

Complete the text with the translations of expressions in italics.

Finance is the part of economics concerned with _____ *poskytování prostředků* to individuals, businesses and governments. Finance allows these entities to _____ *použít úvěr* instead of cash to purchase goods and invest in projects. For example, an individual can _____ *půjčit peníze* from a bank to buy a home. A company can _____ *obstarat peníze* through investors to build a new factory. Governments can _____ *vydat dluhopisy* to raise money for projects. There are many other aspects of finance, such as corporate finance and public finance.

Institutions such as stock exchanges provide a market for existing _____ *cenné papíry*, which include stocks and bonds. Banks and other financial institutions provide credit.

Banking is the business of providing financial services to consumers and business. Some of basic banking services are _____ *běžný účet* (_____ in the UK) and _____ *spořicí účet* and _____ *účet s výpovědní lhůtou* that can be used to save money for future use. Other services _____ *zahrnují půjčky*, credit cards and basic cash management services such as foreign currency exchange.

Banking institutions include commercial banks, savings and loan associations and savings banks. The major differences between these types of banks lie in how they are owned and how they

_____ *spravují svá aktiva a pasiva*. Bank _____ *aktiva* are typically cash, loans, securities (bonds but not stocks) and property in which the bank has invested. *Pasiva*

_____ are mainly _____ *vklady* received from the bank's customers, which _____ *jsou stále vlastněna* and can _____ *vybrána vkladateli*.

Other financial institutions that are not banks but nevertheless provide banking services include: finance companies, investment companies, investment banks, _____ *pojišťovna*, pension funds, security brokers and dealers, _____ *hypoteční společnost* and _____ *nemovitostní investiční trusty*.

Complete the text with words made from the word given in brackets.

All business activities carries risk, and any company can fail. Cashflow is not the same thing as profitability, and a common cause of _____ (FAIL) is rapid growth, causing costs to rise _____ (STEEP) ahead of income.

The causes of failure are complex. Once-stable markets go into decline, reducing income and cashflow.

_____ (OPERATE) problems create large, _____ (FORESEE) costs that eat up profits. Investors begin to lose confidence, the share price falls, credit ratings are reduced and it becomes more difficult to borrow. _____ (PROFIT) parts of the company may be sold off to raise cash; this works in the short term, but long-term revenue declines.

Sometimes the senior management team is changed, also known as corporate restructuring, in the hope that new managers will make a _____ (DIFFER). However, studies of US companies that change their top management in response to crises show that only one-third make a full _____ (RECOVER).

As a last resort, _____ (DECLARE) of insolvency or _____ (BANKRUPT) can create a breathing space, and compel _____ (LEND) and investors to come to terms with problems and bear some of the _____ (LOSE). Not every _____ (SOLVENCY) company is written off; many recover and return to _____ (SUCCEED) trading. In other cases, insolvency exposes deeper problems. Then the only choice is _____ (LIQUIDATE), with assets sold at auction and staff made _____ (REDUNDANCY).