

a - before a consonant	an – before a vowel
a box	an apple
a cloud	an orange
0.282.00000	

#### Note!

#### pay attention to the pronunciation rules

<u>a uniform</u>
"Uniform" is
pronounced
/'ju:nifo:m/, the first
sound - /j/, (like sound
'y' in the word "yes"),
which is a consonant.

an uncle
"Uncle" is
pronounced /' ^ŋkl/,
the first sound is
/^/, a vowel, so we
use an.

#### The indefinite article is used:

- ✓ with singular nouns: a cat, a window (NOT

  <u>a</u> cats)
- ✓ before phrases of time and measurements: twice a week, a year, an hour etc.
- ✓ with singular nouns after the words "what" and "such": what a day, such a nice pen.
- ✓ when we mention someone or something for the first time: *I had a book with me*.
- ✓ with an adjective describing a noun: a good girl, a difficult task etc.
- ✓ to refer to a particular member of a group or class:
  - with names of jobs: John is a doctor.
  - with religions: Kate is a Catholic.
- ✓ mind the words with silent "h": e.g. an hour, an honor, an honesty etc.

### Ex.1 Choose the correct answer

1. Because there was huge rainstorm, the flight was delayed for more hour. The airport was full of angry passengers.
2. You said that he was well known player on European football team, his name started with "E", and his jersey had "18" on it. I don't know who you are talking about.
3. That company makes app to let you instantly translate things with iPhone. That's useful tool for frequent traveler.
4. Is this phone number? It's really hard to read. Is that "1" or "7"?
5. With gas prices at all-time high, I wish I didn't drive SUV. I think small compact car would be around.
6. "Photo" doesn't start with "F"; it starts with "P". And "write" starts with "W", not "R".

# 2. The

### General Rules

- With something already mentioned.
- When there is just one of something.
- With some proper
  nouns

### Examples

- I took a walk in the forest. (second mention)
- I loved the book my dad gave me.
- The Nile, The Rocky Mountains

# 3. Ø

### General Rules

- Talk talk about things in general.
- · Countries, languages.
- People's names and titles

## Examples

- I love collecting books.
- Have you visited Algeria?
- Do you speak French?
- Professor Smith

#### Compare school and the school:



Alison is ten years old. Every day she goes to school. She's at school now. School begins at 9 and finishes at 3.

We say a child goes to school or is at school (as a pupil). We are not necessarily thinking of a specific school. We are thinking of school as a general idea.



Today Alison's mother wants to speak to her daughter's teacher. So she has gone to the school to see her. She's at the school now.

Alison's mother is not a pupil. She is not 'at school', she doesn't 'go to school'. If she wants to see Alison's teacher, she goes to the school (= Alison's school, a specific building).

We use prison, hospital, university, college and church in a similar way. We do not use the when we are thinking of the general idea of these places and what they are used for. Compare:

- □ Ken's brother is in prison for robbery. (He is a prisoner. We are not thinking of a specific prison.)
- Joe had an accident last week. He was taken to hospital. He's still in hospital now. (as a patient)
- When I leave school, I want to go to university/college.
- □ Sally's father goes to church every Sunday. (to a religious service)

- Ken went to the prison to visit his brother.
  - (He went as a visitor, not as a prisoner.)
- Jane has gone to the hospital to visit Joe. She's at the hospital now. (as a visitor)
- Excuse me, where is the university, please? (= the university buildings)
- Some workmen went to the church to repair the roof. (not for a religious service)

Bed work home
We say go to bed / be in bed etc. (not the bed):
☐ It's time to go to bed now.
□ Do you ever have breakfast in bed?
but I sat down on the bed. (a specific piece of furniture)
go to work / be at work / start work / finish work etc. (not the work):
☐ Chris didn't go to work yesterday.
□ What time do you usually finish work?
go home / come home / arrive home / get home / be at home etc. :
☐ It's late. Let's go home.
□ Will you be at home tomorrow afternoon?
a win you be at nome tomorrow alternoon.
We say go to sea / be at sea (without the) when the meaning is 'go/be on a voyage':
Keith works on ships. He is at sea most of the time.
but I'd like to live near the sea.
☐ It can be dangerous to swim in the sea.
Ex. 2 Put in the or a/an where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.
1 A: Where did you have lunch?
B: We <i>went</i> torestaurant. 2 A: Did you havenice holiday?
0: Yes, it was best holiday I've ever had.
3 A: Where's nearest shop?
a: There's one at end of this street.
4 A: Do you often listen to radio?
B: No. In fact I haven't got radio.
5 A: Would you like to travel in space?
B: Yes. I'd love to go tomoon.
6 A: Do you go to cinema very often?
0: No, not very often. But I watch a lot of films on television.
It wasnice day yesterday, wasn't it?
B: Yes, it was beautiful. We went for a walk by sea.
8 <b>A:</b> What did you have for breakfast this morning? <b>B:</b> Nothing. I never eat breakfast.
9 A: Excuse me, where is Room 25, please? B: It's on
second floor.
10 A: We spent all our money because we stayed at most expensive hotel in town
<b>B:</b> Why didn't you stay at cheaper hotel?
3
Ex. 3 Complete the sentences with the word given (school etc.(. Use the where necessary.
1 (school)
a Every term parents are invited to to meet the teachers.
b Why aren't your children attoday? Are they ill?
c When he was younger Ted hated
d What time doesusually start in the mornings in your country?

m A: How do your children get home from ? By bus?
e B: No, they walk isn't very far.
f What sort of job does Jenny: want to do when she leaves
There were some people waiting outside to meet their children.
2 (university)
a In your country do many people go to?
b If you want to get a degree, you normally have to study at
c This is only a small town, but is one of the biggest in the country.
3 (hospital)
a My brother has always been very healthy. He's never been in
b When Ann was ill, I went to to visit her. When I was there,
I met Lisa who is a nurse at
c Peter was injured in an accident and was kept it for a few days.
4 (church) a John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to every Sunday.
b John himself doesn't go to
c John went to to take some photographs of the building.
5 (prison)
• ,
a In some places people are inbecause of their political beliefs. b A few days ago the fire brigade were called to to put out a fire.
c The judge decided to fine the man £500 instead of sending him to
6 (home/work/bed)
a I like to read in before I go to sleep.
b It's nice to travel around, but there's no place like!
c Shall we meet aftertomorrow evening?
d If I'm feeling tired, I go toearly.
e What time do you usually start in the morning?
f The economic situation was very bad. Many people were out of
7 (sea)
a There's a nice view from the window. You can see
b It was a long voyage. We were atfor four weeks.
c I love swimming in
Ex.4 Put in a/an or the.
1 a This house is very nice. Has it got garden?
b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in garden.
c I like living in this house, but it's a pity that garden is so small.
2 a Can you recommend good restaurant?
b We had dinner in very nice restaurant.
c We had dinner in best restaurant in town.
3 a She has French name, but in fact she's English, not French.
b What'sname of that man we met yesterday?
c We stayed at a very nice hotel — I can't remember name now.
4 a There isn't airport near where I live nearest airport is 70 miles
away.
b Our flight was delayed. We had to wait at airport for three hours.
c Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to airport?
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

5 a 'Are you going away next week. "No,	week after next.'
b I'm going away for week in September.	
c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings	week.