

## ► Notes for Lecture 03

English

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# Notes for Lecture 03

English

## 1. Nouns

### 1-kinds of noun in English

There are four kinds of noun in English:

\**Common nouns*: man, cat

\**Proper nouns*: Celine, France

\**Abstract nouns*: beauty, fear

\**Collective nouns*: team, group

### 2- Plurals

A- The plural of a noun is usually made by adding **s** to the singular:

E.g. day→ days      house→ houses

#### Other plural forms

B- Nouns ending in **o** or **ch**, **sh**, **ss** or **x** form their plural by adding **es**:

E.g. tomato→ tomatoes      church→ churches      brush→ brushes      kiss→ kisses  
box→ boxes

But words of foreign origin or abbreviated words ending in **o** add **s** only:

E.g. photo→ photos      piano→ pianos      kilo→ kilos

C- Nouns ending in **y** following a consonant form their plural by dropping the **y** and adding **ies**: e.g. Country→ countries      lady→ ladies

\* Nouns ending in **y** following a vowel form their plural by adding **s**:

E.g. boy→ boys

day→ days

**D-**Twelve (12) nouns ending in **f** or **fe** drop the **f** or **fe** and add **ves**. These nouns *are calf, half, knife, leaf, life, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wife, wolf*.

E.g. life→ lives

wife→ wives

\*The nouns *hoof, scarf* and *wharf* take either **s** or **ves** in the plural:

E.g. hoofs or hooves

scarf or scarves

wharfs or wharves

**E-**A few nouns form their plural by a vowel change:

E.g. foot→ feet

man→ men

mouse→ mice

tooth→ teeth

woman→ women

goose→ geese

louse→ lice

\*The plurals of *child* and *ox* are *children* and *oxen*.

**F- Collective nouns**, crew, family, team etc. can take a singular or plural verb; singular if we consider the word to mean a single group or unit: e.g. our team is the best.

or plural if we take it to mean a number of individuals: e.g. our team are wearing their new jerseys.

### **G- Compound nouns:**

1-Normally the last word is made plural: e.g. boy-friend→ boy-friends

2- The first word is made plural with compounds formed of **noun+preposition+noun**.e.g. sisters- in- law.

### **3- Uncountable nouns (also known as non-count nouns or mass nouns)**

\**Names of substances* considered generally: e.g. bread, cream, oil

\**Abstract nouns*: e.g. advice, beauty, courage, fear

Uncountable nouns are always singular and are not used with a/an: e.g. I don't want (any) advice or help. I want (some) information.

These nouns are often preceded by some, any, no, a little etc.

**NB.**

\* Many of the nouns in the above groups can be used in a particular sense and are then countable. They can take a/an in the singular and can be used in the plural; for example, hair (all the hair on one's head) is considered uncountable, but if we consider each hair separately, we say one hair, two hairs etc.: her hair is black. Whenever she finds a grey hair she pulls it out.

\* Some abstract nouns can be used in a particular sense with a/an:

**a help**

E.g. My children are a great help to me.

**a knowledge + of:**

E.g. He had a good knowledge of mathematics.

**a love+of/ a dislike+ of**

E.g. a love of music.

**Exercise.**

**Give the plural of each word.**

- 1- girl → girls
- 2- city → cities
- 3- box → boxes
- 4- tooth → teeth
- 5- life → lives

# The text :

## Who Owns the Internet?

By Elizabeth Kolbert

On the night of November 7, 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes's wife, Lucy, took to her bed with a headache. The returns from the Presidential election were trickling in, and the Hayeses, who had been spending the evening in their parlor, in Columbus, Ohio, were dismayed. Hayes himself remained up until midnight; then he, too, retired, convinced that his Democratic opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, would become the next President.

Hayes had indeed lost the popular vote, by more than two hundred and fifty thousand ballots. And he might have lost the Electoral College as well had it not been for the machinations of journalists working in the shady corners of what's been called "the Victorian Internet."

History, Mark Twain is supposed to have said, doesn't repeat itself, but it does rhyme. Once again, the President of the United States is a Republican who lost the popular vote. Once again, he was abetted by shadowy agents who manipulated the news. And once again Democrats are in a finger-pointing funk.

Journalists, congressional committees, and a special counsel are probing the details of what happened last fall. But two new books contend that the large lines of the problem are already clear. As in the eighteen-seventies, we are in the midst of a technological revolution that has altered the flow of information. Now, as then, just a few companies have taken control, and this concentration of power—which Americans have acquiesced to without ever really intending to, simply by clicking away—is subverting our democracy.

Thirty years ago, almost no one used the Internet for anything. Today, just about everybody uses it for everything. Even as the Web has grown, however, it has narrowed. Google now controls nearly ninety per cent of search advertising, Facebook almost eighty per cent of mobile social traffic, and Amazon about seventy-five per cent of e-book sales. Such dominance, Jonathan Taplin argues,

in “Move Fast and Break Things: How Facebook, Google, and Amazon Cornered Culture and Undermined Democracy” (Little, Brown), is essentially monopolistic. In his account, the new monopolies are even more powerful than the old ones, which tended to be limited to a single product or service. Carnegie, Taplin suggests, would have been envious of the reach of Mark Zuckerberg and Jeff Bezos.

These remedies are all backward-looking. They take as a point of reference a world that has vanished, or is about to. (If Amazon has its way, even artisanal cheese will soon be delivered by drone.) Depending on how you look at things, this is either a strange place for meditations about the future to end up or a predictable one. People who worry about the fate of democracy still write (and read) books. Those who are determining it prefer to tweet.

## Questions

### Text comprehension:

- Give another title to the text.
- How did the republican most promoted president lose the election in 1876?
- So who owns the world books writer or tweets poster?
- Tell us the real power in which hands is possessed?

### Language mastering:

- Give the synonym of these word: autumn, consortium.
- Give the antonym of these word: hired, general, appeared.

### Translation

- Translate these following into French : the midst, , Taplin would have been envious of the reach of Mark Zuckerberg and Jeff Bezos.
- Extract from texts one example of noun for each of the following categories and give its plural if so possible:

Common	Proper	Abstract	Collective	compound