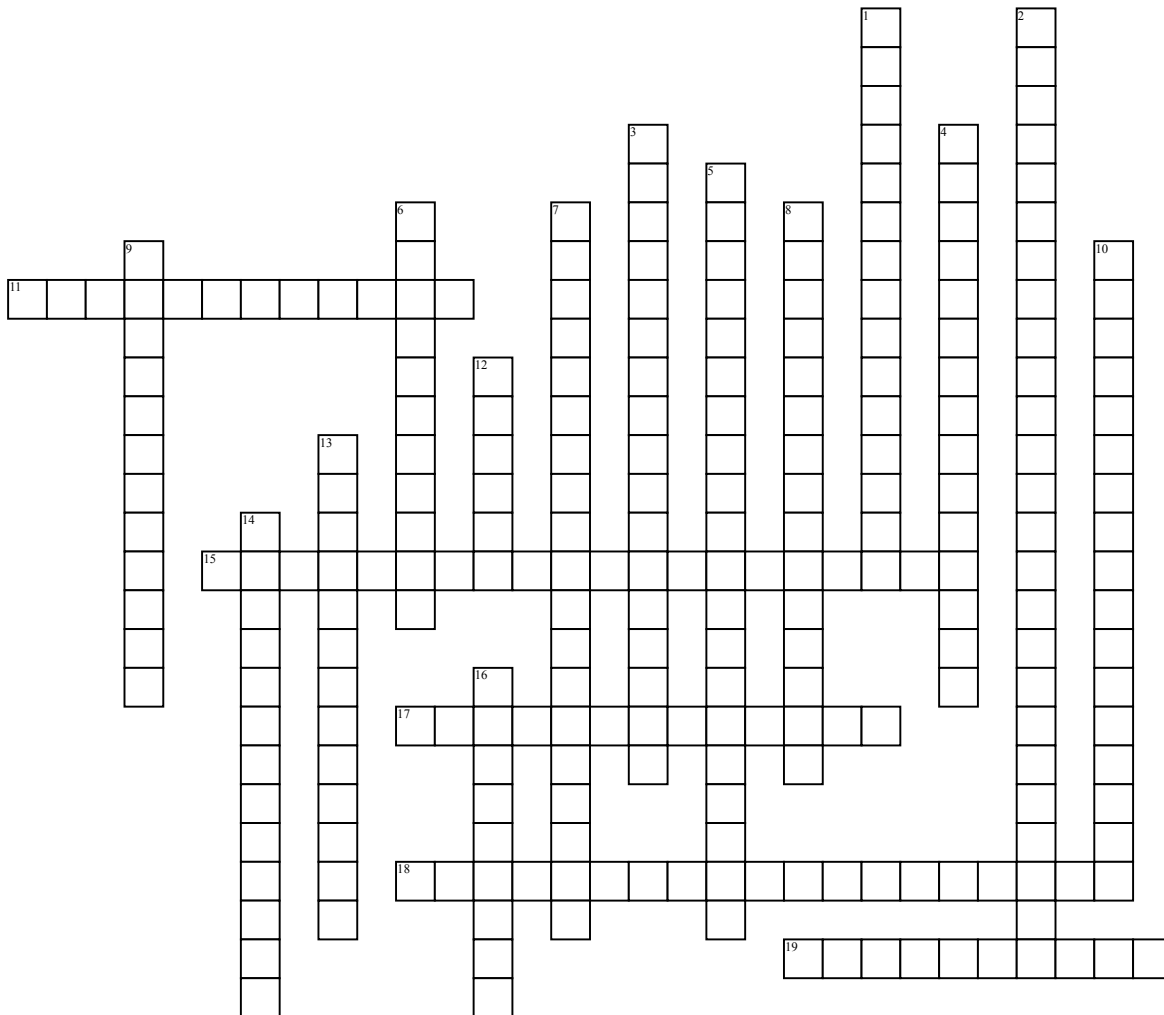


# Chapter 2 Terms



## Across

- 11.** A cultural orientation in which individuals belong to tightly knit social frameworks and depend strongly on extended families or clans.
- 15.** The degree to which a culture tolerates ambiguity.
- 17.** An employee who informs authorities of the wrongdoings of her or his company or coworkers.
- 18.** The fairness of outcomes that individuals receive in an organization.
- 19.** A cultural orientation in which relationships and concern for others are valued.

## Down

- 1.** Whether a culture's values are oriented toward the future (long-term orientation) or toward the past and present (short-term orientation).
- 2.** An organization in which the global viewpoint supersedes national issues.
- 3.** A manager who works in a country other than her or his home country.
- 4.** An ethical theory that emphasizes the character, personal virtues, and intent of the individual.
- 5.** The obligation of an organization to behave ethically in its social environment.
- 6.** A cultural orientation in which assertiveness and materialism are valued.
- 7.** An ethical theory that emphasizes the consequences or results of behavior.

- 8.** An ethical theory that emphasizes the character of the act itself rather than its effects.
- 9.** A transparent barrier that keeps women from rising above a certain level in organizations.
- 10.** The fairness of the process by which outcomes are allocated in an organization.
- 12.** The Chinese practice of building networks for social exchange.
- 13.** The degree to which a culture accepts unequal distribution of power.
- 14.** A cultural orientation in which people belong to loose social frameworks and their primary concern is for themselves and their families.
- 16.** All forms of difference among individuals, including culture, gender, age, ability, religion, personality, social status, and sexual orientation.