

Vocabulary – Unit 19 (max. 30 points)

_____ points

A. Translate the following expressions from Czech into English:

(2 pts per item; total: 14 pts)

zaznamenávat aktiva a pasiva v rozvaze – _____

čísla prezentovaná na valné hromadě – _____

celková částka dlužená dodavatelům za nákupy na úvěr – _____

amortizace nehmotného majetku a odpisy hmotného majetku – _____

odložená daň z příjmů a ostatní krátkodobé závazky – _____

vzniklý, ale zatím nevyfakturovaný závazek – _____

emisní ážio z emitovaných akcií – _____

B. Complete the sentences with correct forms of the following verb:

(1 pt per item; total: 5 pts)

OWN, CALCULATE, OWE, RECEIVE, DISTRIBUTE, SHOW, DERIVE, SPEND, KEEP, CONTRIBUTE

1. Profit and loss account is a financial statement _____ the difference between the revenues and expenses over a period of time.
2. A corporation's earnings are usually retained instead of _____ to the stockholders in the form of dividends.
3. Accounting is way of _____ financial records for an individual, business, a corporation, or organization.
4. This spreadsheet helps you _____ all expenses related to recruiting a new employee.
5. An extra 2% fee will be charged by the bank for handling all payments _____ from abroad.

C. Complete each sentence with a word made from the words given in brackets:

(1 pt per item; total: 5 pts)

1. _____ expenses are payments that a company makes to a supplier before an invoice is due. (**PAY**)
2. The Overseas Trade Statistics are a complete record of all goods brought into the UK or sent out of the UK during a _____ period of time. (**GIVE**)
3. UK freelance contractors working in foreign countries are _____ for tax in their country of work. (**LIABILITY**)
4. Data from the British Retail Consortium showed an _____ 837 shops had opened compared to the first quarter of 2010. (**ADD**)
5. These financial policies need to be clearly _____ in a transparent and permanent format. (**DEFINITION**)

D. Give the terms the following definitions refer to:

(2 pts per item; total: 6 pts)

1. manipulation of financial numbers, usually within the letter of the law and accounting standards, usually to inflate profit figures
2. an accounting entry that represents money owed by customers for goods or services
3. the value of an acquired company above its net asset value