cial. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 69. Women constitute | about 50 percent of | the U.S. workforce. | |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 70. Many states, includ access to job applicant | _ | | ave laws that enable organizations to obtain |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 71. Companies often r | ely on a number of p | programs to increase employees' | awareness of ethical issues. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |

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| Chapter 01 - Huma | n Resource Mana | agement in Organizations | |
| | | acturing plant and a regional HR nubsidiary HR professionals. | nanager for European operations in a global |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 73. Professional certifi | ication has decreased | l in importance for HR generalists | and specialists. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 74. A person who has | in-depth knowledge | and expertise in a specific area of | HR is known as an HR generalist. |
| • | a. | True | - |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 75. A person with the | responsibility of per | forming a variety of HR activities | is known as an HR specialist. |
| 1 | a. | True | 1 |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 76. The membership o | of HR professionals i | n the Society for Human Resource | e Management (SHRM) is more than 75 |
| percent male. | | | |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 77. The Professional in | n Human Resources | (PHR) certification is sponsored b | by the WorldatWork Association. |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| 78. Senior Professiona Certification Institute (| | es (SPHR), an HR certification, is | sponsored by the Human Resource |
| | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | True |
| 79. The Society for Hu | ıman Resource Man | agement (SHRM) certification car | be earned at three levels. |
| • | a. | True | |
| | b. | False | |
| ANSWER: | | | False |
| | | | |

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|------|-------|-----|
| : | : | e: |

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

81. Define human resource management.

ANSWER: Human resource management is designing formal systems in an organization to manage human talent for accomplishing organizational goals.

82. Define human capital.

ANSWER: Human capital is the collective value of the capabilities, knowledge, skills, life experiences, and motivation of an organization's workforce.

83. What is core competency?

ANSWER: Developing and implementing business strategies must be based on an organization's areas of strength. Referred to as core competencies, those strengths are the foundation for creating the organization's competitive advantage. A core competency is a unique capability that creates high value for a company.

84. Define productivity.

ANSWER: Productivity is defined as a measure of the quantity and quality of work done, considering the cost of the resources used.

85. List the seven categories of HR functions.

ANSWER:

The seven HR functions are as follows:

- 1. Strategy and planning
- 2. Employee and labor relations
- 3. Risk management and worker protection
- 4. Rewards
- 5. Talent management
- 6. Staffing
- 7. Equal employment opportunity

86. Briefly describe the ability-motivation-opportunity (AMO) model.

ANSWER: A useful framework to understand how HR practices serve as the foundation for human capital is called the ability-motivation-opportunity (AMO) model. The AMO model involves HR practices that lead to greater skill, greater motivation, and greater opportunity for workers to contribute to the organization. HR practices in high-performing organizations often focus on these elements of the employee experience to enhance the employees' sense of competence and dedication to the organizational goals.

87. Briefly describe a Millennial.

ANSWER: Millennials (also called Generation Y) are an emerging group of workers in organizations today, and their numbers are expected to represent 75 percent of the workforce by the year 2025. These individuals value jobs that allow them to make a social impact, offer retirement investment options, respect their time for family, and provide for their personal development.

88. Briefly describe changes in the U.S. workforce.

ANSWER: The U.S. workforce today is more racially and ethnically diverse, more women are employed than ever before, and the average age of its members is increasing.

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89. List a few organizational programs that promote employees' awareness on ethical issues.

ANSWER: The following organizational programs promote employees' awareness on ethical issues: 1. A written code of ethics and standards of conduct

- 2. Training on ethical behavior for all executives, managers, and employees
- 3. Advice to employees on ethical situations they face, often given by HR
- 4. Systems for confidential reporting of ethical misconduct or questionable behavior
- 5. Public recognition and commendation when employees behave ethically
- 90. Briefly describe the role of an HR specialist.
- ANSWER: An HR specialist is a person who has in-depth knowledge and expertise in a specific area of HR. Common areas of HR specialty include benefits, compensation, staffing and recruitment, and training and development.
- 91. Briefly describe the four types of assets that organizations must manage to be successful.

ANSWER: Organizations must manage four types of assets to be successful:

- 1. Physical assets: Buildings, land, furniture, computers, vehicles, equipment, and so on
- 2. Financial assets: Cash, financial resources, stocks, bonds or debt, and so on
- 3. *Intellectual property assets*: Specialized research capabilities, patents, information systems, designs, operating processes, copyrights, and so on
- 4. *Human assets*: Individuals with their talents, capabilities, experience, professional expertise, relationships, and so on

All of these assets are important to varying degrees in different firms. But the human assets are the "glue" that holds all the other parts together to achieve results.

92. List some of the major ways to increase employee productivity.

ANSWER: Among the major ways to increase employee productivity are

- 1. Organizational restructuring, which involves eliminating layers of management and changing reporting relationships as well as cutting staff through downsizing, layoffs, and early retirement buyout programs;
- 2. Redesigning work, which often involves making changes to the way work gets done by focusing on the characteristics of jobs and altering how tasks are structured and coordinated;
- 3. Aligning HR activities, which means ensuring that HR efforts and practices are consistent with organizational efforts to improve productivity and satisfy strategic goals; and
- 4. Outsourcing analyses, which requires the HR department to conduct cost—benefit assessments that indicate the overall positive or negative impact of outsourcing—HR then manages outsourcing efforts if they occur.
- 93. Describe the different functions of human resource management.

ANSWER: The functions of human resource management are as follows:

- 1. *HR strategy and planning*: As part of achieving organizational competitiveness, strategic planning for the organization and HR's role in those strategic plans are good starting places. Anticipating future talent needs and preparing plans to address those needs is a vital task for HR.
- 2. Equal employment opportunity: Compliance with federal, state, and even local equal employment opportunity (EEO) laws and regulations affects all other HR activities. Instituting effective diversity and inclusion initiatives will help the organization maintain a robust workforce.
- 3. *Talent acquisition*: The aim of talent acquisition is to provide a sufficient supply of qualified individuals to fill jobs in an organization. The nature of the workforce, job design, and job analysis lay the foundation for talent acquisition by identifying how people work and the qualities needed to succeed. Establishing a positive employer brand and employee value proposition are keys to becoming an attractive employer. Recruiting efforts focus on generating a pool of qualified applicants from which to select. The selection process is focused on choosing qualified individuals to fill those jobs.

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- 4. *Talent management and development*: Beginning with the orientation of new employees, talent management and development includes different types of training. HR development and succession planning for employees and managers are necessary to prepare for future challenges. Career planning identifies paths and activities for individual employees as they move within the organization. Assessing how well employees are performing their jobs is the focus of performance management.
- 5. *Total rewards*: Tangible and intangible rewards such as pay, incentives, and benefits create the value proposition to keep employees engaged and motivated. To be competitive, employers develop and refine their basic compensation systems and may use variable pay programs as incentive rewards. The rapid increase in the cost of benefits, especially health care benefits, will continue to be a major issue for most employers.
- 6. *Risk management and worker protection*: Employers must address various workplace risks to ensure workers are protected, meet legal requirements, and respond to concerns for workplace health and safety. Also, workplace security has grown in importance along with disaster and recovery planning.
- 7. *Employee and labor relations*: The relationship between managers and their employees must be handled legally and effectively. Employer and employee rights must be addressed. It is important to develop, communicate, and update HR policies and procedures so that managers and employees alike know what is expected. In some organizations, union—management relations must be addressed as well.
- 94. Describe the different roles played by the HR department in an organization.
- ANSWER: If an organization has a formal HR department or group, there are typically three different roles these individuals might play in the organization. Which role dominates, or whether all three roles are performed, depends on what management expects from HR and what competencies the HR staff members possess. The roles are as follows:
 - 1. *Administrative*: Focusing on clerical administration and recordkeeping, including essential legal paperwork and policy implementation
 - 2. Operational and employee advocate: Managing HR activities based on the strategies and operations that have been identified by management and serving as "champion" for employee issues and concerns
 - 3. *Strategic*: Helping define and implement the business strategy relative to human capital and its contribution to the organization's results

While the administrative role has traditionally been the dominant one for HR, the operational and employee advocate roles are increasingly being emphasized in many organizations. The strategic role requires the ability and focus to contribute to strategic decisions and to be recognized by upper management for these efforts. This practice is likely to grow as firms expect HR groups to be involved in the strategic planning process and to prepare employees to be more strategic.

95. Describe the administrative role of HR management.

ANSWER: The administrative role of HR management involves processing information and recordkeeping. This role has given HR management in some organizations the reputation of being "paper-pushers" who primarily fill out forms and tell managers and employees what cannot be done, usually because of some policy or problem from the past. If limited to the administrative role, HR staff members are often clerical and lower-level administrative aides to the organization. Two major shifts driving the transformation of the administrative role are greater use of technology and outsourcing.

- 96. Describe the common HR challenges when an organization has a global presence.
- ANSWER: Although individual companies do not respond to all HR challenges in exactly the same way, research suggests that all must face and overcome a common set of difficulties when an organization has a global presence. The areas of difficulties are as follows:
 - 1. *Strategy*: Companies feel they do not communicate their strategy clearly, finding it difficult to be flexible as they expand to other markets.

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- 2. *People*: Executives feel their companies are not good at transferring lessons from one country to another and are not sufficiently effective at recruiting, retaining, training, and developing people in all geographic locations.
- 3. *Complexity*: Complexity arises as standardization of processes clashes with local needs, and sharing the cost of distant centers increases the expense of local operations.
- 4. *Risk*: Emerging market opportunities expose companies to unfamiliar risks that may be difficult to analyze, which results in sometimes rejecting approaches they perhaps should have taken.

97. Describe the benefits of technology in HR management.

ANSWER:

The increased use of technologies in the workplace is greatly impacting the way HR activities and other managerial functions are performed in organizations. In particular, the rapid expansion of HR technology serves a number of important purposes. Administrative and operational efficiency and effectiveness can be enhanced when technology is appropriately incorporated into the workplace.

Another common use of technology is tracking EEO/affirmative action activities. HR technology can also facilitate strategic HR planning. Having accessible data enables HR planning and managerial decision making to be based to a greater degree on information rather than on managerial perceptions and intuition, thus making organizational management more effective. Using technology to support HR activities increases the efficiency of the administrative HR functions and reduces costs. Managers benefit from the availability of relevant information about employees. Properly designed systems provide historical information on performance, pay, training, career progress, and disciplinary actions. Managers can make better HR-related decisions on the basis of this information. To maximize the value of technology, systems should be integrated into the overall IT plan and enterprise software of the organization.

Technology is used extensively by many organizations to help hire the best employees. Automation tools enable hiring managers to quickly work through large numbers of résumés with keyword assessments and to more effectively evaluate candidates' qualifications and suitability. Technology can also be used to improve the employee experience.

98. List the certification programs offered by the WorldatWork Association.

ANSWER

The WorldatWork Association offers a number of certifications emphasizing compensation and benefits:

- 1. Certified Compensation Professional (CCP)
- 2. Master Certified Compensation Professional (MCCP)
- 3. Certified Benefits Professional (CBP)
- 4. Work-Life Certified Professional (WLCW)
- 5. Global Remuneration Professional (GRP)

99. Describe human resource management as a career field.

ANSWER:

A variety of jobs exist within the HR field, ranging from executive to clerical. As an organization grows large enough to need someone to focus primarily on HR activities, the role of the HR generalist is needed—that is, a person who has responsibility for performing a variety of HR activities. Further growth leads to the addition of HR specialists, or people who have in-depth knowledge and expertise in specific areas of HR. Common areas of HR specialty include benefits, compensation, staffing and recruitment, and training and development.

HR jobs can be found in a firm's corporate headquarters, as well as in the field and subsidiary operations of an organization. A compensation analyst or HR director might operate from a corporate headquarters. A recruitment coordinator for a manufacturing plant and a regional HR manager for European operations in a global food company are examples of field and subsidiary HR professionals. These types of jobs have different career appeals and challenges based on their varying responsibilities. Another job within the HR profession that is gaining momentum is chief human resource officer. These individuals are expected to have a broad understanding of the different complex areas of HR management, and their presence is linked to

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higher organizational performance and profitability.

100. Briefly discuss the Human Resource Certification Institute (HRCI) certifications.

The most widely known HR certifications are the Professional in Human Resources (PHR) and the Senior Professional in Human Resources (SPHR), sponsored by the Human Resource Certification Institute (HRCI). Certification from HRCI also exists for global HR professionals in the GPHR, PHRi, and SPHRi. Global certifications recognize the growth in HR responsibilities in international organizations and cover appropriate global HR subject areas. HRCI also offers the aPHR for recent college graduates with little to no HR professional experience.