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Definite article

Basic uses of articles are assumed known.

• Classes

This is one way to refer to classes, and is perhaps more formal than using a plural:

The tiger is threatened with extinction.

National groups Groups as a whole:

The French eat in restaurants more than the English.

Single examples are not formed in the same way: A Frenchman/woman, an Englishman/woman.

Other groups

If these are clearly plural:

the Social Democrats, The Rolling Stones Note the difference:

Pink Floyd, Queen (no article)

Unique objects

the moon, the sun

Note that there are other suns and moons in the universe.

This planet has a small moon.

Titles

These tend to be 'unique'.

The director of studies

If the title is post-modified (has a description coming after the noun), the is

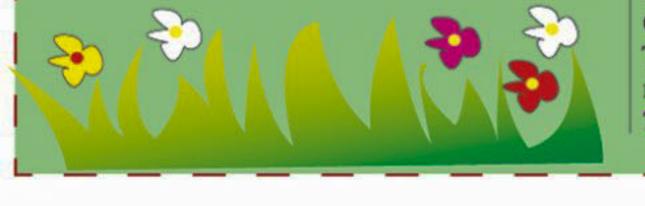
more likely, but not essential. Compare:

She became President in 1998.

She became (the) President of the United States in 1998.

Other titles

The may be part of the title, and so is capitalised. Newspapers: The Independent, The Sunday Times





Musical instruments

Jane plays the flute.

The guitar is my favourite instrument.

It is, of course, still possible to use a where it would naturally be used.

There was a small brown flute in the window of the shop.

Emphatic use

This is heavily stressed and emphasises the following noun.

This hotel is the place to stay.

Geographical names

The following use the:

Rivers: the Thames

Mountain ranges: the Alps

Oceans: the Mediterranean

Unique features: the Channel, the Arctic

Compass points/areas: the East, the Middle East Countries: collective or plural: The United Kingdom,

The Netherlands

This does not apply to:

Mountain peaks: Everest (but The Matterhorn)

Continents: Asia Countries: France

The definite article is sometimes used before Leba-

non and Gambia: The Lebanon The Gambia

Place names

Post-modification, especially with ... o f . . . plays a role in place names.

Compare:

Leeds University/The University of Leeds London Bridge/The Tower of London -»

If the first part of a place-name is another name, then

normal rules about zero article apply.

Brown's Restaurant

The Garden House Hotel

The same applies in geographical names:

Canvey Island

The Isle of Man

· Most and the most

Most hotels in England are very expensive, (making a generalisation)

This is the most expensive hotel in town, (talking about a specific hotel)

Importance of context

doctor.

The definite article refers to already mentioned items, and so its use depends on context.

The Smiths had a son and a daughter. The son was in the Army and the daughter was training to be a

On the Saturday, there was a terrible storm.

Here, the Saturday refers to a day in an area of time already mentioned.

On the Saturday of that week ...

d) If the Mrs Hillier phones, say I'm away on trip.

- e) There is a wonderful scenery in eastern part of Turkey. f) Cocker spaniel is one of most popular pet dogs.
- g) There is going to be fog and a cold weather all the next week.
- h) I spent very interesting holiday at the Lake Coniston in England.
- i) We are against war in general, so of course we are against war like this between superpower and developing country.
- j) The burglaries are definitely on increase.



In each space put a/an or the, or leave the space blank.

- a) I'm going to stand for Parliament at the next election b) When I left station, I had to stand in queue for taxi for long time.
- c) We took trip around London and saw Tower Bridge. d) happiness of the majority depends on

..... hard work for everyone.

- e) most main roads in this part of country follow line of roads built by Romans f) Have you got latest record by Gipsy Kings?
- g) If I had time, I would like to take up archery. h) We spent pleasant evening having drinks at Robin Hood.
- i) Nile flows right through city. j) summer I spent in USA was one of best in my life.

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

Page Developed and Designed by:

• Jobs Compare: Tony is a builder. Tony was the builder of that

Indefinite article

· In measuring

house.

Three times a week. Fifty kilometres an hour. £3.50 a kilo. £15,000 a year. Formally, per can replace a/an.

• Unknown people

Use of a/an emphasises that a person is unknown. A Mr Jones called while you were out.

• Zero Article

Names

Compare:

Matthew Smith is one of my favourite artists, (a person) A Matthew Smith hangs in their bedroom, (a paint-

Some unique organisations do not use the.

Parliament, but The (House of) Commons

Streets

Most streets do not use an article.

Green Road, Godwin Street Exceptions are:

The High Street The Strand and street names with-

out preceding adjectives.



EXERCISE 1

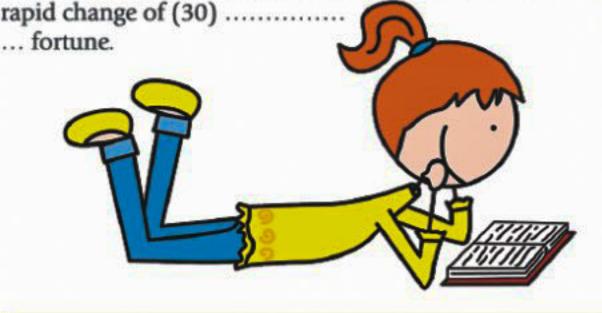
In each space put a/an or the, or leave the space blank.



number of (4) people unemployed, rather than (5) fall that had been predicted. (6) rise was blamed on (7) continuing uncertainty over (8) government economic policy, and couldn't come at (9) worse time for (10) Prime Minister, who is facing (11) growing criticism over (12) way (13) present crisis is being handled.

(14) MPs are increasingly voicing (15) fears that despite (16) recent devaluation of (17) pound and cuts in (18) interest rates, (19) government still expects (20) recovery of the 🌊 economy to take three or even four years. To make (21) matters worse, (22), number of small businesses going into (23)

liquidation is still at (24) record level, and (25) housing market is showing no signs of recovery. Some backbenchers expect (26) general election before (27) end of (28) winter unless there is (29)



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EXERCISE 2

Underline the most suitable option. A dash (-) means that no article is included.

- a) Helen doesn't like the/- cream cakes sold in a/the local bakery.
- b) The/- handball is fast becoming a/the popular sport worldwide.
- c) We could see that the/- Alps were covered in the/d) It's a/- long time since I met a/- lovely person like you!

survive financially,

- e) Diana has a/- degree in the/- engineering from the/-University of London. f) At the/- present moment, the/- man seems to have
- the/an uncertain future. g) The/- problem for the/- today's students is how to
- h) The/- French enjoy spending holidays in the/countryside.
- i) Please do not turn on a/the water-heater in a/the
- bathroom, j) Sue bought a/the Picasso I was telling you about the/last week.

EXERCISE 3

Correct the errors in these sentences.



- a) It's not first-class accommodation unless it has private bathroom. It's not a first-class accommodation unless it has a
- private bathroom. b) On this record twins play piano duet.
- c) The halfway through meal we realised what waiter had

Underline these.

EXERCISE 5

There are ten extra appearances of "the" in the following text.



The word processor and the calculator are without a shadow of doubt here to stay, and in the many respects our lives are the much richer for them. But the teachers and other academics are claiming that we are now starting to feel the first significant wave of their effects on a generation of the users. It seems nobody under the age of 20 can spell or add up any more. Even several professors at leading universities have commented on the detrimental effect the digital revolution has had on the most intelligent young minds in the country. The problem, evidently, lies with the automatic spellcheck now widely available on the word processing software. Professor John Silver of the Sydney University, Australia, said: 'Why should we bother to learn how to spell correctly, or for that matter to learn even the most basic of the mathematical sums, when at the press of a button we have our problem answered for us. The implications are enormous. Will the adults of the future look to the computer to make the decisions for them, to tell them who to marry or what the house to buy? Are we heading for a future individual incapable of the independent human thought?'

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED DECEMBER 7, 2015)

KEY: a) story b) meeting c) problem d) six o'clock e) what Peter had said f) my homework g) plan h) standard i) at 11.30 j) laughing KEY: a) carried b) down c) come d) add e) get f) comes g) asking h) dropping i) bring j) follow/take

KEY: 1.C 2.C 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.D KEY: 1.C 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.B

