

Assets	Money and other valuables belonging to an individual or business.
Bond	A formal contract to repay borrowed money with interest at fixed intervals.
Business license	Authorization to start a business issued by the local government.
Business organization	An establishment formed to carry on commercial enterprise.
Cooperative	A business organization owned and operated by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit.
Corporation	A legal entity owned by a individual stockholders.
Dividend	The portion of corporate profits paid out to stockholders.
General partnership	Partnership in which partners share equally in both responsibility and liability.
Horizontal merger	The combination of two or more firms competing in the same market with the same good or service.
Liability	The legally bound obligation to pay debts.

Limited partnership	Partnership in which only one partner is required to be a general partner.
Nonprofit organization	Institution that functions much like a business, but does not operate for the purpose of generating profits.
Producer cooperative	Agricultural marketing cooperatives that help members sell their products.
Professional Organization	Nonprofit organization that works to improve the image, work conditions, and skill levels of people in particular occupations.
Royalties	Share of earnings given as payment
Sole proprietorship	A business owned and managed by a single individual.
Stock	A certificate of ownership in a corporation.
Trade association	Nonprofit organization that promotes the interests of a particular industry.
Zoning law	Law in a city or town that designates separate areas for residency and for business.
Any establishment formed to carry on commercial enterprises is a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. partnership.</li> <li>b. sole proprietorship.</li> <li>c. business organization.</li> <li>d. corporation.</li> </ul>	c. business organization.

How is a general partnership organized?

- a. Only one partner is responsible for the debts of the partnership.
- b. No partner is responsible for the debts of the partnership beyond his or her investment.
- c. The doctors, lawyers, or accountants who form a general partnership hire others to run the partnership.
- d. Every partner shares equally in both responsibility and liability.

All of the following are advantages of incorporation EXCEPT

- a. corporations face double taxation
- b. corporations have more potential for growth
- c. capital is easier to raise than in other business forms
- d. the responsibility for the business is shared

A business franchise

- a. is a semi-independent business tied to a parent company.
- b. operates without the aim of profit.
- c. attempts to improve the image and working conditions of people in a particular occupation.
- d. is not required to pay income taxes.

d. Every partner shares equally in both responsibility and liability.

a. corporations face double taxation.

a. is a semi-independent business tied to a parent company.