University Centre of Tipaza Institute of Economics commerce and Management Sciences Dept of 3rd year	Second semester Exam ENGLISH	Student's full name : Student ID :
		Group:

it is strictly forbidden to use the correcting pen or scribble, the copy will be not corrected

Exercice 1: mark the followings sentences as true (T) or false (F)

F	Money is a store of value because it can be used to make sales in the future.
T	Monopoly is: The market consists of a single seller
F	The basic principles of accountancy are All financial inflows and outflows of the company
T	Equilibrium Point: Where the demand curve and the supply curve intersect
F	Market structure it's determined by Quantity of goods on the market
T	Monopolistic competition is different to pure competition in the sense that there are many sellers and no strong barriers to entry
F	A table where the accountant records the company's daily financial transactions it's called Sales revenue
7	money pays no interest and its real purchasing power is eroded by inflation
F	Monopoly is the similar of pure competition
T	In a barter economy the seller and the buyer each must want something the other has to offer
F	the Italian mathematician Luca Pacioli introduced the Integration Method which became the backbone of modern accountancy.
	A balance sheet is a financial statement that reports a company's assets, liabilities, and shareholder equity
P	If the price of a good rises, the quantity supplied of that good decreases.
不	money has three other functions. It serves as a unit of account, as a store of value, and as a standard of deferred payment.
F	A "deposit account" is made for a fixed period and is allowed a high rate of interest.
T	Accounting plays a vital role in running a business because it helps Company with reliable managerial information which can be used in making business decisions.
F	stock is an agreement by a government or organization to pay back, with interest, money it has borrowed.
T	The value of a company's shares is called divendend
6	Money owed by a company to its suppliers forms part of its losses
1	Sales describes what a business sells and the money it receives for it.
	Good luck

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