



#### Chapter 4

1. An entry strategy in which the organization maintains its production facilities within its home country and transfers its products for sale in foreign countries. (9)
2. The barter of products for other products rather than their sale for currency. (12)
3. An entry strategy in which an organization in one country makes certain resources available to companies in another to participate in the production and sale of its products abroad. (9)
4. A form of licensing in which an organization provides its foreign franchisees with a complete package of materials and services. (11)
5. A country's physical facilities that support economic activities. (14)
6. A preference for a loosely knit social framework in which individuals are expected to take care of themselves. (13)
7. A preference for a tightly knit social framework in which individuals look after one another and organizations protect their members' interests. (12)
8. A cultural attitude marked by the tendency to regard one's own culture as superior to others. (13)
9. Employees who live and work in a country other than their own. (11)
10. A cultural preference for achievement, heroism, assertiveness, work centrality and material success. (11)