

# Company performance

This unit covers:

### TOPICS

- Financial statements
- Company reporting
- Definition of accounting
- Accounts receivable
- Disclosure
- Big Four accounting firms
- Investments
- The balance sheet
- Fund management

#### SKILLS

- Reading: text completion, word formation, vocabulary building
- Listening: listening for detail, listening and speaking
- Speaking: talking about your work style, presenting financial terms
- Writing: reports: planning your writing, accuracy

## READING

## ■ Section A **Skills**

TALKING POINT

## Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 What is accounting?
- 2 When did it start?
- 3 How has accounting changed in modern times?

## 1 Sentence completion

Read the text and complete it with the words in the box.

credit debit entries errors assets bookkeeping relationships transactions practices principles reform

DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING	
Accounting is the measurement of financial (1)	
transfers of legal property rights made under contractua	
Non-financial transactions are specifically excluded due	
materiality principles. At the core of modern financial ac	
entry (3) system. This system involve	4,0
(4) for every transaction: a (5)	
account, and a corresponding (6) in a	
Basically, the sum of all debits should always equal the s	
provides a simple way to check for (7)	This system was first
used in medieval Europe; however, claims have been m	ade that the system dates
back to Ancient Rome or Greece. According to critics of	f standard accounting
(8), accounting has changed little sir	ice. In each generation,
accounting (9) of some kind has been	
keep bookkeeping relevant to capital (10)	
capacity, but such changes have not altered the basic (1)	1) of
accounting. In recent times, the divergence of accounting	·
principles has resulted in controversial (12)	**
reports more indicative of economic reality.	
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