

MODULE 1 ACTIVITY SHEETS (Chapters 1, 2, 3, & 4)

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BA130-03 Chapter 1 Activity Sheet

Using the chapter PowerPoints, respond to the terms listed below.

1. Define business.
 - a. Business is defined as an activity that receives profit from providing good or services.
2. Define entrepreneur.
 - a. An entrepreneur is an individual who starts and manages a business, risking time and money.
3. Define revenue.
 - a. Revenue is defined as the total amount of money a business takes in during a specific period of time.
4. Define profit.
 - a. Profit is defined as the amount of money a business earns after salaries and other expenses are paid.
5. Define loss.
 - a. Loss is defined as when a business's expenses are more than its revenues.
6. Define risk.
 - a. Risk is defined as the chance an entrepreneur takes of losing time and money.
7. Discuss standard of living.
 - a. Standard of living is the amount of goods and services consumers can purchase with their money.
8. Discuss quality of life.
 - a. Quality of life is the overall well-being of a society regarding its safety, education, healthcare, political freedom, natural environment, amount of leisure and rewards that add to personal satisfaction.
9. Define stakeholders.
 - a. Stakeholders are defined as the people who stand to gain or lose by the policies and activities of a business and whose concerns the businesses need to address.
10. List the stakeholders of a business.
 - a. Customers
 - b. Employees
 - c. Stockholders
 - d. Suppliers
 - e. Dealers
 - f. Community Members
 - g. Media
 - h. Elected Officials
 - i. Bankers
 - j. Environmentalists
11. Define nonprofit organization.
 - a. A nonprofit organization is one whose goals do not include personal profit for its owners or organizers.
12. List the five factors of production. Which two are the most important?

- a. The five factors of production include land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship, and knowledge.
 - b. The two most important factors are knowledge and entrepreneurship.
13. List the five elements of the business environment.
- a. The elements include the technological, social, competitive, global business, economic and legal environments.
14. List the four ways the government can foster entrepreneurship.
- a. The gov't can minimize spending, corruption, and interference with free exchange as well as, establishing a currency tradable in world markets.
15. What is technology?
- a. Technology is a surplus of electronic devices and software programs.
16. Discuss the benefits of technology.
- a. Technology allows for businesses to be more effective, efficient, and productive.
17. What is e-commerce?
- a. E-Commerce is the buying and selling goods online.
18. Define climate change and greening.
- a. Climate change is defined as the movement of the planet's temperature over time. Greening is defined as a trend toward saving energy and producing products that cause less harm to the environment.

BA130 Chapter 2 Activity Sheet

Using the chapter PowerPoints, respond to the terms listed below.

1. Define economics.
 - a. Economics is the study of how society employs resources to produce goods and services for consumption among various groups and individuals.
2. Identify the two branches of economics.
 - a. The two branches are macroeconomics and microeconomics.
3. Define macroeconomics.
 - a. Macroeconomics is defined as concentration on the operation of a nation's economy as a whole.
4. Define microeconomics.
 - a. Microeconomics is defined as the concentration on the behavior of individuals and organizations in markets for particular goods or services.
5. Define the Invisible hand.
 - a. The invisible hand is defined as when a community's social and economic benefits can be attributed to self-directed gain.
6. Who was Adam Smith?
 - a. Adam Smith was an economist known as "The Father of Economics", who introduced the concept of the invisible hand.
7. Define capitalism.
 - a. Capitalism is defined as an economic system in which all or most of the land, factories, and stores are owned and operated by individuals for profit, rather than the gov't.
8. List the four basic rights of capitalism.
 - a. The right to own private property.

- b. The right to own a business and keep all its profits.
 - c. The right to freedom of competition.
 - d. The right to freedom of choice.
9. Define supply.
- a. Supply is defined as the amount of products manufacturers are willing to sell at different prices during a certain period of time.
10. Define demand.
- a. Demand is defined as the amount of products consumers are willing to buy at different prices during a certain period of time.
11. Define free markets.
- a. Free markets are defined as the decisions regarding what and how much to produce, which are decided by the market.
12. Define socialism.
- a. Socialism is defined as a system based on the premise that some businesses (i.e. utilities), should be owned by the gov't in order to evenly distribute profits among individuals.
13. Define communism.
- a. Communism is defined as an economic and political system in which the gov't makes almost all economic decisions and owns nearly all of the major production factors.
14. Discuss brain drain
- a. Brain drain is when a country's most qualified professionals emigrate to capitalistic countries.
15. Define free-market economies (capitalism).
- a. Free-market economies are when the market largely determines what goods and services are produced, their recipients, and the economy's growth.
16. Define command economies (socialism and communism).
- a. Command economies are when the gov't largely determines what goods and services are produced, their recipients, and the economy's growth.
17. Discuss the GDP.
- a. GDP also known as the gross domestic product is the total value of final goods and services produced in a country in a given year.
18. Define the unemployment rate.
- a. The unemployment rate is the percentage of civilians at least 16-years-old who are unemployed and tried to find a job within the prior four weeks.
19. Define price indexes.
- a. Price indexes can be for either consumers or producers. Consumer price indexes are defined as monthly statistics that measure the pace of inflation or deflation. Producer price indexes measure prices at the wholesale level.
20. Define business cycles.
- a. Businesses are defined as the periodic rises and falls that occur
21. Define a recession.
- a. A recession is defined as two or more consecutive quarters of decline in the GDP.
22. Discuss fiscal policy.
- a. Fiscal policy is an effort by the federal gov't to maintain a stable economy by increasing or decreasing taxes or gov't spending.
23. Discuss monetary policy.
- a. Monetary policy is the management of money supply and interest rates by the Federal Reserve Bank.

24. Discuss the Federal Reserve Bank.

- a. The Federal Reserve Bank is the nation's central banking system responsible for regulating monetary policies, other banks, and maintaining stability.

BA130 Chapter 3 Activity Sheet

Using the chapter PowerPoint, respond to the terms listed below.

1. List the three main reasons countries trade with other countries.
 - a. One reason countries trade is due to the lack of even distribution of natural resources and technological skills. Two other reasons are because no country is self-sufficient and other countries need products that prosperous countries produce.
2. Define exporting.
 - a. Exporting is defined as selling products to another country.
3. Define importing.
 - a. Importing is defined as buying products from another country.
4. List the ways that a company can get involved in global business.
 - a. A company can get involved in global business through licensing, exporting, franchising, contract manufacturing, foreign direct investment, international joint ventures, and strategic alliances.
5. How do multinational corporations differ from other companies that participate in global business?
 - a. In order for a business to be multinational it must have manufacturing capacity or another physical presence in different nations.
6. List the forces that can discourage participation in global business.
 - a. Global business can be affected by sociocultural forces, economic and financial forces, legal and regulatory forces, or physical and environmental forces.
7. Define tariffs.
 - a. Tariffs are defined as taxes on imports, making imported goods more expensive.
8. Define embargo.
 - a. Embargo is defined as a complete ban on the import or export of a certain product or the stopping of all trade with a particular country.

BA130 Chapter 4 Activity Sheets

Using the chapter PowerPoint, respond to the terms listed below.

1. Define legality.
 - a. Legality is more limiting than ethics and reflects laws written to protect people from fraud, theft, and violence.
2. Define ethics.

- a. Ethics is defined as the standards of moral behavior.
3. List the three questions that you should ask when making an ethical decision.
 - a. Is it legal?
 - b. Is it balanced?
 - c. How will it make me feel about myself?
4. Define compliance-based ethics codes.
 - a. A compliance-based ethics code emphasizes the prevention of unlawful behavior by increasing control and penalizing wrongdoers.
5. Define integrity-based ethics code.
 - a. An integrity-based ethics code defines an organization's guiding values, creates an environment that supports ethically sound behavior, and stresses a shared accountability.
6. Discuss corporate responsibilities.
 - a. Corporate responsibilities include hiring minority workers to make safe products, minimizing pollution, using energy wisely, and providing a safe work environment.