# Articles: A, An, The, Ø (Nothing), Some

FORM:	A, AN, THE, Ø (nothing), SOME
	<b>"a"</b> and <b>"an"</b> are known as either general determiners or the indefinite articles.
	Use <b>"a"</b> with a singular countable noun that has a <b>CONSONANT SOUND</b> . Examples: <i>a banana, a university, a house</i>
	Use <b>"an"</b> with a singular countable noun that has a <b>VOWEL SOUND</b> . Examples: <i>an apple, an uncle, an hour</i>
	"The" is called a definite article. It has two different pronunciations.
	<b>"The"</b> is pronounced $\partial \partial$ when it is followed by a word beginning with a consonant sound. Example: <i>The sculptors</i>
	It is pronounced $\partial$ i:/ when it is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound. Example: <i>The artists</i> .
USE:	Example. The unisis.
	<ol> <li>Usually, the indefinite articles (a, an, Ø) are used to introduce a noun. The definite article (the) is used when a noun or an idea is repeated. Example: <i>I had</i> a <i>bowl of soup and</i> a <i>sandwich for supper last night</i>. The soup was hot and delicious, but the sandwich wasn't very tasty.</li> </ol>
	2. A noun is <b>qualified</b> if there is an extra definition after it. In this case, use " <b>the</b> ".
	Example: <i>The man that spoke to me on the bus this morning</i> was very nice.
	<ul> <li>If a noun is not qualified, use the indefinite articles (a, an, Ø).</li> <li>Example: <i>This morning on the bus, I talked to a nice man.</i></li> <li>NOTE: A noun is NOT qualified if there is a description BEFORE it.</li> <li>Example: <i>I love Belgian chocolate.</i> (unqualified)</li> <li><i>I love the chocolate from Belgium.</i> (qualified)</li> </ul>

#### SPECIAL RULES FOR "THE".

1.	Use <b>"The"</b> when the speaker and the listener know the noun.
	Example: If you need to use the computers, ask the receptionist.

- Use "The" to introduce unique things. Example: *The Queen of England will visit Canada next year.*
- 3. Use **"The"** when the idea is always true. Example: *I don't like washing the dishes*.
- 4. Use **"The"** with superlatives.
- Example: **The** best time to visit New England is the autumn.
- 5. Use "**The**" with a singular noun to represent all similar nouns. Example: *The kangaroo is a symbol of Australia.*
- 6. Use **"The"** with a noun that is immediately identified. Example: *This is the ring that I will give to my girlfriend on her birthday.*
- Use "The" with proper compound nouns if the second noun of the compound is a common noun. Example: *If you go to New York, you must see the Brooklyn Bridge.*

**NOTE:** Do not use **"the"** if the second noun is a proper name. Example: *I have studied for three months at Centre Linguista*.

# NO ARTICLE (Ø)

- 1. Don't use articles with most proper nouns. Example: *Next week, we will visit ...Madrid, the capital of...Spain.*
- 2. Don't use articles with uncountable nouns. Example: *Our teacher has a lot of ...patience.*

**NOTE:** It makes a difference if the uncountable noun is **qualified**. Examples: *Her house has beautiful ... furniture*.

The furniture at our college is brand new.

3. Don't use articles with plural nouns. Example: *Is it true that...Mexicans eat...tacos every day?*NOTE: It makes a difference if the plural nouns are qualified. Examples: *The women that go to the meetings are intelligent.*

### EXTRA NOTES

- When you describe a noun with a dictionary definition use a, an and Ø. Example: A piano is an instrument with many strings played on a keyboard.
- 2. SOME is used when you have, need or offer something. Examples: I have some advice about your money problem. I need some advice about where to go on my vacation. Would you like some advice about marriage? BUT I don't take ...advice from strangers.

Fill in the blanks with A, AN, THE, SOME or  $\emptyset$ .

1. A: Do you like\_\_\_\_\_fruit?

B: Very much.

- 2. A: I'm hungry.
- B: Would you like\_\_\_\_\_fruit? How about\_\_\_\_apple?
- 3. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_fruit we bought at the market was fresh.

B: That's the best place to buy\_\_\_\_\_\_fruit.

- 4. \_\_\_\_\_gas is expensive nowadays.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_gas at Sam's Service Station is cheaper than \_\_\_\_\_ gas at the Esso Station.
- 6. I need \_\_\_\_\_ gas. Let's stop at the next service station.
- 7. Karen bought\_\_\_\_\_radio. She likes to listen to\_\_\_\_\_music when she studies.
- 8. Would you please turn\_\_\_\_\_radio down? \_\_\_\_\_ music is too loud.
- 9. A: Do you see \_\_\_\_\_man who is standing next to David?
  - B: Yes. Who is he?
  - A: He's \_\_\_\_\_ president of this college.
- 10. He visited\_\_\_\_\_Kremlin while he was in \_\_\_\_\_Moscow.
- 11. A: What did you buy when you went shopping?
  - B: I bought\_\_\_\_\_blouse and\_\_\_\_jewelry.
  - C: What colour is \_\_\_\_\_blouse?
  - D: White.
- 12. A: Where's my knapsack?
  - B: It's on \_\_\_\_\_\_ floor over there, in \_\_\_\_\_\_ corner next to \_\_\_\_\_\_ couch.
- 13. We need to buy\_\_\_\_\_\_furniture. I'd like to get\_\_\_\_\_\_sofa and \_\_\_\_\_easy chair.
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_furniture is expensive these days.
- 15. vegetarian doesn't eat meat.
- 16. A: Let's go swimming in\_\_\_\_\_lake today.
  - B: That sounds like \_\_\_\_\_ good idea!
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_lake is a body of \_\_\_\_\_water that is smaller than \_\_\_\_\_sea but larger than \_\_\_\_\_

   pond. \_\_\_\_\_ocean is larger than \_\_\_\_\_sea.

## Intermediate 1 – Exercise 14 – Articles: A, An, The, Ø (Nothing), Some

- 18. He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man and deserves \_\_\_\_\_ lot of praise.
- 19. What \_\_\_\_\_ cozy room!
- 20. What \_\_\_\_\_ gorgeous hair she has!
- 21. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_ girlfriend who is \_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher at \_\_\_\_\_\_ university.
- 22. What \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful furniture they have!
- 23. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ box of chocolates on top of the kitchen counter.
- 24. I have \_\_\_\_\_ errand to run.
- 25. Since it was \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful day, we all went to the beach.

Supply A, AN, THE or  $\emptyset$  where necessary.

 (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ person can have (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting life after (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ age of 65. Of course,

 this depends on (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ person and (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ attitude which he or she has toward (6)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ life. Here is (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ example. (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ man who had been in (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ large

 company before retiring started (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ community center for people (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_ over

 65. He later started (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_ fitness program for (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_ members of (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 community center.

 (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_ fitness program was very successful. It is now one of (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_ most popular

 programs for (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_ seniors in this part of (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_ country. At (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_ age of

 70, \_\_\_\_\_\_ (20) same man learned (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_ foreign language, built (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_ house,

 and wrote (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_ book titled (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Benefits of (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Old Age.

Fill in the blanks in the spaces below with THE, A, AN, SOME or  $\emptyset$ .

Betty likes to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_(1) local bookstore. If I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_(2) books for my children, I often ask her advice. She has two rooms full of books in her house. In general, she finds that buying \_\_\_\_\_\_(3) book today is very expensive, although \_\_\_\_\_\_(4) paperback books are still fairly inexpensive. Usually, \_\_\_\_\_(5) used book is about a third of the price of \_\_\_\_\_\_(6) new book. She said she would like to give me \_\_\_\_\_\_(7) classic stories for children and \_\_\_\_\_\_(8) mysteries next time I see her. \_\_\_\_\_\_(9) cheapest books in town are at Bob's

Used Bookstore near the university. At Bob's, \_\_\_\_\_\_(10) old and used books in the back room are all three dollars or less. Once Betty bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(11) edition that cost \$50.00. This book was \_\_\_\_\_\_(12) atlas, with pages and pages of beautifully colored maps. Betty feels that \_\_\_\_\_\_(13) books are a good thing to spend money on these days even though they might seem very expensive to most people. \_\_\_\_\_\_(14) nicest thing about \_\_\_\_\_\_(15) books, according to Betty, is that you can always keep them, to look at or read again and again.

Decide if each sentence below is correct or incorrect. If it is incorrect, indicate the correction needed.

- 1. The women usually live longer than the men.
- 2. In the Mexico, people drink the tequila to celebrate special occasions.
- 3. In many cultures, women's family pays for the wedding.
- 4. Many of the best hockey players in the world are from Canada.
- 5. The most Muslims don't eat pork.
- 6. It is not polite to look at your boss in the eyes in Korea.
- 7. The life is beautiful.
- 8. Older children don't usually give their mothers a hug or kiss in Japan.
- 9. Queen of England has three sons and one daughter.
- 10. The most popular alcohol in Mexico is tequila.
- 11. The Brazilian women know how to dance to samba.

Complete the following dialogues with A, SOME, THE or  $\emptyset$ .

- 1. A: Excuse me, can I have \_\_\_\_\_\_ information?
  - B: Yes, of course.
  - A: Does \_\_\_\_\_ train cost \$3 or \$4?
  - B: It is \$4.
- 2. A: I have \_\_\_\_\_ problem. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ advice?
  - B: What's wrong?
  - A: I don't like my roommate. She never washes \_\_\_\_\_\_ dishes.

- B: Just wash your own. Don't wash hers.
- 3. A: I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ medicine. I have \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
  - B: Maybe you should see \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.
  - A: Oh no! I hate \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.
- 4. A: I think you gave me \_\_\_\_\_ wrong change.
  - B: Really. How much do I owe you?
  - A: \$2 more.
  - B: Wow! I'm sorry. I think that I need \_\_\_\_\_ break.
- 5. A: I need \_\_\_\_\_ change.
  - B: What do you need?
  - A: Change for \$5.
  - B: Sorry, I just spent all my change on \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.