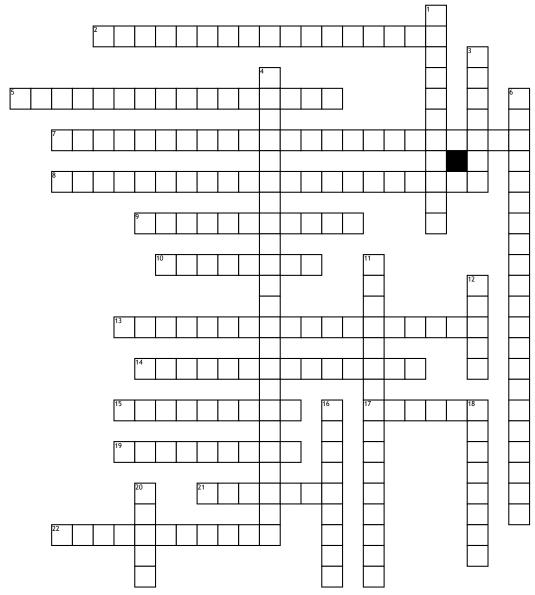
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## Chapter 4: Corporations



## **Across**

- **2.** corporation whose stock anyone may buy, sell, or trade
- **5.** Based on the information in the articles of incorporation, the state issues
- 7. owned and operated by the federal, state, or local government
- 8. ecoming a public corporation by selling stock so that it can be traded in public markets
- **9.** owners of \_\_\_ do not get such preferential treatment with regard to dividends, they do get some say in the operation of the corporation
- 10. Advantages of Corporations: Ease of of ownership
- **13.** owned by just one or a few people who are closely involved in managing the business **1.** Disadvantage disclosure of \_\_\_\_

- 14. \_\_\_\_ owners are a special class of owners because, although they generally do not have any say in running the company, they have a claim to profits before any other stockholders do
- **15.** Advantages of Corporations: \_\_\_\_ potential
- **17.** Disadvantages of Corporations: \_\_\_\_ taxation
- **19.** Advantages of Corporations: \_\_\_\_
- 21. Advantages of Corporations: \_\_\_\_
- **22.** a legal entity, created by the state, whose assets and liabilities are separate

## from its owners

**1.** Disadvantages of Corporations: disclosure of \_\_\_\_

- **3.** Disadvantages of Corporations: \_\_ a corporation
- 4. legal documents containing basic information about the business
- **6.** focus on providing a service rather than earning a profit, but they are not owned by a government entity
- 11. elected by the stockholders to oversee the general operation of the corporation
- **12.** Disadvantages of Corporations: employee-\_\_\_\_ seperation
- **16.** profits that may be distributed in the form of cash payments
- **18.** Advantages of Corporations: \_\_\_\_ source of funds
- **20.** individuals and organizations who own shares of the business