

A

Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.

The sandwich wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.



JOE

KAREN

Joe says '**a** sandwich', '**an** apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.

Joe now says '**the** sandwich', '**the** apple' because Karen knows which sandwich and which apple he means – **the** sandwich and **the** apple that he had for lunch.

Compare **a** and **the** in these examples:

- ☐ **A man** and **a woman** were sitting opposite me. **The man** was American, but I think **the woman** was British.
- ☐ When we were on holiday, we stayed at **a hotel**. Sometimes we ate at **the hotel** and sometimes we went to **a restaurant**.

B

We use **the** when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare **a/an** and **the**:

- ☐ Tim sat down on **a chair**. (perhaps one of many chairs in the room)
Tim sat down on **the chair nearest the door**. (a specific chair)
- ☐ Paula is looking for **a job**. (not a specific job)
Did Paula get **the job she applied for**? (a specific job)
- ☐ Do you have **a car**? (not a specific car)
I cleaned **the car** yesterday. (= my car)

C

We use **the** when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about **the light** / **the floor** / **the ceiling** / **the door** / **the carpet** etc. :

- ☐ Can you turn off **the light**, please? (= the light in this room)
- ☐ I took a taxi to **the station**. (= the station in that town)
- ☐ (*in a shop*) I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please. (= the manager of this shop)

In the same way, we say (go to) **the bank** / **the post office**:

- ☐ I have to go to **the bank** and then I'm going to **the post office**.
(The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

We also say (go to) **the doctor** / **the dentist**:

- ☐ Clare isn't very well. She's gone to **the doctor**. (= her usual doctor)
- ☐ I don't like going to **the dentist**.

Compare **the** and **a**:

- ☐ I have to go to **the bank** today.
Is there **a bank** near here?
- ☐ I don't like going to **the dentist**.
My sister is **a dentist**.

D

We say 'once **a week** / three times **a day** / £1.50 **a kilo**' etc. :

- ☐ 'How often do you go to the cinema?' 'About once **a month**.'
- ☐ 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 **a kilo**.'
- ☐ Helen works eight hours **a day**, six days **a week**.

Exercises

72.1 Put in **a/an** or **the**.

- 1 This morning I bought a newspaper and magazine. newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put magazine.
- 2 I saw accident this morning. car crashed into tree. driver of car wasn't hurt, but car was badly damaged.
- 3 There are two cars parked outside: blue one and grey one. blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who owner of grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in old house in small village. There is beautiful garden behind house. I would like to have garden like that.

72.2 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 shame 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's name 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.

72.3 Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

- 1 Would you like apple?
- 2 How often do you go to dentist?
- 3 Could you close door, please?
- 4 I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake.
- 5 Excuse me, where is bus station, please?
- 6 I have problem. Can you help me?
- 7 I'm just going to post office. I won't be long.
- 8 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor
- 9 Have you finished with book I lent you?
- 10 My sister has just got job in bank in Zurich.
- 11 We live in small apartment in city centre.
- 12 There's supermarket at end of street I live in.

Would you like an apple?

72.4 Answer these questions about yourself. Where possible, use the structure in Section D (**once a week / three times a day** etc.).

- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
- 2 How often do you go to the cinema?
- 3 How often do you go away on holiday?
- 4 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country?
- 5 How much sleep do you need?
- 6 How often do you go out in the evening?
- 7 How much television do you watch (on average)?
- 8 How much does it cost to rent a small car in your country?

A

We use **the** when there is only one of something:

- ☐ Have you ever crossed **the equator**?
(there is only one equator)
- ☐ What's **the longest river in Europe**?
- ☐ Our apartment is on **the tenth floor**.
- ☐ Buenos Aires is **the capital of Argentina**.
- ☐ I'm going away at **the end of this month**.

THE EQUATOR



We use **the** before **same** (**the same**):

- ☐ Your sweater is **the same** colour as mine. (*not is same colour*)
- ☐ 'Are these keys **the same**?' 'No, they're different.'

B

We say:

the sun	the moon	the earth	the world	the universe
the sky	the sea	the ground	the environment	the internet

- ☐ I love to look at the stars in **the sky**. (*not in sky*)
- ☐ **The internet** has changed the way we live.
- ☐ We need to do more to protect **the environment**. (= the natural world around us)
- ☐ **The earth** goes round **the sun**, and **the moon** goes round **the earth**.

We also use '**Earth**' (without **the**) when we think of it as a planet in space (like **Mars**, **Jupiter** etc.).

- ☐ Which planet is nearest **Earth**?

We say **space** (without **the**) when we mean 'space in the universe'. Compare

- ☐ There are millions of stars **in space**. (*not in the space*)
- ☐ I tried to park my car, but **the space** was too small.

We use **a/an** to say what kind of thing something is (see Unit 71B). Compare **the** and **a**:

- ☐ **The** sun is **a** star. (= one of many stars)
- ☐ **The** hotel we stayed at was **a** very nice hotel.

C

We say: (go to) **the cinema**, **the theatre**.

- ☐ I go to **the cinema** a lot, but I haven't been to **the theatre** for ages.

When we say **the cinema** / **the theatre**, we do not necessarily mean a specific cinema or theatre.

We usually say **the radio**, but **television/TV** (without **the**). Compare:

- ☐ I listen to **the radio** a lot. *but* I watch **television** a lot.
- ☐ We heard it on **the radio**. *but* We watched it on **TV**.

The television / **the** TV = the television set:

- ☐ Can you turn off **the television**, please?

D

We do not normally use **the** with **breakfast/lunch/dinner**:

- ☐ What did you have for **breakfast**?
- ☐ We had **lunch** in a very nice restaurant.

But we use **a/an** if we say 'a **big** lunch', 'a **wonderful** dinner', 'an **early** breakfast' etc. :

- ☐ We had **a** very **nice lunch**. (*not* We had very nice lunch)

E

We do *not* use **the** before *noun + number*. For example, we say:

- ☐ Our train leaves from **Platform 5**. (*not the Platform 5*)
- ☐ (*in a shop*) Do you have these shoes in **size 43**? (*not the size 43*)

In the same way, we say: **Room 126** (in a hotel), **page 29** (of a book), **question 3** (in an exam), **Gate 10** (at an airport) etc.

Exercises

73.1 Put in **the** or **a** where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 A: Our apartment is on the tenth floor.
B: Is it? I hope there's a lift.
- 2 A: Did you have a nice holiday?
B: Yes, it was the best holiday I've ever had.
- 3 A: Where's the nearest shop?
B: There's one at the end of this street.
- 4 A: It's a lovely day, isn't it?
B: Yes, there isn't a cloud in the sky.
- 5 A: I've got a problem with my computer. It isn't connecting to the internet.
B: That's interesting. I've got the same problem with mine.
- 6 A: We spent all our money because we stayed at the most expensive hotel in town.
B: Why didn't you stay at a cheaper hotel?
- 7 A: Would you like to travel in space?
B: Yes, I'd love to go to the moon.
- 8 A: What's Jupiter? Is it a star?
B: No, it's a planet. It's the largest planet in the solar system.

73.2 Put in **the** where necessary. If you don't need **the**, leave the space empty.

- 1 I haven't been to the cinema for ages.
- 2 Sarah spends most of her free time watching TV.
- 3 Do you ever listen to a radio?
- 4 The television was on, but nobody was watching it.
- 5 Have you had a dinner yet?
- 6 Lisa and I arrived at the same time.
- 7 What's the capital city of Canada?
- 8 What do you want for a breakfast?
- 9 I lay down on the ground and looked up at the sky.

73.3 Put in **the** or **a** where necessary. (See Unit 72 for **a** and **the** if necessary.)

- 1 The sun is a star. The sun is a star.
- 2 I'm fed up with doing a same thing every day. a
- 3 Room 25 is on a second floor. a
- 4 Moon goes round earth every 27 days. a
- 5 It was a very hot day. It was a hottest day of year. a
- 6 We had lunch in a nice restaurant by a sea. a
- 7 What's on at a cinema this week? a
- 8 I like to eat good breakfast before I go to work. a
- 9 We missed our train because we were waiting on a wrong platform. a
- 10 Next train to London leaves from a Platform 3. a
- 11 You'll find information you need at a top of page 15. a

73.4 Complete the sentences using the following. Use **the** where necessary.

breakfast cinema ~~dinner~~ gate Gate 21 question 8 sea

- 1 Are you going out this evening?' 'Yes, after dinner.'
- 2 There was no wind, so the was very calm.
- 3 The test wasn't too difficult, but I couldn't answer question 8.
- 4 'I'm going to the tonight.' 'Are you? What film are you going to see?'
- 5 I didn't have time for a this morning because I was in a hurry.
- 6 Oh, the is open. I must have forgotten to shut it.
- 7 (airport announcement) Flight AB123 to Rome is now boarding at Gate 21.

The 2 (school / the school etc.)

A

Compare **school** and **the school**:

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

We say a child goes **to school** or is **at school** (as a student). We are not thinking of a specific school. We are thinking of **school** as a general idea – children learning in a classroom.



Today Ellie'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.

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

B

We use **prison** (or **jail**), **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:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ken's brother is in prison for robbery. (He is a prisoner. We are not thinking of a specific prison.) <input type="checkbox"/> Joe had an accident last week. He was taken to hospital. He's still in hospital now. (as a patient) <input type="checkbox"/> When I leave school, I plan to go to university / go to college. (as a student) <input type="checkbox"/> Sally's father goes to church every Sunday. (to take part in a religious service) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ken went to the prison to visit his brother. (He went as a visitor, not as a prisoner.) <input type="checkbox"/> Jane has gone to the hospital to visit Joe. She's at the hospital now. (as a visitor, not as a patient) <input type="checkbox"/> I went to the university to meet Professor Thomas. (as a visitor, not as a student) <input type="checkbox"/> Some workmen went to the church to repair the roof. (not for a religious service) |
|--|---|

With most other places, you need **the**. For example, **the station**, **the cinema**, (see Units 72C and 73C).

C

We say **go to bed** / **be in bed** etc. (*not* the bed):

- ☐ I'm going **to bed** now. Goodnight.
- ☐ 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?

D

We say **go to sea** / **be at sea** (without **the**) when the meaning is 'go/be on a voyage':

- ☐ Keith works on ships. He's **at sea** most of the time.

but ☐ I'd like to live near **the sea**.

- ☐ It can be dangerous to swim in **the sea**.

74.1 Complete each sentence using a preposition (to/at/in etc.) + one of these words:

bed home ~~hospital~~ hospital prison school university work

- 1 Two people were injured in the accident and were taken to hospital.
- 2 In Britain, children from the age of five have to go
- 3 Mark didn't go out last night. He stayed
- 4 There is a lot of traffic in the morning when everybody is going
- 5 Kate's mother has just had an operation. She is still
- 6 When Sophie leaves school, she wants to study economics
- 7 Ben never gets up before 9 o'clock. It's 8.30 now, so he is still
- 8 If people commit crimes, they may be sent

74.2 Complete the sentences with **school** or **the school**.

- 1 Why aren't your children at school today? Are they ill?
- 2 When he was younger, Tim hated
- 3 There were some parents waiting outside to meet their children.
- 4 usually starts at 8.30 in the morning.
- 5 A: How do your children get to and from ? By bus?
B: No, they walk. isn't very far.
- 6 What sort of job does Emily want to do when she leaves ?

74.3 Some of these sentences need **the**. Correct them where necessary.

- 1 a 'How old is university?' 'About 200 years.' the university
b In your country do many people go to university? OK
c If you want to get a degree, you normally have to study
at university.
d This is a small town, but university is the biggest in the country.
- 2 a My brother has always been healthy. He's never been in hospital.
b When Ann was ill, I went to hospital to visit her. When I was
there, I met Lisa who is a nurse at hospital.
c A woman was injured in the accident and was taken to hospital.
- 3 a John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to church every
Sunday.
b John himself doesn't go to church.
c John went to church to take some pictures of the building.
- 4 a Why is she in prison? What did she do?
b A few days ago firefighters were called to prison to put out a fire.
c Do you think too many people are sent to prison?

74.4 Which is correct?

- 1 How did you get home / ~~get to home~~ after the party? (get home is correct)
- 2 I like to read in bed / in the bed before I go to sleep.
- 3 Shall we meet after work / after the work tomorrow evening?
- 4 I love swimming in sea / in the sea.
- 5 It's nice to travel around, but there's no place like home / like the home!
- 6 Sam likes to go to bed / go to the bed early, and get up early.
- 7 I didn't sleep well in the hotel. Bed / The bed was uncomfortable.
- 8 How long did it take to cross the ocean? How long were you at sea / at the sea?
- 9 What time do you usually start work / the work in the morning?

The 3 (children / the children)

A

When we are talking about things or people in general, we do *not* use **the**:

- ☐ I'm afraid of **dogs**. (*not the dogs*)
(**dogs** = dogs in general, not a specific group of dogs)
- ☐ **Doctors** are usually paid more than **teachers**.
- ☐ Do you know anybody who collects **stamps**?
- ☐ **Crime** is a problem in most big cities. (*not The crime*)
- ☐ **Life** has changed a lot in the last thirty years. (*not The life*)
- ☐ Do you like **classical music** / **Chinese food** / **fast cars**?
- ☐ My favourite sport is **football/skiing/athletics**.
- ☐ My favourite subject at school was **history/physics/English**.



We say '**most** people / **most** books / **most** cars' etc. (*not the most ...*):

- ☐ **Most shops** accept credit cards. (*not The most shops*)

B

We use **the** when we mean specific things or people.

Compare:

*In general (without **the**)*

- ☐ **Children** learn from playing.
(= children in general)
- ☐ I couldn't live without **music**.
- ☐ All **cars** have wheels.
- ☐ **Sugar** isn't very good for you.
- ☐ **English people** drink a lot of tea.
(= English people in general)

*Specific people or things (with **the**)*

- ☐ We took **the children** to the zoo.
(= a specific group, perhaps the speaker's children)
- ☐ The film wasn't very good, but I liked **the music**. (= the music in the film)
- ☐ All **the cars in this car park** belong to people who work here.
- ☐ Can you pass **the sugar**, please?
(= the sugar on the table)
- ☐ **The English people I know** drink a lot of tea. (= only the English people I know, not English people in general)

C

The difference between 'something in general' and 'something specific' is not always very clear.

Compare:

*In general (without **the**)*

- ☐ I like working with **people**.
(= people in general)
- ☐ I like working with **people who say what they think**. (*not all people, but 'people who say what they think' is still a general idea*)
- ☐ Do you like **coffee**?
(= coffee in general)
- ☐ Do you like **strong black coffee**?
(*not all coffee, but 'strong black coffee' is still a general idea*)

*Specific people or things (with **the**)*

- ☐ I like **the people I work with**.
(= a specific group of people)
- ☐ I didn't like **the coffee we had after dinner**.
(= specific coffee)

75.1 Choose four of these things and write whether you like them or not:

bananas	boxing	cats	crowds	fast food	horror movies
hot weather	maths	opera	snow	supermarkets	zoos

Begin each sentence with one of these:

I like ... / I don't like ...

I don't mind ...

I love ... / I hate ...

I'm interested in ... / I'm not interested in ...

1 I don't like hot weather very much.

2

3

4

5

75.2 Complete the sentences using the following. Use **the** where necessary.

(the) basketball	(the) grass	(the) patience	(the) people
(the) questions	(the) meat	(the) information	(the) hotels
(the) history	(the) water	(the) spiders	(the) lies

1 My favourite sport is basketball.

2 The information we were given wasn't correct.

3 Some people are afraid of

4 A vegetarian is somebody who doesn't eat

5 The test wasn't very difficult. I answered without difficulty.

6 Do you know who live next door?

7 is the study of the past.

8 It's better to tell the truth. Telling usually causes problems.

9 We couldn't find anywhere to stay in the town. were full.

10 in the pool didn't look very clean, so we didn't go for a swim.

11 Don't sit on It's wet after the rain.

12 You need to teach young children.

75.3 Choose the correct form, with or without **the**.

1 I'm afraid of dogs / ~~the dogs~~. (dogs is correct)

2 Apples / The apples are good for you.

3 Look at apples / the apples on that tree! They're very big.

4 Women / The women live longer than men / the men.

5 I don't drink tea / the tea. I don't like it.

6 We had a very good meal. Vegetables / The vegetables were especially good.

7 Life / The life is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.

8 I enjoy holidays / the holidays by the sea.

9 How much money does the government spend on education / the education?

10 Who are people / the people in this picture?

11 What makes people / the people violent? What causes aggression / the aggression?

12 All books / All the books on the top shelf belong to me.

13 Don't stay in that hotel. It's very noisy and rooms / the rooms are very small.

14 A pacifist is somebody who is against war / the war.

15 First World War / The First World War lasted from 1914 until 1918.

16 I don't like films / the films that don't have happy endings.

17 Someone gave me a book about history / the history of modern art / the modern art.

18 Rob and Louise got married, but marriage / the marriage didn't last very long.

19 Most people / The most people believe that marriage / the marriage and family life / the family life are the basis of society / the society.

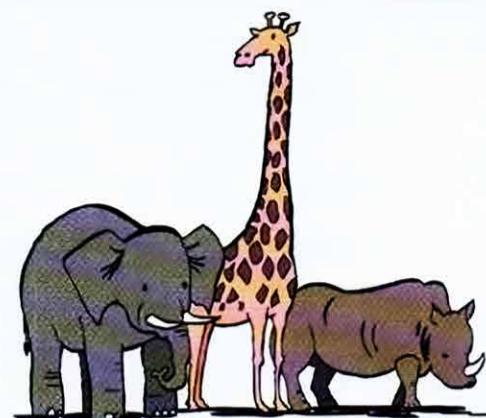
The 4 (the giraffe / the telephone / the piano etc. ; the + adjective)

A

Study these sentences:

- ☐ **The giraffe** is the tallest of all animals.
- ☐ **The bicycle** is an excellent means of transport.
- ☐ When was **the telephone** invented?
- ☐ **The dollar** is the currency of the United States.

In these examples, **the** ... does not mean one specific thing.
The giraffe = a specific type of animal, not a specific giraffe.
 We use **the** in this way to talk about a type of animal, machine etc.



In the same way we use **the** for musical instruments:

- ☐ Can you play **the** guitar?
- ☐ **The** piano is my favourite instrument.

Compare **a** and **the**:

- ☐ I'd like to have **a** piano. *but* I can't play **the** piano.
- ☐ We saw **a** giraffe at the zoo. *but* **The** giraffe is my favourite animal.

Note that we use **man** (= human beings in general / the human race) without **the**:

- ☐ What do you know about the origins of **man**? (*not* the man)

B

The + adjective

We use **the** + *adjective* (without a noun) to talk about groups of people. For example:

the young	the rich	the sick	the injured
the old	the poor	the disabled	the dead
the elderly	the homeless	the unemployed	

The young = young people, **the rich** = rich people etc. :

- ☐ Do you think **the rich** should pay higher taxes?
- ☐ We need to do more to help **the homeless**.

The young / the rich / the injured etc. are *plural* in meaning. For example, you cannot say 'a young' or 'the injured' for one person. You must say '**a** young **person**', '**the** injured **woman**' etc.

Note that we say '**the poor**' (*not* the poors), '**the young**' (*not* the youngs) etc.

C

The + nationality

You can use **the** + nationality adjectives that end in **-ch** or **-sh** (**the French / the English / the Spanish** etc.). The meaning is 'the people of that country':

- ☐ **The French** are famous for their food. (= the people of France)

The French / the English etc. are plural in meaning. We do not say 'a French / an English'.
 You have to say **a Frenchman / an Englishwoman** etc.

We also use **the** + nationality words ending in **-ese** (**the Chinese / the Sudanese / the Japanese** etc.):

- ☐ **The Chinese** invented printing.

But these words can also be singular (**a** Chinese, **a** Japanese etc.).

Note also: **a Swiss** (singular) and **the Swiss** (= the people of Switzerland)

With other nationalities, the plural noun ends in **-s**. For example:

an Italian → **Italians** **a Mexican** → **Mexicans** **a Turk** → **Turks**

With these words (**Italians** etc.), we do not normally use **the** to talk about the people in general (see Unit 75).

Exercises

76.1 Answer the questions. Choose the right answer from the box. Don't forget **the**. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1

animals
tiger elephant
rabbit cheetah
giraffe kangaroo

2

birds
eagle penguin
swan owl
parrot pigeon

3

inventions
telephone wheel
telescope laser
helicopter typewriter

4

currencies
dollar peso
euro rupee
rouble yen

- 1 a Which of the animals is tallest?
b Which animal can run fastest?
c Which of these animals is found in Australia?
- 2 a Which of these birds has a long neck?
b Which of these birds cannot fly?
c Which bird flies at night?
- 3 a Which of these inventions is oldest?
b Which one is most recent?
c Which one was especially important for astronomy?
- 4 a What is the currency of India?
b What is the currency of Canada?
c And the currency of your country?

the giraffe

76.2 Put in **the** or **a**.

- 1 When was the telephone invented?
- 2 Can you play a musical instrument?
- 3 Jessica plays a violin in an orchestra.
- 4 There was a piano in the corner of the room.
- 5 Can you play a piano?
- 6 Our society is based on a family.
- 7 Martin comes from a large family.
- 8 A computer has changed the way we live.

76.3 Complete these sentences using **the** + the following:

injured poor rich sick unemployed ~~young~~

- 1 The young have the future in their hands.
- 2 Ambulances arrived at the scene of the accident and took the injured to hospital.
- 3 Life is all right if you have a job, but things are not so easy for the unemployed.
- 4 Helen has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for the sick.
- 5 In England there is an old story about a man called Robin Hood. It is said that he robbed the rich and gave the money to the poor.

76.4 What do you call the people of these countries?

one person (a/an ...)

the people in general

- 1 Canada
- 2 Germany
- 3 France
- 4 Russia
- 5 China
- 6 Brazil
- 7 England
- 8 and your country

a Canadian

Canadians

Names with and without **the** 1

A

We do *not* use **the** with names of people ('Helen', 'Helen Taylor' etc.). In the same way, we do *not* use **the** with most names of places. For example:

<i>continents</i>	Africa (<i>not the</i> Africa), Europe, South America
<i>countries, states etc.</i>	France (<i>not the</i> France), Japan, Brazil, Texas
<i>islands</i>	Sicily, Bermuda, Tasmania
<i>cities, towns etc.</i>	Cairo, New York, Bangkok
<i>mountains</i>	Everest, Etna, Kilimanjaro



But we use **the** in names with **Republic, Kingdom, States** etc. :

the Czech **Republic**

the United **Kingdom** (**the** UK)

the Dominican **Republic**

the United **States** of America (**the** USA)

Compare:

☐ Have you been to **Canada** or **the United States**?

B

When we use **Mr/Mrs/Captain/Doctor** etc. + a name, we do not use **the**. So we say:

Mr Johnson / **Doctor** Johnson / **Captain** Johnson / **President** Johnson etc. (*not the ...*)

Uncle Robert / **Saint** Catherine / **Princess** Maria etc. (*not the ...*)

Compare:

☐ We called **the doctor**.

We called **Doctor** Johnson. (*not the* Doctor Johnson)

We use **Mount** (= mountain) and **Lake** before a name in the same way (without **the**):

Mount Everest (*not the ...*)

Mount Etna

Lake Superior

Lake Victoria

☐ They live near **the lake**.

They live near **Lake Superior**. (*not the* Lake Superior)

C

We use **the** with the names of oceans, seas, rivers and canals:

the Atlantic (Ocean)

the Red Sea

the Amazon

the Indian Ocean

the Channel (between

the Nile

the Mediterranean (Sea)

France and Britain)

the Suez Canal

We use **the** with the names of deserts:

the Sahara (Desert)

the Gobi Desert

D

We use **the** with *plural* names of people and places:

<i>people</i>	the Taylors (= the Taylor family), the Johnsons
<i>countries</i>	the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United States
<i>groups of islands</i>	the Canaries / the Canary Islands, the Bahamas
<i>mountain ranges</i>	the Rocky Mountains / the Rockies, the Andes, the Alps

☐ The highest mountain in **the Andes** is (**Mount**) Aconcagua.

E

We say:

the north (of Brazil)

but

northern Brazil (*without the*)

the south-east (of Spain)

but

south-eastern Spain

Compare:

☐ Sweden is in **northern Europe**; Spain is in **the south**.

Also **the** Middle East, **the** Far East

We also use **north/south** etc. (without **the**) in the names of some regions and countries:

North America

South Africa

Note that on maps, **the** is not usually included in the name.

Exercises

77.1 Put in **the** where necessary. Leave the space empty if the sentence is already complete.

- Who is Doctor Johnson? (*the sentence is complete without the*)
- I was ill, so I went to see doctor.
- The most powerful person in United States is president.
- President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
- Do you know Wilsons? They're a very nice couple.
- I'm looking for Professor Brown. Do you know where she is?

77.2 Some of these sentences are correct, but some need **the** (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.

- Everest was first climbed in 1953. OK
- Milan is in north of Italy. in the north of Italy
- Africa is much larger than Europe.
- Last year I visited Mexico and United States.
- South of England is warmer than north.
- Portugal is in western Europe.
- France and Britain are separated by Channel.
- James has travelled a lot in Middle East.
- Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
- Next year we're going skiing in Swiss Alps.
- UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean.
- The highest mountain in Africa is Kilimanjaro.
- River Volga flows into Caspian Sea.

77.3 Here are some geography questions. Choose the right answer from one of the boxes and write **the** if necessary. You do not need all the names in the boxes. Use an atlas if necessary.

<i>continents</i>	<i>countries</i>	<i>oceans and seas</i>	<i>mountains</i>	<i>rivers and canals</i>
Africa	Canada	Atlantic	Alps	Amazon Rhine
Asia	Denmark	Indian Ocean	Andes	Danube Thames
Australia	Indonesia	Pacific	Himalayas	Nile Volga
Europe	Sweden	Black Sea	Rockies	Suez Canal
North America	Thailand	Mediterranean	Urals	Panama Canal
South America	United States	Red Sea		

- What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? the Atlantic
- Where is Argentina?
- Which is the longest river in Africa?
- Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
- Of which country is Washington the capital?
- What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
- What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
- Which is the smallest continent in the world?
- What is the name of the ocean between North America and Asia?
- What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
- Which river flows through London?
- Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
- Of which country is Bangkok the capital?
- What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
- Which is the longest river in South America?

Names with and without **the** 2

A

Names without **the**We do not use **the** with names of most city streets/roads/squares/parks etc. :Union **Street** (*not the ...*)Fifth **Avenue**Hyde **Park**Queens **Road****Broadway**Times **Square**

Names of important public buildings and institutions (for example, airports, stations, universities) are often two words:

Manchester Airport**Harvard University**The first word is the name of a place ('Manchester') or a person ('Harvard'). These names are usually without **the**. In the same way, we say:**Victoria Station** (*not the ...*)**Canterbury Cathedral****Edinburgh Castle****Buckingham Palace****Cambridge University****Sydney Harbour**

Compare:

Buckingham Palace (*not the ...*) *but* **the Royal Palace**

('Royal' is an adjective – it is not a name like 'Buckingham'.)

B

Most other buildings have names with **the**. For example:*hotels***the** Sheraton Hotel, **the** Holiday Inn*theatres/cinemas***the** Palace Theatre, **the** Odeon (cinema)*museums/galleries***the** Guggenheim Museum, **the** National Gallery*other buildings***the** Empire State (Building), **the** White House, **the** Eiffel Tower

We often leave out the noun:

the Sheraton (Hotel)**the Palace** (Theatre)**the Guggenheim** (Museum)Some names are only **the** + *noun*, for example:**the Acropolis****the Kremlin****the Pentagon**

C

Names with **of** usually have **the**. For example:**the** Bank **of** England**the** Museum **of** Modern Art**the** Great Wall **of** China**the** Tower **of** London

Note that we say:

the University **of** Cambridge *but* **Cambridge University** (*without the*)

D

Many shops, restaurants, hotels, banks etc. are named after people. These names end in **-s** or **-s**.We do not use **the** with these names:**McDonald's** (*not the ...*)**Barclays** (bank)**Joe's Diner** (restaurant)**Macy's** (department store)

Churches are often named after saints (St = Saint):

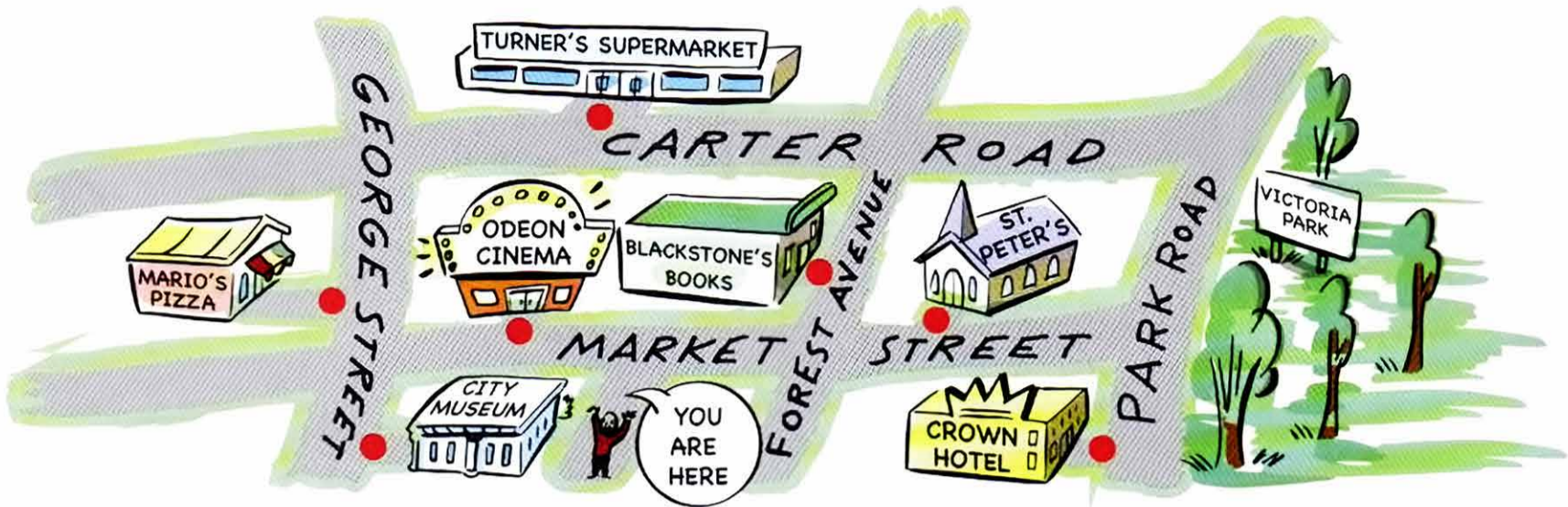
St John's Church (*not the St Johns Church*)**St Patrick's Cathedral**

E

Most newspapers and many organisations have names with **the**:*newspapers***the** Washington Post, **the** Financial Times, **the** Sun*organisations***the** European Union, **the** BBC, **the** Red CrossNames of companies, airlines etc. are usually without **the**:**Fiat** (*not the Fiat*)**Sony****Singapore Airlines****Kodak****IBM****Yale University Press**

Exercises

- 78.1** Use the map to answer the questions. Write the name of the place and the street it is in. Use **the** if necessary. (Remember that on maps we do not normally use **the**.)



- 1 Is there a cinema near here?
- 2 Is there a supermarket near here?
- 3 Is there a hotel near here?
- 4 Is there a church near here?
- 5 Is there a museum near here?
- 6 Is there a bookshop near here?
- 7 Is there a restaurant near here?
- 8 Is there a park near here?

Yes, the Odeon in Market Street

Yes, in

Yes, in

Yes, in

Yes, in

Yes, in

Yes, at the end of

- 78.2** Where are the following? Use **the** where necessary.

Acropolis
Kremlin

Broadway
White House

Buckingham Palace
Gatwick Airport

Eiffel Tower
~~Times Square~~

- 1 Times Square is in New York.
- 2 is in Paris.
- 3 is in London.
- 4 is in Washington.
- 5 is in Moscow.
- 6 is in New York.
- 7 is in Athens.
- 8 is near London.

- 78.3** Choose the correct form, with or without **the**.

- 1 Have you ever been to British Museum / the British Museum? (the British Museum is correct)
- 2 The biggest park in New York is Central Park / the Central Park.
- 3 My favourite park in London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.
- 4 Imperial Hotel / The Imperial Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
- 5 Dublin Airport / The Dublin Airport is situated about 12 kilometres from the city centre.
- 6 Jack is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.
- 7 If you're looking for a department store, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.
- 8 If you're looking for a hotel, I would recommend Park Plaza / the Park Plaza.
- 9 Statue of Liberty / The Statue of Liberty is at the entrance to New York Harbour / the New York Harbour.
- 10 You should go to Science Museum / the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- 11 Andy works for IBM / the IBM now. He used to work for British Telecom / the British Telecom.
- 12 'Which cinema are you going to this evening?' 'Classic / The Classic.'
- 13 I'd like to go to China and see Great Wall / the Great Wall.
- 14 'Which newspaper do you want?' 'Times / The Times.'
- 15 This book is published by Cambridge University Press / the Cambridge University Press.
- 16 'What's that building?' 'It's College of Art / the College of Art.'

69.2

- 3 a key
- 4 a coat
- 5 sugar
- 6 a biscuit
- 7 electricity
- 8 an interview
- 9 blood
- 10 a question
- 11 a moment
- 12 a decision

69.3

- 2 days
- 3 meat
- 4 a queue
- 5 jokes
- 6 friends
- 7 people
- 8 air
- 9 patience
- 10 an umbrella
- 11 languages
- 12 space

UNIT 70

70.1

- 2 a a paper
b paper
- 3 a Light
b a light
- 4 a time
b a wonderful time
- 5 a nice room
- 6 advice
- 7 nice weather
- 8 bad luck
- 9 job
- 10 journey
- 11 total chaos
- 12 some bread
- 13 doesn't
- 14 Your hair is ... it
- 15 The damage

70.2

- 2 information
- 3 chairs
- 4 furniture
- 5 hair
- 6 progress
- 7 job
- 8 work
- 9 permission
- 10 advice
- 11 experience
- 12 experiences

70.3

- 2 I'd like some information about places to see in the town.
- 3 Can you give me (some) advice about which courses to do? / ... courses I can do?
- 4 What time is the news (on)?
- 5 It's a beautiful view, isn't it?
- 6 What horrible / awful weather!

UNIT 71

71.1

- 3 It's a vegetable.
- 4 It's a game. / It's a board game.
- 5 They're birds.
- 6 It's a (tall/high) building.
- 7 They're planets.
- 8 It's a flower.
- 9 They're rivers.
- 10 They're musical instruments.
- 12 He was a writer / a poet / a playwright / a dramatist.
- 13 He was a scientist / a physicist.
- 14 They were US presidents / American presidents / presidents of the USA.
- 15 She was an actress / a film actress / a film star / a movie star.
- 16 They were singers.
- 17 They were painters / artists.

71.2

- 2 He's a waiter.
- 3 She's a journalist.
- 4 He's a surgeon.
- 5 He's a chef.
- 6 He's a plumber.
- 7 She's a tour guide.
- 8 She's an interpreter.

71.3

- 4 a
- 5 an
- 6 – (You're always asking questions!)
- 7 a
- 8 Some
- 9 – (Do you like staying in hotels?)
- 10 – (I've got sore feet.)
- 11 a
- 12 some
- 13 a ... a
- 14 – (Those are nice shoes.)
- 15 some
- 16 You need a visa to visit some countries
- 17 Jane is a teacher. Her parents were teachers too.
- 18 He's a liar. He's always telling lies.

UNIT 72

72.1

- 1 ... and a magazine. **The** newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put **the** magazine.
- 2 I saw **an** accident this morning. **A** car crashed into **a** tree. **The** driver of **the** car wasn't hurt, but **the** car was badly damaged.
- 3 ... **a** blue one and **a** grey one. **The** blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who **the** owner of **the** grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in **an** old house in **a** small village. There is **a** beautiful garden behind **the** house. I would like to have **a** garden like that.

72.2

- 1 a a
b the
c the
- 2 a a
b a
c the
- 3 a a
b the
c the
- 4 a an ... The
b the
c the
- 5 a the
b a
c a

72.3

- 2 **the** dentist
- 3 **the** door
- 4 **a** mistake
- 5 **the** bus station
- 6 **a** problem
- 7 **the** post office
- 8 **the** floor
- 9 **the** book
- 10 **a** job in **a** bank
- 11 **a** small apartment in **the** city centre
- 12 **a** supermarket at **the** end of **the** street

72.4

Example answers:

- 2 About once a month.
- 3 Once or twice a year.
- 4 50 kilometres an hour.
- 5 About seven hours a night.
- 6 Two or three times a week.
- 7 About two hours a day.
- 8 About £20 a day.

UNIT 73

73.1

- 2 a nice holiday ... **the** best holiday
- 3 **the** nearest shop ... **the** end of this street
- 4 a lovely day ... a cloud in **the** sky
- 5 to **the** internet ... **the** same problem
- 6 **the** most expensive hotel ... a cheaper hotel
- 7 to travel **in space** ... go to **the** moon
- 8 a star ... a planet ... **the** largest planet in **the** solar system

73.2

- 2 watching TV
- 3 **the** radio
- 4 **The** television
- 5 had dinner
- 6 **the** same time
- 7 **the** capital
- 8 for breakfast
- 9 **the** ground ... **the** sky

73.3

- 2 **the** same thing
- 3 **Room 25** is on **the** second floor.
- 4 **The** moon goes round **the** earth every 27 days. *or* ... goes round **Earth** ...
- 5 a very hot day ... **the** hottest day of **the** year
- 6 We **had lunch** in a nice restaurant by **the** sea.
- 7 at **the** cinema
- 8 eat a good breakfast
- 9 on **the** wrong platform
- 10 **The** next train ... **from Platform 3**
- 11 You'll find **the** information you need at **the top of page 15**.

73.4

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2 the sea | 5 breakfast |
| 3 question 8 | 6 the gate |
| 4 the cinema | 7 Gate 21 |

UNIT 74

74.1

- 2 to school
- 3 at home
- 4 to work
- 5 in hospital
- 6 at university
- 7 in bed
- 8 to prison

74.2

- 2 school
- 3 the school
- 4 School
- 5 ... get to and from school ... The school isn't very far.
- 6 school

74.3

- 1 c OK
d the university
- 2 a OK
b the hospital ... the hospital
c OK
- 3 a OK
b OK
c the church
- 4 a OK
b the prison
c OK

74.4

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2 in bed | 6 go to bed |
| 3 after work | 7 The bed |
| 4 in the sea | 8 at sea |
| 5 like home | 9 work |

UNIT 75

75.1

Example answers:

2-5

- I like cats.
- I don't like zoos.
- I don't mind snow.
- I'm not interested in boxing.

75.2

- 3 spiders
- 4 meat
- 5 the questions
- 6 the people
- 7 History
- 8 lies
- 9 The hotels
- 10 The water
- 11 the grass
- 12 patience

75.3

- 2 Apples
- 3 the apples
- 4 Women ... men
- 5 tea
- 6 The vegetables
- 7 Life
- 8 holidays (= 'holidays by the sea' in general)
- 9 education
- 10 the people
- 11 people ... aggression
- 12 All the books
- 13 the rooms
- 14 war
- 15 The First World War
- 16 films
- 17 the history of modern art
- 18 the marriage
- 19 Most people ... marriage ... family life ... society

UNIT 76

76.1

- 1 b the cheetah
c the kangaroo (and the rabbit)
- 2 a the swan
b the penguin
c the owl
- 3 a the wheel
b the laser
c the telescope
- 4 a the rupee
b the (Canadian) dollar
c the ...

76.2

- 2 a
- 3 the
- 4 a
- 5 the
- 6 the
- 7 a
- 8 The

76.3

- 2 the injured
- 3 the unemployed
- 4 the sick
- 5 the rich ... the poor

76.4

- 2 a German Germans
- 3 a Frenchman/Frenchwoman
the French
- 4 a Russian Russians
- 5 a Chinese the Chinese
- 6 a Brazilian Brazilians
- 7 an Englishman/Englishwoman
the English
- 8 ...

UNIT 77

77.1

- 2 the
- 3 the ... the
- 4 – (President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.)
- 5 the
- 6 – (I'm looking for Professor Brown.)

77.2

- 3 OK
- 4 **the** United States
- 5 **The** south of England ... **the** north
- 6 OK
- 7 **the** Channel
- 8 **the** Middle East
- 9 OK
- 10 **the** Swiss Alps
- 11 **The** UK
- 12 **The** Seychelles ... **the** Indian Ocean
- 13 OK
- 14 **The** river Volga ... **the** Caspian Sea

77.3

- 2 (in) South America
- 3 **the** Nile
- 4 Sweden
- 5 **the** United States
- 6 **the** Rockies
- 7 **the** Mediterranean
- 8 Australia
- 9 **the** Pacific
- 10 **the** Indian Ocean
- 11 **the** Thames
- 12 **the** Danube
- 13 Thailand
- 14 **the** Panama Canal
- 15 **the** Amazon

UNIT 78

78.1

- 2 Turner's in Carter Road
- 3 **the** Crown (Hotel) in Park Road
- 4 St Peter's in Market Street
- 5 **the** City Museum in George Street
- 6 Blackstone's (Books) in Forest Avenue
- 7 Mario's (Pizza) in George Street
- 8 Victoria Park at the end of Market Street

78.2

- 2 **The** Eiffel Tower
- 3 Buckingham Palace
- 4 **The** White House
- 5 **The** Kremlin
- 6 Broadway
- 7 **The** Acropolis
- 8 Gatwick Airport

78.3

- 2 Central Park
- 3 St James's Park
- 4 The Imperial Hotel ... Baker Street
- 5 Dublin Airport
- 6 Liverpool University
- 7 Harrison's
- 8 the Park Plaza
- 9 The Statue of Liberty ... New York Harbour
- 10 the Science Museum
- 11 IBM ... British Telecom
- 12 The Classic
- 13 the Great Wall
- 14 The Times
- 15 Cambridge University Press
- 16 the College of Art

UNIT 79

79.1

- 3 shorts
- 4 a means
- 5 mean
- 6 some scissors *or* a pair of scissors
- 7 a series
- 8 series
- 9 species

79.2

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2 politics | 5 physics |
| 3 economics | 6 gymnastics |
| 4 athletics | 7 electronics |

79.3

- 2 don't
- 3 want
- 4 was
- 5 aren't
- 6 are
- 7 wasn't
- 8 does *or* do
- 9 they are
- 10 Do
- 11 is *or* are
- 12 enjoy

79.4

- 3 ... wearing black jeans
- 4 OK
- 5 ... very nice **people**.
- 6 Ten pounds **isn't** ...
- 7 ... buy **some** new **pyjamas**. *or* ... buy **a** new **pair of pyjamas**.
- 8 OK (The committee hasn't *is also correct*)
- 9 There was **a police officer / a policeman / a policewoman** ...
- 10 What **are** the police ...
- 11 **These** scissors **aren't** ...
- 12 OK

UNIT 80

80.1

- 3 a job interview
- 4 (your) holiday pictures
- 5 milk chocolate
- 6 a factory inspector
- 7 a race horse
- 8 a horse race
- 9 running shoes
- 10 a university student
- 11 (your) exam results
- 12 the living room carpet
- 13 an *or* company scandal
- 14 *or* factory workers
- 15 a road improvement scheme
- 16 a New York department store
- 17 a five-day course
- 18 a two-part question
- 19 a thirty-year-old man

80.2

- 2 seat belt
- 3 credit card
- 4 weather forecast
- 5 newspaper editor
- 6 shop window
- 7 room number
- 8 birthday party
- 9 truck driver

80.3

- 2 twenty-pound
- 3 ten-pound
- 4 15-minute
- 5 60 minutes
- 6 two-hour
- 7 twelve-storey
- 8 five days
- 9 Five-star
- 10 six years old
- 11 500-year-old
- 12 twelve-hour ... 24-hour

UNIT 81

81.1

- 3 your friend's umbrella
- 4 OK
- 5 Charles's daughter
- 6 Helen and Dan's son
- 7 OK
- 8 last Monday's newspaper
- 9 OK
- 10 OK
- 11 Your children's friends
- 12 Our neighbours' garden
- 13 OK
- 14 David's hair
- 15 Katherine's party
- 16 OK
- 17 Mike's parents' car
- 18 OK
- 19 OK (the government's economic policy *is also correct*)

81.2

- 2 a boy's name
- 3 children's clothes
- 4 a girls' school
- 5 a bird's nest
- 6 a women's magazine

81.3

- 2 Last week's storm caused a lot of damage.
- 3 The town's only cinema has closed down.
- 4 Britain's weather is very changeable.
- 5 The region's main industry is tourism.

81.4

- 2 twenty minutes' walk
- 3 two weeks' holiday / fourteen days' holiday / a fortnight's holiday
- 4 an/one hour's sleep