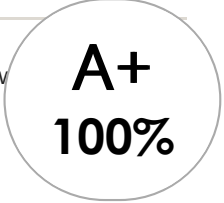


## 16 Multiple choice questions



**A+**  
**100%**

1. the total sum of the knowledge, skills, training and experience of workers, that contributes to the production; the quality of a labour force
  - a. **CORRECT: human capital**
  - b. inflation
  - c. capital
  - d. awards
  
2. the ability of labour to move between different locations
  - a. enterprise bargaining
  - b. capital
  - c. **CORRECT: geographical mobility**
  - d. employer association
  
3. where individuals seeking employment interact with employers who want to obtain the most appropriate labour skills for their production process
  - a. **CORRECT: labour market**
  - b. capital
  - c. labour force
  - d. awards
  
4. the growth of casual employment (and the relative decline of full-time permanent jobs) as a proportion of the local workforce
  - a. inflation
  - b. labour force
  - c. **CORRECT: casualisation of work**
  - d. aggregate demand

5. the sustained increase in the general level of prices over a period of time, usually one year; commonly measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
  - a. human capital
  - b. awards
  - c. capital
  - d. **CORRECT: inflation**
  
6. a way of setting wages through an individual contract which adds to an award
  - a. enterprise agreement
  - b. **CORRECT: common law agreement**
  - c. labour force
  - d. labour market
  
7. the way in which an economy's income is spread among the members of different social and socio-economic groups
  - a. **CORRECT: income distribution**
  - b. inflation
  - c. employer association
  - d. labour market
  
8. negotiations between employers and employees about pay and work conditions at the level of the individual firm
  - a. enterprise agreement
  - b. geographical mobility
  - c. aggregate demand
  - d. **CORRECT: enterprise bargaining**
  
9. all the employed and unemployed persons in the country at any given time; also known as the workforce
  - a. awards
  - b. labour market
  - c. **CORRECT: labour force**
  - d. capital

10. the government agency that regulates industrial relations in Australia; it acts as an industrial tribunal
  - a. **CORRECT: Fair Work Commission**
  - b. income distribution
  - c. labour force
  - d. employer association
  
11. an organisation of employers that represents their interests of its members, in particular by helping employers to manage their relationships with employees and unions
  - a. inflation
  - b. **CORRECT: employer association**
  - c. income distribution
  - d. Fair Work Commission
  
12. the total demand for goods and services within the economy; components being consumption, investment, government spending and net exports
  - a. inflation
  - b. labour market
  - c. awards
  - d. **CORRECT: aggregate demand**
  
13. agreements that establish the minimum wage and working conditions for employees
  - a. inflation
  - b. capital
  - c. labour market
  - d. **CORRECT: awards**
  
14. the manufactured products used to produce goods and services, commonly described as the 'produced means of production'
  - a. inflation
  - b. human capital
  - c. **CORRECT: capital**
  - d. awards

15. a system which involves the laws, institutions and processes established to manage the relationship between employers and employees; the system determines wages and resolves conflicts in the labour market
- a. income distribution
  - b. inflation
  - c. **CORRECT: industrial relations system**
  - d. casualisation of work
16. agreements normally negotiated between employers and groups of employees, usually represented by unions
- a. **CORRECT: enterprise agreement**
  - b. aggregate demand
  - c. common law agreement
  - d. enterprise bargaining