

Photocopiable worksheet 3.2

Match the beginning of each sentence (1–21) with an ending (a–u).

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| 1 The last two rights clearly apply | a any challenge. |
| 2 Can shareholders exercise | b to shareholders. |
| 3 The chairman usually holds enough proxy votes to hold off | c all of the costs. |
| 4 Shareholders face | d control if the directors fail to protect their interests? |
| 5 Any one small shareholder will bear | e benefits as a group. |
| 6 Shareholders accrue | f their disappointment. |
| 7 Someone with ownership rights in a company can express | g considerable obstacles in obtaining good information. |
| 8 They can either get rid | h of an executive board and a supervisory board. |
| 9 ... or they may in some way express | i their concern. |
| 10 All directors must answer | j up of outside experts. |
| 11 A two-tier board consists | k bound to incorporate employee representation. |
| 12 The supervisory board is made | l to the annual meeting. |
| 13 There is reliance | m of their shares ... |
| 14 The supervisory boards are legally | n on the supervisory board for overseeing the management. |
| 15 In 1998, the power to appoint auditors was vested | o under stress. |
| 16 The supervisory-board system is designed | p in preventing crises. |
| 17 The supervisory board may play a role when the corporation comes | q with the supervisory board. |
| 18 Anglo-Saxon boards exert | r for overseeing and constraining management. |
| 19 Anglo-Saxon boards have not been notably successful | s to the public gaze when the 'exit' option is followed. |
| 20 The system allows both workers and management to get on | t with the job. |
| 21 Bad strategic decisions are subjected | u more authority in a crisis. |