

# University of El Oued

## Faculty of Economics, Business and Management Sciences

### Department of Economy

### English/ 03<sup>rd</sup> year Monetary + Quantitative Economics

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## Securities

Securities are financial instruments that represent ownership, a debt agreement, or the rights to ownership. They are a key component of the financial markets, facilitating investment and economic growth.

The most common types of securities include stocks, debt securities, and derivatives. **stocks** represent ownership in a company including a claim on the company's earnings and assets, **Debt securities**, like bonds, represent loans made by an investor to a borrower. **Derivatives** derive their value from underlying assets such as commodities, currencies, or other securities.

The importance of securities lies in their ability to provide companies and governments with the capital needed for growth and development. For investors, securities offer opportunities to grow wealth, generate income, and diversify investment portfolios. On a broader scale, they contribute to the stability and efficiency of financial markets, promoting economic development by channeling funds to productive sectors. Moreover, securities enhance liquidity, enabling investors to buy and sell assets quickly.

Securities serve as a bridge between savers and borrowers, stimulating economic activity and fostering a dynamic investment environment.

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## Questions about the text

- 1- Extract keywords from the text;
- 2- Answer the following questions;
  - What are securities?
  - What are the types of securities?
  - What do stocks represent?
  - Why are securities important for investors?
  - How do securities contribute to economic development?
- 3- What are the synonyms of the following words?  
**Instruments, Equities, Capital, Development, Efficiency.**
- 4- What are the antonyms of the following words?  
**Ownership; Liquidity; Importance; Growth; Productive**

5- Put the following prepositions in their correct place:

In; to; of; behind; until; since; on; at; for; between.

- The documents are stored ..... the cabinet.
- We will meet ..... the coffee shop tomorrow.
- She is going ..... the library to study.
- The book is ..... the table.
- This is a picture ..... my family.
- The park is located ..... the school.
- This gift is ..... my best friend.
- I have been working here ..... 2015.
- There is a fence ..... the two houses.
- The store is open ..... midnight

6 - Examples of phrasal verbs

- ✓ Turn on:\*\* Could you turn on the lights?
- ✓ Turn off:\*\* Don't forget to turn off the TV before you leave.
- ✓ Pick up:\*\* I will pick up my portfolio over the chair.
- ✓ Look after:\*\* She is looking after her younger brother.
- ✓ Give up:\*\* You should never give up on your dreams.
- ✓ Run out:\*\* ran out of milk from the store.
- ✓ Find out:\*\* I need to find out who took my book.
- ✓ Call off:\*\* They decided to call off the meeting.
- ✓ Put off:\*\* We had to put off the trip.
- ✓ Work out:\*\* I try to work out at the gym three times a week.

7- Conjugate the verbs:, **study, watch, read** in the Past Perfect,

8- Find 03 sentences in the Past Perfect.

9- Complete the irregular verbs in the blanks.

(Base Form)	(Past Simple)	(Past Participle)
		<b>been</b>
<b>meet</b>		<b>met</b>
	<b>read</b>	
		<b>come</b>
<b>put</b>		
<b>build</b>		<b>built</b>
	<b>took</b>	
<b>tell</b>		<b>told</b>
<b>understand</b>		