

Chapter 1: The Training and Development Process

TRUE/FALSE

1. Performance management is the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and abilities to improve performance in one's current job.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 5

2. Development is the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform future job responsibilities.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 7

3. Human resource development is part of a larger system known as training and development.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 7

4. Performance management is often based on a single event like a training program.

ANS: F
multiple events

PTS: 1 REF: 7

5. TD Bank's Robbery Prevention and Awareness initiative is an example of a training program.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 2

6. One of the intrinsic benefits of training and development is the benefits realized by society.

ANS: F
extrinsic

PTS: 1 REF: 10|11

7. Research seems to indicate a negative relationship between per employee expenditures on training and development and voluntary and involuntary turnover rates.

ANS: F
positive

PTS: 1 REF: 10

8. One of the reasons for the underinvestment in training and development is the perception that training, learning, and development expenditures represent a cost rather than an investment.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 14

9. Alberta and Quebec are the only provinces in Canada to have mandatory training laws for companies with payrolls greater than \$1 million.

ANS: F
Quebec only

PTS: 1 REF: 14

10. Organizations are always successful in recovering training costs when employees sign training bonds.

ANS: F
Some conditions need to be met

PTS: 1 REF: 16

11. The key environmental factors that drive human resources and training and development within an organization include technology, global competition, the labour market, and organizational strategy.

ANS: F
change not organizational strategy

PTS: 1 REF: 16

12. Strategic training and development (ST&D) is often described as the alignment between T&D and short-term corporate goals.

ANS: F
strategy and objectives

PTS: 1 REF: 19

13. An example of strategic training would be an enterprise offering cultural training given that its strategy calls for international expansion.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 19

14. The trend toward flatter organizational structures is causing some element of blurriness between what constitutes traditional roles associated with management functions.

ANS: T
Employees are being trained in areas that once were associated with management functions.

PTS: 1 REF: 20

15. An organization's learning and training strategy will directly influence its training and development programs.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 20

16. Restructuring, downsizing, and reengineering often lead to changes in employees' tasks and responsibilities and so necessitate the need for training.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 20

17. A high-performance work system is a rational and scientific model of the training and development process that consists of a needs analysis, training design and delivery, and training evaluation.

ANS: F
instructional systems, design model

PTS: 1 REF: 20

18. When applying the ISD model of training and development, the process often begins with the identification of a concern.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 21

19. A needs analysis typically has three levels including an organizational analysis, a department analysis, and a person analysis.

ANS: F
a task

PTS: 1 REF: 21

20. Once a training program has been designed and delivered, the next stage is to seek additional funding so that the program can continue to evolve.

ANS: F
training evaluation

PTS: 1 REF: 22

21. The majority of organizations follow all the steps in the ISD model when introducing training programs.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 23

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the term for the process of establishing performance expectations, designing interventions and programs to improve performance, and monitoring the success of interventions and programs?
- performance review
 - performance management
 - performance evaluation
 - performance system

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 5 BLM: Remember

2. Which Canadian report was quoted as saying “organizations that spend more per employee on training and development have significantly lower voluntary and involuntary turnover rates”?
- Toronto Transit Commission
 - Conference Board of Canada
 - Alberta Government
 - Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 10 BLM: Remember

3. What central theme(s) are shared by the three main functions of human resource development?
- organizational development and career development
 - employee development and organizational development
 - learning
 - strategic development and career development

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 7 BLM: Higher order

4. Which characteristics tend to be demonstrated by firms that invest and expand their training programs?
- higher turnover and gross margins
 - higher customer satisfaction and profit levels
 - higher levels of errors and higher employee satisfaction results
 - more likely to expand internationally and enjoy higher profits

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 8 BLM: Higher order

5. Which Canadian organization has a people strategy that ensures “the right people, with the right skills, are in the right roles”?
- BMO—Bank of Montreal
 - Transport Canada
 - Providence Health Care
 - TD Canada Trust

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 8 BLM: Remember

6. The performance management process includes several interrelated steps. What is the first step?
- a. developing performance goals
 - b. deciding on the process to train and develop employees
 - c. assigning appropriate rewards
 - d. developing standard rating forms

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 5

BLM: Higher order

7. A significant amount of research links higher investments in training with positive organizational outcomes. What is one of those outcomes?
- a. higher operating profits
 - b. higher payroll costs
 - c. higher development costs
 - d. higher book-to-market values

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 8

BLM: Remember

8. According to the textbook, what is the number-one attraction and retention tool for many organizations?
- a. compensation
 - b. training
 - c. bonuses
 - d. development

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 9

BLM: Remember

9. The TD Bank example described in the textbook had several goals. Which statement best describes those goals?
- a. to improve productivity for the bank's front-line employees
 - b. to improve the confidence level of the bank's front-line employees
 - c. to link its training programs to the bank's strategic plan
 - d. to decrease the number of robberies and improve safety for the bank's employees

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 2

BLM: Remember

10. What are two extrinsic benefits that training will give an employee?
- a. an improved marketability and greater job security
 - b. a greater sense of self-efficacy and a sense of accomplishment
 - c. a more positive attitude toward their employer and their own confidence
 - d. a greater sense of engagement toward customers and fellow employees

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 10

BLM: Higher order

11. Which of the following is NOT a benefit to society from training and development?
- a. higher levels of education
 - b. greater economic prosperity
 - c. better work-life balance
 - d. improved standard of living

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 10|11

BLM: Remember

12. Which statement best describes the current state of training and development in Canada?
- a. it tends to be fairly similar across industries
 - b. in dollar terms, T&D in Canada tends to lag other G7 countries
 - c. small and medium companies tend to spend less per employee
 - d. Canada has seen a recent increase in per employee training hours

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 12

BLM: Higher order

13. What pattern best describes training and development expenditures in Canada from 2003 to 2010?
- a. increasing year over year at a nearly constant level
 - b. increasing year over year
 - c. decreasing year over year at a nearly constant level
 - d. decreasing at an increasing rate

ANS: D

(12.5%) to (7%) to (3%) to (1.67%)

PTS: 1

REF: 12

BLM: Higher order

14. According to the textbook, which group of employees had the highest average number of training hours per employee in 2010?
- a. unionized employees
 - b. front-line employees
 - c. government employees
 - d. senior management and executives

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 13

BLM: Higher order

15. Which organization does the textbook describe as a Canadian leader in training investments for employees?
- a. Molson Coors
 - b. BMO—Bank of Montreal
 - c. Providence Health Care
 - d. Scotiabank

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 14

BLM: Remember

16. Why does Canada's productivity growth increasingly lag behind its main competitors?
- a. Canadian organizations do not have the same economies of scale.
 - b. Canadian organizations do not invest enough resources in training and development.
 - c. Canadian organizations do not follow the voluntary training laws in Canada.
 - d. A large source of skilled labour is available to Canadian companies.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 13|14

BLM: Higher order

17. In what year did the government of Quebec introduce and pass the Act to Foster Development of Manpower Training?
- a. 1975
 - b. 1985
 - c. 1995
 - d. 2005

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 14

BLM: Remember

18. What was one of the key findings of a 2008 report regarding training legislation in Quebec?
- a. the legislation had little impact on the ways Quebec firms deliver training
 - b. fewer companies planned and implemented training programs
 - c. Quebec leads the national average in training participation rates
 - d. all stakeholders must work together to find ways to promote training

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 15

BLM: Higher order

19. Which of the following is a key environmental factor that may influence human resources training and development?
- a. strategy
 - b. competition
 - c. culture
 - d. leadership

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 16

BLM: Remember

20. What is the most critical internal or external factor influencing training and development programs?
- a. demographics
 - b. the competitive nature of the industry
 - c. corporate strategy
 - d. leadership and managerial characteristics

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 18

BLM: Higher order

21. Why do technology developments in the external environment influence the training needs within an organization?
- a. Employees will require technology training to be marketable for other jobs.
 - b. Employees will require technology training to capture efficiencies associated with improved technology.
 - c. Employees will require technology training to satisfy their own intrinsic benefits.
 - d. Employees will require technology training to meet global demands.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 18

BLM: Higher order

22. Which of the following best describes strategic training and development?
- a. an alignment of T&D with human resource practices
 - b. an alignment of T&D with business processes and systems
 - c. an alignment of organizational goals with T&D programs
 - d. an alignment of T&D with business strategies and objectives

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 19 BLM: Remember

23. Which of the following is NOT an external factor that will affect training and development?
- a. goals
 - b. change
 - c. labour markets
 - d. increased global competition

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 18|19 BLM: Remember

24. What outcome tends to result for an organization that subscribes to strategic human resource management whereby it has greater alignment between its HR practices and its strategies?
- a. superior performance
 - b. greater work–life balance
 - c. enhanced efficiencies
 - d. exemplary quality

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 19 BLM: Remember

25. Which internal factor does a company wish to influence when delivering a downsizing training program?
- a. structure
 - b. strategy
 - c. values
 - d. culture

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 20 BLM: Higher order

26. Which of the following is impacted by high-performance work systems?
- a. employees' compensation
 - b. employers' motivation
 - c. employees' motivation
 - d. community involvement

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 20 BLM: Higher order

27. What measurable outcomes do high-performance work systems tend to provide to employers?
- a. an increase in employee turnover, higher sales, and higher productivity
 - b. superior productivity and improved non-financial performance
 - c. improved financial performance and superior productivity
 - d. lower turnover, higher labour costs, and superior financial performance

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 20 BLM: Higher order

28. Which of the following is a major step in the instructional systems design model of training and development?
- a. rigorous recruitment and selection process
 - b. design, delivery, and determining ROI of a training program
 - c. determining who should be trained
 - d. training evaluation

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 21

BLM: Remember

29. Which concept can be defined as something in the organization that is not quite right or that is of concern to someone?
- a. performance gap
 - b. performance shortfall
 - c. performance issue
 - d. performance need

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 21

BLM: Remember

30. According to the textbook, why do training programs based on the instructional systems design model of training and development fail?
- a. The organizations do not employ learning principles.
 - b. The organizations ignore an important step in the process.
 - c. The organizations implement training programs that are too complex.
 - d. The organizations over-evaluate their training programs.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 23

BLM: Remember

SHORT ANSWER

1. Identify and briefly describe the three steps in the instructional systems design (ISD) model.

ANS:

The instructional system design model consists of a needs analysis, training design and delivery, and training evaluation. The needs analysis determines the nature of the problem and if training is the solution. It includes an organizational analysis, a job/task analysis, and a person analysis. If training is the solution to the performance problem, then a training program is designed and delivered based on what was learned from the needs analysis and the training objectives. Finally, a training evaluation is conducted to determine if the training objectives were met, and if the problem was solved.

PTS: 1

2. Differentiate between the terms training and development.

ANS:

Training usually consists of a short-term focus on acquiring skills to perform one's current job. Development refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform future job responsibilities and in the long-term achievement of career goals and organizational objectives.

PTS: 1

3. Identify and briefly describe three organizational benefits of training and development, providing an example for each.

ANS:

(1) Organizational strategy. Training can help organizations achieve their strategic goals. For example, if improving customer satisfaction is a goal, then providing customer service training will be important. (2) Increased organizational effectiveness. Trained employees do more work, make fewer errors, require less supervision, have higher loyalty and morale, and have lower rates of attrition. (3) Employee recruitment and retention. For example, employees who receive relevant training are less likely to move to another company.

PTS: 1

4. Describe the factors that influence high performance work systems (HPWS).

ANS:

Environmental factors such as legislation, economic climate including the labour market and competition, demographics, social values, technology. Organizational factors such as goals, values, strategy, structure, culture, and leadership.

PTS: 1

5. Define and explain the term strategic human resources management (SHRM).

ANS:

Strategic human resources management is the alignment of human resource practices with an organization's business strategy. It means that whether an organization has a strategy for quality, innovation, or customer service, training as well as other human resource practices must be designed to reinforce and support the strategy.

PTS: 1

6. Using the TD example described in the chapter, identify and describe how TD Canada Trust used the ISD model in its Robbery Prevention and Awareness program.

ANS:

Students will need to apply/identify/link the ISD model to the training program at TD Canada Trust (figure 1.3 6th edition page 22)

PTS: 1

7. Chapter 1 of the textbook introduces the reader to the ISD model. Furthermore, it identifies seven suggested sequences of activities. All of these activities are likely to have some element of cost associated with their execution. Which of those seven activities do you suggest would be the most difficult to justify to management? (Make the assumption you need budget approval.)

ANS:

This question allows students to demonstrate their ability to apply the ISD model to a real-world project requiring management approval. Issues of budget, time, and competencies of training departments/managers may be raised.

PTS: 1