Business Finance

1. Fill the gaps about the Capital content:

A. You need _____ to start a company. If you need money, you can _____ from the banks. This is called a _____. This money must be paid back with _____.

B. There are some certificates that represent units of ownership of a company. They are called _____.

C. If you start investing money in shares, you are called _____. The money they provide is known as _____ _____.

D. Individuals and financial institutions, called investors, can also _____ money to companies. They can do that by buying _____ - loans that play interest and are repaid at a fixed future date.

E. Money that is owed and will have to be paid to other people or businesses is a _____. In accounting, these are usually called _____.

F. The money that a businesses uses for everyday expenses or had available for spending is called _____.

Capital: debt - shareholder - shares/equities - loan - borrow - working capital/funds - liabilities - lend - share capital - interest - capital - bonds

2. Fill the gaps about Revenue content:

A. _____ is all the money coming into a company during a given period.

B. _____ minus the cost of sales and operating expenses, such as rent and salaries, is known as _____.

C. A _____ is the part of its profit that a company pays to its shareholders.

D. A proportion of a company's profit paid to the government is called a _____.

Revenue: profit/net income/earning - dividend - tax - revenue (2x)

3. Fill the gaps about Financial Statement content:

A. Companies give information about their financial situation in _____ _____.

B. The _____ _____ shows the company's _____ - the things it own; its liabilities - the money it owes; and its capital.

C. The _____ shows the company's revenues and expenses during a particular period, such as three months or a year.

Financial Statement: balance sheet - income statement - assets - financial statement

