**Unit 3 : Company’s Terminology**

Match the following items related to company with teir appropriate definitions.

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| Company act | The title by which an incorporated firm is known as a legal entity or artificial-person. |
| Company creed | A law made by Parliament which regulates the workings of companies, stating the legal limits within which companies may do their business. |
| Company law | A statement made by the company which shows how to conduct its business and dealing with its various stakeholders. |
|  Captive finance company  | Firm over which another firm exercises a degree of control which is less than the degree of control exercised over a subsidiary. In accounting, such control require the ownership of at least 20 percent of voting shares. |
| Company policy : | Incorporated firm with share capital |
| Company name | Legislation under which the incorporation, registration governance, and dissolution of a firm is administered and controlled. |
| Brasseplate company  | Incorporated firm without share capital, and in which the liability of its members is limited to the amount each one of them undertakes to contribute at the time the firm is wound up. |
| Company limited by guarantee | A written document that shows to employees how the company is organized. |
| Company limited by share | A legal firm without any “real” existence especially in tax heavens. |
| Limited company : | A company that offers limited liability, or legal protection for its shareholders but that places certain restrictions on its ownership in order to prevent any hostile takeover attempt. These restrictions are: shareholders cannot sell their shares without offering them first to other shareholders for purchase, shareholders cannot offer their shares to the general public over a stock exchange, and the number of shareholders cannot exceed a fixed figure (commonly 50). |
| Private limited company : | Wholly owned subsidiary that finances activities of the parent firm. For example, firms such Ford, General Electric have their own finance companies.  |
| Associate company | incorporated limited liability firm whose share capital is restricted by its memorandum of association. |

**Grammar** : *The possesive form*

Possessive nouns are used to show ownership or belonging to. Ownership is the act of owning or having something.

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|  Cases | Examples |
| If the noun is singular, we add **s** | The car of this man = This man’s car |
| If the noun is singular but ends in s, we add either **s** or just ‘, and it sounds **z** | The book of Charles = Charles's book, Charles’ book.The company of the boss = the boss's company. |
| If the noun is plural, we use ‘ | The room of the girls = girls’ room |
| If two people own something, we add **s** to the second person only | The house of John and George = John and George's house |
| If two people own separate things, we add **s** for each person. | The office of the director and the office of the assistant = Director’s and assistant’s offices |
| If a plural noun does not end in s, we add **s** | The work of these women = these women's work. |
| To refer to shops, restaurants….. | I'm going to the Mcdonald’s |