

Quiz: Get a Job

Question 1a of 10 (1 Labor market 220931)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following is NOT a resource? Labor is a resource and which of the following is NOT a resource?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. An obstacle	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. A commodity	Correct! Labor is a useful service that can be sold to producers.
<input type="radio"/> C. Output	
<input type="radio"/> D. A product	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: A commodity. Labor is a useful service that can be sold to producers.

Question 1b of 10 (1 Labor market 220932)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following is NOT a resource? Labor is a resource and which of the following is NOT a resource?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. A laborer	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. A commodity	Correct! Labor is a useful service that producers want to purchase.
<input type="radio"/> C. Good	
<input type="radio"/> D. A product	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: A commodity. Labor is a useful service that producers want to purchase.

Question 1c of 10 (1 Labor market 220933)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following is an essential commodity needed for the productive process?

Choice	Feedback
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Labor	Correct! Production requires labor, and labor is a commodity sold by workers.
<input type="radio"/> B. All commodities	
<input type="radio"/> C. Income	
<input type="radio"/> D. Planning	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Labor. Production requires labor, and labor is a commodity sold by workers.

Question 2a of 10 (2 Labor market 220934)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains why the law of supply and demand has an effect on the labor market?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. There is always a surplus of labor.	
<input type="radio"/> B. Labor is a factor of production.	
<input type="radio"/> C. Labor involves costs and benefits.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Labor is a commodity.	Correct! Like all commodities, labor has a supply and a demand that affect its price.

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Labor is a commodity. Like all commodities, labor has a supply and a demand that affect its price.

Question 2b of 10 (2 Labor market 220935)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains why the law of supply and demand has an effect on the labor market?

Choice	Feedback
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Supply and demand	Correct! Like all commodities, labor has a supply and a demand that affect its price.
<input type="radio"/> B. The circular flow model	
<input type="radio"/> C. The GDP	
<input type="radio"/> D. Government planning	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Supply and demand. Like all commodities, labor has a supply and a demand that affect its price.

Question 2c of 10 (2 Labor market 220936)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains why the law of supply and demand has an effect on the labor market?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. A production possibilities frontier.	
<input type="radio"/> B. Cost-benefit analysis.	
<input type="radio"/> C. The circular flow model.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> D. The Law of Supply and Demand.	Correct! Like all commodities, labor has a supply and a demand that affect its price.

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: The Law of Supply and Demand. Like all commodities, labor has a supply and a demand that affect its price.

Question 3a of 10 (1 Labor market 220937)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following states one reason why the labor market isn't a completely free market?

Choice	Feedback
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Workers can't always change jobs when they want to.	Correct! Skills and location limit workers from changing jobs at will.
<input type="radio"/> B. Workers aren't also consumers.	
<input type="radio"/> C. Not all producers need workers.	
<input type="radio"/> D. Labor is a commodity that costs money to purchase.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Workers can't always change jobs when they want to. Skills and location limit workers from changing jobs at will.

Question 3b of 10 (1 Labor market 220938)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following is a restriction on both workers and producers that keeps the labor market from being a completely free market?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. Minimum wage laws	
<input type="radio"/> B. The reserve wage	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> C. The minimum wage.	Correct! The minimum wage prevents workers and producers from freely agreeing to very low wage levels.
<input type="radio"/> D. Workers' reluctance to move.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: The minimum wage. The minimum wage prevents workers and producers from freely agreeing to very low wage levels.

Question 3c of 10 (1 Labor market 220939)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains one of the restrictions on producers that keeps the labor market from being a completely free market?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. The government hires a lot of productive workers.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Workers aren't always available where they're needed.	Correct! The labor pool isn't distributed so that there's a supply of workers for every demand.
<input type="radio"/> C. The reserve wage is often higher than the minimum wage.	
<input type="radio"/> D. Workers can't always get the education needed to get better jobs.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Workers aren't always available where they're needed. The labor pool isn't distributed so that there's a supply of workers for every demand.

Question 4a of 10 (3 Labor market 220940)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains the effect of immigration on the labor market?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. Immigration results only in a minimum wage.	
<input type="radio"/> B. Immigration doesn't allow workers to work.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Immigration increases the supply of labor.	Correct! When people move into a country, the size of the labor pool increases.
<input type="radio"/> D. Immigration leads to a decrease in consumption.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Immigration increases the supply of labor. When people move into a country, the size of the labor pool increases.

Question 4b of 10 (3 Labor market 220941)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following explains why immigration can lead to a decrease in wages?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. Immigration is controlled by the government.	
<input type="radio"/> B. Immigration often results from outsourcing.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Immigration increases the supply of labor.	Correct! When people move into a country, the supply of labor increases and this leads to a lower price for labor.
<input type="radio"/> D. Immigration leads to an increase in consumption.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Immigration increases the supply of labor. When people move into a country, the supply of labor increases and this leads to a lower price for labor.

Question 4c of 10 (3 Labor market 220942)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains why immigration can lead to a decrease in wages?

Choice	Feedback
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Wages decrease.	Correct! When people move into a country, the supply of labor increases and this leads to a lower price for labor.
<input type="radio"/> B. Productivity increases.	
<input type="radio"/> C. Consumption decreases.	
<input type="radio"/> D. Minimum wage increases.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: Wages decrease. When people move into a country, the supply of labor increases and this leads to a lower price for labor.

Question 5a of 10 (2 Labor unions 220943)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains the motivation to join a labor union?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. To prevent the minimum wage from going up.	
<input type="radio"/> B. To promote economic growth.	
<input type="radio"/> C. To prevent immigrants from getting jobs.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> D. To gain greater bargaining power.	Correct! The collective bargaining power of unions puts workers on a more equal level with employers.

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: To gain greater bargaining power. The collective bargaining power of unions puts workers on a more equal level with employers.

Question 5b of 10 (2 Labor unions 220944)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains why collective bargaining increases the bargaining power of workers?

Choice	Feedback
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. The workers get greater bargaining power.	Correct! The collective bargaining power of unions puts workers on a more equal level with employers.
<input type="radio"/> B. Their wages decrease because of union dues.	
<input type="radio"/> C. The government guarantees a minimum wage.	
<input type="radio"/> D. Employers can't prevent strikes and slowdowns.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: The workers get greater bargaining power. The collective bargaining power of unions puts workers on a more equal level with employers.

Question 5c of 10 (2 Labor unions 220945)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains why collective bargaining increases the bargaining power of workers?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. Collective bargaining prevents unions from hiring strikebreakers.	
<input type="radio"/> B. The reserve wage for unions is much higher.	
<input type="radio"/> C. Labor is no longer a commodity when it is negotiated collectively.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> D. It's difficult for employers to replace their entire workforce.	Correct! Employers need their workers, and collective bargaining prevents them from letting go of one or two workers who demand better wages and working conditions.

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: It's difficult for employers to replace their entire workforce. Employers need their workers, and collective bargaining prevents them from letting go of one or two workers who demand better wages and working conditions.

Question 6a of 10 (1 Industrial action 220946)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Text Fill In Blank

Maximum Score: 1

Is Case Sensitive: No

Correct Answer: strike

Question: When workers stop working entirely, it is called a(n) _____.

Attempt | Incorrect Feedback
list

Correct Feedback
Correct! Workers can use the strike to cripple production.

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: strike. Workers can use the strike to cripple production.

Question 6b of 10 (1 Industrial action 220947)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Text Fill In Blank

Maximum Score: 1

Is Case Sensitive: No

Correct Answer: slowdown, slow down

Question: When workers intentionally reduce their productivity, it is called a(n) _____.

Attempt | Incorrect Feedback
list

Correct Feedback
Correct! Workers can use the slowdown to see how important their cooperation is.

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: slowdown. Workers can use the slowdown to make their employers see how important their cooperation is.

Question 6c of 10 (1 Industrial action 220948)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Text Fill In Blank

Maximum Score: 1

Is Case Sensitive: No

Correct Answer: lockout, lock out

Question: When an employer prevents workers from entering their workplace, it is called a(n) _____.

Attempt | Incorrect Feedback
list

Correct Feedback
Correct! Employers can respond to a slowdown with a lockout.

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: lockout. Employers can respond to a slowdown with a lockout.

Question 7a of 10 (2 Industrial action 220949)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains the purpose of a worker slowdown?

Choice	Feedback
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. To demonstrate the importance of worker-employer cooperation.	Correct! A slowdown is supposed to show an employer how important the cooperation of workers is to the productive process.
<input type="radio"/> B. To prevent the employer from hiring strikebreakers.	
<input type="radio"/> C. To make sure that the employer doesn't make any profit.	
<input type="radio"/> D. To pressure the employer to increase the minimum wage.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: To demonstrate the importance of worker-employer cooperation. A slowdown is supposed to show an employer how important the cooperation of workers is to the productive process.

Question 7b of 10 (2 Industrial action 220950)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains the purpose of a strike?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. To pressure employers to increase the minimum wage.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. To get employers to submit to collective bargaining.	Correct! Workers can cripple production by using a strike, and this pressures employers into accepting collective bargaining.
<input type="radio"/> C. To prevent employers from taking industrial action.	
<input type="radio"/> D. To make sure that producers don't make any profit.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: To get employers to submit to collective bargaining. Workers can cripple production by using a strike, and this pressures employers into accepting collective bargaining.

Question 7c of 10 (2 Industrial action 220951)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following best explains the purpose of strikebreakers?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. To raise productivity by increasing the labor supply.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. To prevent an industrial action from affecting production.	Correct! Employers hire strikebreakers in response to strikes and slowdowns in order to prevent workers from gaining an advantage in bargaining.
<input type="radio"/> C. To make sure that all workers have an equal chance of take.	
<input type="radio"/> D. To pressure labor unions into accepting collective bargaining.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: To prevent an industrial action from affecting production. Employers hire strikebreakers in response to strikes and slowdowns in order to prevent workers from gaining an advantage in bargaining.

Question 8a of 10 (1 Labor unions 220952)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following has labor unions used which of the following to win passage of favorable labor laws?

Choice	Feedback
<input type="radio"/> A. Strikes	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Lobbying	Correct! Labor unions have used their large memberships to convince the government to pass worker-friendly legislation.
<input type="radio"/> C. Lockouts	
<input type="radio"/> D. Collective bargaining	

Global Incorrect Feedback
The correct answer is: lobbying. Labor unions have used their large memberships to convince the government to pass worker-friendly legislation.

Question 8b of 10 (1 Labor unions 220953)

Maximum Attempts: 1

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which of the following has resulted in which of the following?