

IB Business Management

Trimester Assessment Worksheet – Types of Business Entities

Worksheet 5: Social Enterprises, Cooperatives and NGOs

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Answer all questions. Total marks: 50.

Section A: Multiple choice (10 marks)

Select ONE correct answer (A–D).

1. A social enterprise primarily aims to:

- A. Maximise dividends
- B. Achieve social/environmental goals using business activity
- C. Avoid revenue
- D. Be government owned

2. A cooperative is owned and run by:

- A. External investors
- B. Its members with one vote each
- C. Only government
- D. Only customers with shares

3. An NGO is:

- A. Government agency
- B. Independent non-profit organisation
- C. Publicly held company
- D. Partnership of shareholders

4. Lobbying means:

- A. Setting prices
- B. Influencing policy via campaigns/evidence
- C. Paying dividends
- D. Auditing accounts

5. A public–private partnership involves:

- A. Two private firms
- B. Government and private firm cooperating
- C. Only NGOs
- D. Only cooperatives

6. A benefit of cooperatives can be:

- A. One vote per share
- B. Stronger bargaining power collectively
- C. Unlimited share sales
- D. No member involvement

7. A challenge for employee cooperatives can be:

- A. Too much external finance
- B. Slow decisions and limited capital raising
- C. Guaranteed growth
- D. No motivation

8. Charities typically raise funds via:

- A. Share issues
- B. Donations/events/grants
- C. Dividends
- D. Interest only

9. Publicly held companies are usually:

- A. Public sector
- B. Private sector (private shareholders)
- C. NGOs
- D. Cooperatives always

10. A reason to adopt sustainable practices is:

- A. Reduce sales
- B. Reduce criticism and improve long-term viability
- C. Avoid customers
- D. Remove innovation

Section C: Data response – Community energy cooperative + NGO pressure (15 marks)

A community wants a renewable energy cooperative to supply local power. A private construction firm offers a public–private partnership with the local government to build the infrastructure. An environmental NGO campaigns for strict standards and transparency.

1. Analyse how cooperative ownership could affect decision-making and stakeholder support. (6)

2. Evaluate whether the public–private partnership is likely to improve project outcomes. (9)

Section D: Extended response (10 marks)

Answer ONE question.

1. Discuss whether ethical behaviour is a source of competitive advantage for businesses. (10)
2. Discuss how ownership structure affects organisational priorities and accountability. (10)

Answer Key + Marking Guidance

Section A answers

Q	Ans
1	B
2	B
3	B
4	B
5	B
6	B
7	B
8	B
9	B
10	B

Sections B–D indicative content

- Social enterprise trades with a mission; charity is non-profit and reinvests surplus; funding and governance differ.
- NGO influence: campaigns/media pressure, lobbying, research reports, petitions, consumer mobilisation.
- PPP: +private finance/expertise; -complex accountability and contract risk; profit vs public goals.
- Cooperative: one member one vote; builds legitimacy and commitment; may slow decisions but increases trust.
- PPP evaluation: can speed delivery and share risk; needs strong governance/standards; balanced judgement required.
- 10-mark: balanced evaluation and criteria-based conclusion.

Assessment rubric (10-mark responses)

Level	Descriptor
1–3	Descriptive; limited terms; weak example; weak judgement.
4–6	Clear explanation; some analysis; relevant example(s); some balance.
7–8	Strong analysis; good case use; both sides; justified conclusion.
9–10	Sophisticated evaluation; key terms integrated; criteria-based judgement.