

- značenje koje se odnosi na množinu: kolekcija brojeva koji predstavljaju činjenice ili merne veličine (statistički podaci)

Statistics are ready for publication.

4. Neke imenice se završavaju na –s, ali mogu biti i jednine i množine – u zavisnosti od konteksta stavljamo glagol u jedninu ili množinu.

Primeri:

means

series

species

one means of transport → many means of transport

one television series → two TV series

one species of bird → 200 species of birds

5. Ponekad, uz množinu mogu da stoje i glagol u jednini i glagol u množini, u zavisnosti od toga šta želimo da istaknemo kao značenje. Konkretno:

- ako posmatramo množinu kao skup osoba, onda stavljamo glagol u množini

- ako posmatramo množinu kao određeni organ, onda stavljamo glagol u jednini

Primeri:

government

army

board

audience

staff

group

team

media

family

press

committee

union

company

police (uvek ide glagol u množini za *police!*)

management

public

The Government have decided in favour of the law. (skup osoba)

The board are discussing the proposal now. (skup osoba)

The staff aren't happy with their working conditions. (skup osoba)

The management has increased my salary. (organ preduzeća)

6. Ponekad, imenica u množini ide uz glagol u jednini. Ovo je najčešće slučaj za sumu novca, period vremena, težinu ili razdaljinu.

Primeri:

Five thousand pounds was stolen in the robbery.

Three years is a long period to be without a job.

Three kilometres is long way to go from here.

Vežbanja**I SUPPLY IS/ARE OR HAS/HAVE:**

1. The Government _____ discussing the proposal.
2. The recent news from our agent _____ been very discouraging.

Rešenja:

1. are
2. has

9. Questions from the Units (dopuna)

D1. What is fiat money?

→ Fiat money is money without intrinsic value that is used as money because of government decree.

D2. What comprise cashless means of payment?

→ Credit cards, debit cards, cheques.

D3. Does inflation have a positive or a negative effect on the functions of money?

→ Inflation has a negative effect on the functions of money.

D4. Which function of money is the most affected by inflation?

→ Store of value.

D5. Which function of money is the least affected by inflation?

→ Medium of exchange.

D6. What are company's assets?

→ Assets are valuable things that a company owns (equipment, buildings, cash, stocks).

D7. What are company's liabilities?

→ Liabilities are what a company owes to others.

D8. What are company's owners' equity?

→ Owners' equity is what remains after liabilities have been deducted from assets.

D9. What is goodwill?

→ Goodwill mainly consists of a company's reputation.

D10. What are the sections of the balance sheet?

→ Assets, liabilities and owners' equity.

D11. What does an income statement show?

→ It shows all revenues and all expenses of a company in a given period.

D12. What does a profit and loss account show?

→ It shows all revenues and all expenses of a company in a given period.

D13. What are two main concepts in marketing?

→ Selling concept and marketing concept.

D14. What goods and services are sold in a consumer market?

→ Goods and services that people buy for their own consumption.

D15. What goods and services are sold in a producer/industrial market?

→ Goods and services that companies buy and use in the production of other goods and services.

D16. What is a sole trader?

→ Sole trader is a business organisation where one person is in business on their own, providing the capital, taking the profit and standing the losses themselves.

D17. What are the typical areas of commercial activity for the sole trader?

→ Retailing, i.e. activities which are not usually capital intensive.

D18. What is a partnership?

→ A partnership is formed between two or more people who get together for business purposes.

D19. Who is a sleeping/silent partner in a partnership?

→ A silent partner invests in the business but has no dealings in the day-to-day running of the enterprise.

D20. What does limited liability mean?

→ Limited liability means an investor's liability to debt is limited to the extent of their shareholding.

D21. What is the most obvious distinction between public and private limited company?

→ A public limited company has the letters PLC after its name while a private limited company has the abbreviation Ltd after their name.

D22. Whose shares can be bought and sold to the general public in a stock market, a private limited company's or public limited company's?

→ Public limited company's shares.

D23. What are the two types of takeovers?

→ Friendly and hostile.