

The usage of articles – A / AN / THE and NO ARTICLE.

1. Put a / an = 1 (one teacher / one name / one ball / one cat / one bag, ect.).

_____ teacher	_____ university	_____ basketball
_____ car	_____ genie	_____ red car
_____ grandfather	_____ uncle	_____ ice-cream
_____ grandmother	_____ laptop	_____ queen
_____ ball	_____ umbrella	_____ shop
_____ useful book	_____ kitchen	_____ phrase
_____ bathroom	_____ bath	_____ horse
_____ living-room	_____ hour	_____ guitar
_____ window	_____ chair	_____ robot
_____ arm-chair	_____ sofa	_____ card
_____ company	_____ rabbit	_____ pencil
_____ egg	_____ glass	_____ ship
_____ sheep	_____ watch	_____ uniform
_____ honest friend	_____ dream	_____ history lesson

2. Make plurals with – S or ES. (Y -> I). REMEMBER there isn't an article (a/ an) before plurals.

a box - _____	a fox - _____	
a boss - _____	a glass - _____	
a king - _____	a horse - _____	
A baby - _____	A city - _____	
a ship - _____	a card - _____	
a desk - _____	a book - _____	
a car - _____	a bus - _____	
A country - _____	A party - _____	
a shell - _____	a day - _____	
a bike - _____	a kite - _____	
a man - _____	a woman - _____	a person - _____
a policeman - _____	a postman - _____	a mouse - _____

3. Put a / an or nothing (-). ! If it's plural = you can't use A / AN. !

green tree	white and black rabbits	white rabbit
good boy	orange kitchen	orange bathroom
orange sofas	red buses	red cards
blue bed	black helicopter	black pencil
pink kite	yellow bookcases	yellow alarm-clock
gold rings	green frogs	green car

4. Read the text and fill out the table below.

We live in AN old house. We've got A cat and A dog. The cat is called Tibbs and The dog is called Lara. We've got a big garden. Tibbs is in The garden now. Lara is sleeping under A tree. The tree is old. In **our** garden, there is A small pond. The pond is A place to A family of **0** frogs. Lara often watches The frogs from under The tree. Tibbs, on The other hand, prefers to chase The butterflies that visit The flowers in The garden. There is also An apple tree in The corner of the garden. In **0** autumn, we collect The apples and make A delicious pie. The old house, The pets, and The garden make **our** **0** home A special place.

- 1) We use _____ when we mention something for **the first time; not specific/ one of the things.** (a cat / a dog / a garden)
- 2) We use _____ to talk about something already **mentioned before / specific place / thing** (the cat)
- 3) We use _____ in specific phrases (_____)
- 4) We don't use articles before word " home, school, work" , seasons / months / days / . Something in general – cats / frogs / people / juice.

5) ! IF we have pronouns (my / his / hers / ours) we DON'T use articles. !

a. It's a cat. It's MY cat.

5. Complete the text with a / an and the.

...**A**... man decided to rob (1) bank in the town where he lived. He walked into (2)bank and handed (3) note to one of (4)..... cashiers. (5)..... cashier read (6).... note, which told her to give (7)..... man some money. Afraid that he might have (8).... gun, she did as she was told. (9) man then walked out of (10).... building, leaving (11).....note behind. However, he had no time to spend (12)....money because he was arrested (13) same day. He had made (14) mistake. He had written (15)..... note on (16)..... back of (17).... envelope. And on (18) other side of (19)..... envelope was his name and address. This clue was quite enough for (20)..... detectives on the case.

Answers:

...A... man (random man, not specific) decided to rob (1) ...a.... bank (one of the banks in the town) in the town where he lived. He walked into (2) ...the...bank (mentioned 2nd time) and handed (3)a.... note (1 piece of paper/ mentioned 1st time) to one of (4)...the.... cashiers (specific people that work there). (5)...the..... cashier read (6)...the .. note (mentioned 2nd time), which told her to give (7)the..... man (the specific man – we know who is the man asking for the money / mentioned 2nd time) some money. Afraid that he might have (8)...a... gun (mentioned 1st time) , she did as she was told. (9) ...the... man then walked out of (10)...the.. building (specific building, we know it's the bank), leaving (11)...the.....note behind (mentioned before). However, he had no time to spend (12)...the....money (specific money we know he stole) because he was arrested (13) ...the... same day. He had made (14) ...a.... mistake (mentioned for the first time. It's not a specific mistake that the speaker and the listener both know about. Instead, it's any mistake in general) . He had written (15)...the.. note on (16)....the.... back (typically only one back side to an object, in this case, an envelope) of (17)...an.... envelope (mentioned 1st time). And on (18) ...the... other side of (typically only one back side to an object) (19)...the.... envelope was his name and address. This clue was quite enough for (20)...the..... detectives (specific people) on the case.

6. Complete the texts with articles - *A, AN, THE or Ø*.

! IF we have pronouns (my / his / hers / ours) we DON'T use articles. !

* My Desk



This is my room. There is _____ desk in my room. There is _____ lamp on my desk. _____ lamp is blue. There is _____ clock on my desk. _____ clock is grey. There are pens and pencils on _____ desk. They are in my pencil-box. _____ pencil-box is green. My books and copybooks are in _____ desk. My desk is clean and new. I like it very much.

* Welcome to School!

'Wake up, my sweet! It's time to get up!' my mother says. Today is first of September. I am pupil of first form. I go to school. I am very happy. I have flowers in my hands. My elder brother is pupil of eleventh form. He is good schoolboy. He is very glad to see his classmates and teachers. For first time in my life I go to school with my brother. He smiles at me. 'Hurry up! Come on, kid!'



My desk: a\the\the\the\the\the\the

Welcome to School: the\`a\`the\`O\`O\`O\`O\`O\`a\`the\`O\`a\`O\`O\`O\`O\`the\`O\`O\`O\`O\`O\`O

7. Complete the text with articles A / An / The or no article.

Jen bought (1) ___ new dress for (2) ___ party, then she went to (3) ___ party in (4) ___ new dress. She met (5) ___ man at (6) ___ party who told her he was (7) ___ teacher in (8) ___ mornings, but a gardener on (9) ___ sunny afternoons. He offered her (10) ___ pickled onion and (11) ___ glass of (12) ___ beetroot juice, then asked her if she liked (13) ___ cats. Jen told him she was (15) ___ honest girl who had written (16) ___ song which was featured on (17) ___ radio and on (18) ___ TV*. Whereas he loved playing (19) ___ football, Jen loved playing (20) ___ piano. They both came from (21) ___ UK and spoke ___ (22) Swahili. They got on really well and Jen wondered whether he was just (23) ___ bit of fun, (24) ___ one-night wonder, or ___ (25) love of her life .

The answers **and the reasons:**

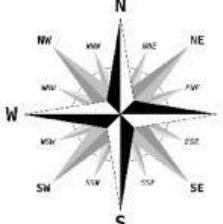
(1)	a – one of the many dresses which were available - unspecified	(11)	a – one of the many glasses of wine which could be offered
(2)	a – one of the many parties which she could have theoretically gone to – unspecified	(12)	🚫 – juice in uncountable, therefore 'a, an' cannot be used. It is also generic, therefore 'the' cannot be used.
(3)	the – the particular party she know refers to - specific	(13)	🚫 – cats in general, not a specific cat or group of cats
(4)	the – the dress she has already mentioned - specific	(14)	🚫 – as above.
(5)	a – one of the many who were at the party	(15)	An
(6)	the – the one already mentioned – specific	(16)	A
(7)	a - of the many teachers there are in the world	(17)	The
(8)	the – this specific period of the day	(18)	🚫 We use "the" only when we talk about TV set , not watching television. - <i>Turn on the TV. I'm watching TV.</i>
(9)	🚫 – this is plural, therefore 'a, an' is not possible. It is also generic, therefore 'the' (which is specific) cannot be used.	(19)	🚫
(10)	a – one of the many pickled onions available	(20)	The
		(21)	The
		(22)	🚫
		(23)	An
		(24)	A
		(25)	The

ARTICLES

a / an = 1	The – specific / already mentioned once	-----
1) with countable nouns in the singular in a general sense: A man and a boy are on a bus.	1) with the words when it is clear which thing we mean: He is in the garden.	1) with uncountable nouns: We bought bread, milk, cheese and meat.
2) 'a/an' is used for the first mention of an item, followed by "the" for the second mention of the item: They took a train to Reno. The train was very clean and comfortable.		2) with meals: I had a sandwich for breakfast. She has lunch at school.
3) with names of jobs: He is an artist.	3) with the adjectives in the superlative degree: This is the nicest day in my life.	3) with games and sports: She plays tennis.
4) with a predicate noun: There is a table in the room. It was a nice trip.	4) to refer to things that are unique: the sun, the moon, the world	4) with names of people: Charles Dickens
5) instead of 'one': a hundred Wait a minute!	5) with ordinal numerals: on the second floor on the first floor on the fifth floor	5) with the names of days, months and seasons: on Monday in May in spring / winter
6) instead of 'every' naming units of time: We have 7 lessons a day. (we have 7 lessos every day)	6) with musical instruments: the piano, the guitar	6) for general ideas: I like pop music. Food is necessary.
7) with 'few' and 'little' in the meaning 'some at least': a few friends	7) with adjectives, to refer to a whole group of people: the Italians, the poor	7) with names of languages and science: Latvian, English, history ! but the English language
8) with 'piece / bar / bottle / cup / loaf / glass of' + uncountable noun: a piece of cheese a bar of chocolate	8) with decades, or groups of years: John grew up in the sixties. Jazz became popular in the 1920's.	7) in some expressions: in case on foot by car / train from time to time in fact at hand at school at home at work go to bed / to hospital go home at midnight / at night on TV
9) in some expressions: half an hour it is a pity it is a shame as a result have a good time in a hurry for a long time to take a walk to go for a walk	9) with 'only' in the meaning of 'vienīgais': He is the only child in the family. 10) with names denoting the whole family: The Andersons moved to a new flat. 11) with names of the parts of the day: in the morning in the afternoon in the evening	
	12) in some expressions: at the moment by the way on the whole on the one hand on the other hand	

	on the right / on the left on the radio/ internet *BUT on TV	
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ARTICLES WITH GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

the	-----
1) with the names of rivers, seas, oceans: the Thames, the Baltic Sea, the Atlantic Ocean	1) with the names of lakes: Lake Burtnieku
2) with mountain ranges: the Alps	2) mountains: Elbrus, Mont Blanc
3) with names of hotels, cinemas, theatres, museums: the Grand Hotel, the Royal cinema, the National Gallery	3) with names of towns, streets, squares, parks: Riga, High Street, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park ! but the Hague / the High Street
4) with names of the 4 cardinal points: the North, the South, the East, the West 	4) with names of airports, castles, stations, universities: Heathrow Airport Oxford University Edinburgh castle ! but the Palace of Westminster
5) countries in plural, kingdoms, unions, republics: the Netherlands, the USA, the EU	5) continent and countries: France, Canada
6) some bridges: the Brooklyn Bridge the Golden Gate Bridge	6) most bridges: Tower Bridge London Bridge
7) deserts: the Sahara	
8) names of ships: the Titanic	