



Course: English Language.

Teacher: MEKHLLOUFI Rania & HAMOUD Madjda

Grade: 3rd Year Bachelor commercial Sciences

Lesson 3/ Reading Task: Commerce + Grammar: Types of Nouns

Task 1: reading the text.

Commerce refers to the well organized set up of large-scale **interchange** of **products**, **service** or something of value, for money or money's worth, among the economic agents. It covers all the activities which directly or indirectly assist in the process of **exchange**. Basically, it is concerned with the **distribution** aspect of the **business**. It relies on the fact that everything that is **produced**, must be **consumed**. In this way, 'commerce' comes into the picture, to facilitate effective and uninterrupted **buying** and **selling** of **goods** and **services**. Commerce is a subset of business and not a synonym. Commerce is a very important part of any business because it attempts to satisfy human needs and wants. It also contributes to linking producers of certain products and services with the customers. Since commerce requires a lot of processes to be completed, it easily generates various employment opportunities in other areas such as transport and logistics, banking and retail. Commerce overall is an essential component of national development and wealth creation.

Task2: discussing the text.

1. What is the overall idea and what are the secondary ideas of the text?
2. Which process does commerce cover?
3. Which aspect of business is commerce concerned with?
4. According to the text, commerce depends on a common fact. What is it?
5. Are business and commerce synonyms?
6. What are the benefits of commerce according to the text?
7. give a title to the text.
8. Shortly, define those terms Product/Goods, Services, Customer/Client, Consumer, Buyer/Purchaser, Seller/Vendor, Transaction/ exchange

Grammar: Types of Noun

A **noun** is a word that refers to persons, animals, places, things, ideas, concepts or events, etc. Nouns encompass most of the words of a language. Noun can be:

A person – a name for a person: - Max, Julie, Catherine, Michel, Bob, etc.

An animal – a name for an animal: - dog, cat, cow, kangaroo, etc.

A place – a name for a place: - London, Australia, Canada, Mumbai, etc.

A thing – a name for a thing: - bat, ball, chair, door, house, computer, etc.

An idea/ a concept – A name for an idea: - devotion, superstition, happiness, excitement, etc.

● **Proper Noun:**

A proper noun is a name which refers only to a single person, place, or thing and there is no common name for it. In written English, a proper noun always begins with capital letters.

Example: Melbourne (it refers to only one particular city), Steve (refers to a particular person), Australia (there is no other country named Australia; this name is fixed for only one country).

● **Common Noun:**

A common noun is a name for something which is common for many things, person, or places. It encompasses a particular type of things, person, or places.

Example: Country (it can refer to any country, nothing in particular), city (it can refer to any city like Melbourne, Mumbai, Toronto, etc. but nothing in particular).

So, a common noun is a word that indicates a person, place, thing, etc. In general and a proper noun is a specific one of those.

- **Abstract Noun:**

An abstract noun is a word for something that cannot be seen but is there. It has no physical existence. Generally, it refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions.

Example: Truth, lies, happiness, sorrow, time, friendship, humor, patriotism, etc.

- **Concrete Noun:**

A concrete noun is the exact opposite of abstract noun. It refers to the things we see and have physical existence.

Example: Chair, table, bat, ball, water, money, sugar, etc.

- **Countable Noun:**

The nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns. Countable nouns can take an article: a, an, the.

Example: Chair, table, bat, ball, etc. (you can say 1 chair, 2 chairs, 3 chairs – so chairs are countable)

- **Non-countable Noun**

The nouns that cannot be counted are called non-countable nouns.

Example: Water, sugar, oil, salt, etc. (you cannot say “1 water, 2 water, 3 water” because water is not countable)

Abstract nouns and proper nouns are always non-countable nouns, but common nouns and concrete nouns can be both count and non-count nouns.

- **Collective Noun**

A collective noun is a word for a group of things, people, or animals, etc.

Example: family, team, jury, cattle, etc.

Collective nouns can be both plural and singular. However, Americans prefer to use collective nouns as singular, but both of the uses are correct in other parts of the world.

- **Compound Noun**

Sometimes two or three nouns appear together, or even with other parts of speech, and create idiomatic compound nouns. Idiomatic means that those nouns behave as a unit and, to a lesser or greater degree, amount to more than the sum of their parts.

Example: six-pack, five-year-old, and son-in-law, snowball, mailbox, etc.

- **Practice:**

Point out the nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are common, proper, collective or abstract.

1. Always speak the truth.
2. Honesty is the best policy.
3. King Solomon was famous for his wisdom.
4. A committee of five was appointed.
5. We saw a fleet of ships in the harbour.
6. He gave me a bunch of grapes.
7. London is on the river Thames.
8. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
9. Wisdom is better than riches.
10. Winston Churchill was one of the greatest Prime Ministers of England.