What do we know about businesses?

Questionnaire on the definition, components and environment of a business.

* Indicates a required question

1. **Email** *

Student details

2. **First name** *

3. **Surname** *

4. **Class** * Dropdown

Mark only one oval.

- 4A
- 4B
- 4C
- 4D
- 4E
- 4F
- Other

THE CONCEPT OF A BUSINESS

Explain what the concept of a "BUSINESS" means to you and the objectives of a business organisation.

5. **Which of the following definitions best describes a business?** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- A group of people who come together to carry out charitable activities without considering money.
- An economic unit of production that combines factors of production (land, labour and capital) to provide a service or produce goods, achieve certain objectives and earn a financial profit.
- One or more people who come together to make money from a good idea.

6. **One objective of a business is to make money by maximising profit. What other objectives might a business have today? (Select all that apply)** * 1 point

Select all that apply.

- [ ] Growth and expansion in the market.
- [ ] Job creation and social development.
- [ ] Avoiding losses during a crisis.
- [ ] Respecting the environment.
- [ ] Obtaining discounts on tax payments.
- [ ] Providing a service to the public.
- [ ] Technological innovation.

COMPONENTS OF A BUSINESS

Identify the essential elements that make up a business.

7. **The fundamental component of a business is:** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Human capital.
- ◯ Material assets (machinery, tools, vehicles, buildings, etc.).
- ◯ The institutional environment.
- ◯ Competitors' culture.
- ◯ Available capital.

8. **Match each business component to its example.** * 4 points

Mark only one oval per row.

	Marketing manager	Money in the business current account	Organisation chart defining each person's role	Registered trademark and patents
Human resources	◯	◯	◯	◯
Material / tangible assets	◯	◯	◯	◯
Organisation	◯	◯	◯	◯
Non-material / intangible assets	◯	◯	◯	◯

9. **Identify the correct classification of a business according to the nature of its activity:** * 3 points

Mark only one oval per row.

	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Industrial processing			
Services and trade			
Extraction of natural resources			

10. **A business's immediate environment (or microenvironment) consists of the external factors, actors and variables that affect it directly and closely, and over which it has some influence or with which it can interact. Select those you think form part of a business's immediate environment.** * 1 point

Select all that apply.

- [ ] Customers
- [ ] Suppliers
- [ ] National unemployment rate
- [ ] Competitors
- [ ] Employment legislation

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND LEGAL STRUCTURES

Learn about the basic procedures and legal structures for setting up a business.

11. **Imagine you want to open a sports shop on your own, have little start-up capital and want to avoid complex procedures. Which legal structure would best suit your situation?** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Public limited company (Spanish S.A.).
- Sole trader (self-employed).
- Cooperative.

12. **A limited liability company (Spanish SRL) has "limited liability" because:** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- It can only have a limited number of customers each year.
- The partners do not lose the capital they contributed to the business, protecting their personal assets (house, car, etc.) if there are debts.
- The state legally limits the profits it can make.

13. **All commercial companies must be entered in a public register to be legally recognised. This is called the:** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Companies Register
- Commercial Register
- Public Business Register

THE ROLE OF BUSINESSES IN SOCIETY AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Reflect on the two-way relationship between businesses and their environment, and their social impact.

14. **Businesses play a key role in society's wellbeing. Which option best describes the main benefits a business brings to its environment?** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- They enable the state to collect taxes through the fines it imposes on them.
- They produce the goods and services we need, create jobs that provide income for families, and drive innovation and technological development.
- They benefit society through social media advertising that entertains young people.

15. **When a business pays taxes on its profits (such as corporation tax), how does society as a whole benefit directly?** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- The state keeps the money collected in a central bank to prevent inflation.
- It allows the state to fund essential public services such as healthcare, education, roads and infrastructure, public safety, etc.
- The government returns the money to businesses to prevent competition with foreign companies.

16. **What social and economic problem arises if a large company commits fraud and does not pay taxes?** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Citizens and small businesses have to bear a greater tax burden or face cuts to public services to make up the shortfall.
- The state pays using its savings.
- Nothing happens, because public services are paid for only through traffic fines.

17. **As well as national taxes, businesses pay local taxes and fees to the council where they operate. How does the local community benefit?** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- The council supports local and regional festivals in the neighbourhood.
- Local infrastructure is maintained, including street lighting and rubbish collection, and parks and urban transport are improved.
- The council or mayor can manage the business.

18. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to:** * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Businesses' voluntary commitment to having a positive impact on society, the economy and the environment, going beyond legal requirements and promoting the wellbeing of employees, customers and the local community.
- A compulsory strategy regulated by the tax authorities requiring businesses to donate a fixed percentage of annual profits to charities to avoid tax fines or closure.
- An aggressive advertising campaign to sell more products.

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