



UNIT 2: FURTHER PRACTICE



2.3.1. Verb noun collocation: Match each verb with the noun it collocates (a-e)

A

1. violate

2. call

3. gain

4. make

5. stipulate

B

a. a deadline

b. experience

c. a decision

d. a law

e. a lawyer

2.3.2. Vocabulary: Word choice

Underline the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence

1. The constitution of a company **comprises/ consists/ contains** of two documents.
2. The memorandum of association **states/ provides for/ sets up** the objects of the company and details its authorised capital.
3. The company is governed by the board of directors, whilst the day-to-day management is delegated **upon/ to/ for** the managing director.
4. The articles of association contain **arguments/ provisions/ directives** for the internal management of a company.
5. Many small shareholders do not bother **to attend/ to attending/ attend** shareholders' meetings.

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2.3.3. Circle the best answer among A, B, C, D

1. A person engaged in developing or taking the initiative to form a company is called.....
A. promoter B. promotion C. promote D. promoted
2. A yearly meeting of shareholders of a company where various company actions may be presented and voted upon is called
A. AGM B. Annual general meeting
A &B are right. C. D. A &B are wrong.
3. A..... is a group of individuals elected by shareholders to make the major decisions of the company.
A. board of directors B. boards of director
C. A &B are right. D. A&B are wrong.
4. “.....” means clash between a person’s personal interests and his public or fiduciary responsibilities.
A. interest of conflict B. conflict of interest
C. conflict interesting D. interesting conflict
5. Obligation of a person to act with reasonable caution or prudence, the violation of which results in liability at law is defined as “.....”
A. duty of cares B. duty for cares
C. duty for care D. duty of care

2.3.4. Match a term in A with a suitable explanation in B

A	B
1. auditor	a. person appointed by creditors to oversee the repayment of debts.
2. company secretary	b. company director responsible for the day-to-day operation of the company
3. director	c. company’s chief administrative officer, whose responsibilities include accounting and finance duties, personnel administration and compliance with employment legislation, etc.
4. liquidator	d. person elected by the shareholders to manage the company and decide its general policy.
5. managing director	e. member of the company by virtue of an acquisition of shares in a company
6. shareholder	f. person appointed by a court, the company, or its creditors to wind up the company’s affairs.
7. receiver	g. person appointed by the company to examine the company’s accounts and to report to the shareholders annually on the accounts.