

Lesson 2



ARTICLES

Table of Articles



NUMBER	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE
SINGULAR	A\AN	THE
PLURAL	NOTHING	THE
NON-COUNT	NOTHING	THE

Quick Hints



Pronunciation is what matters

pronounced. (in our)



Rules of Articles



Articles Rule 1: With singular count nouns, use 'a' if indefinite or "the" if definite.

Examples

- My daughter wants to buy **a** dog this weekend. (Indefinite-It could be any dog)
The dog in the backyard is very cute.(Definite- The one in the backyard)

- 1. He requested **a** puppy for his birthday.
- 2. He wanted **the** puppy he played with at the pet shop.
- 3. She ordered **a** hamburger without onions.
- 4. Did you drink **the** coke I just ordered?

Articles Rule 2: With plural count nouns use either "the" or nothing, never 'a'.



- 1. Come and look at **the** children. (definite)
- 2. Children are always curious. (indefinite)
- 3. She loves flowers. (indefinite)
- 4. **The** flowers in her garden are beautiful. (definite)
- 5. Do you like reading grammar rules?
- 6. Do you like reading **the** grammar rules on this page?

Articles Rule 3: With non-count nouns, use either "the" or nothing.

- He has experience. (if indefinite or mentioned for the first time)
He has the experience necessary for **the** job. (if definite or mentioned before)

- 1. **The** medicine **the** doctor prescribed had unpleasant side effects.
2. Writing in a second language is especially challenging.
3. Have you studied **the** history of South Africa?
4. History reminds us that events repeat themselves.



1. **The** languages of Asia are unrelated to English.
2. **The** wines of France are famous.
3. **The** birds of North America are beautiful.
4. **X** Museum of Art is having **X** exhibit of **the** paintings of Picasso.

Count & Noncount Nouns

Count Nouns

- **Singular**
 - × *book, child*
- **Plural**
 - × *books, children*



Noncount Nouns

- Not singular & not plural
- This kind of nouns:
 - Rice*
 - Knowledge*
 - Homework*
 - News*



Articles Rule 4: If a plural or non-count noun is followed by [of + noun], "the" is preferred.

Special Rules for Articles

1. Adjectives as Nouns

- When referring to a group of people by use of an adjective rather than a noun, use "the".
- the elderly
- the disabled
- the unemployed
- the rich
- the sick
- the needy
- the homeless
- the young
- the restless

2. Names of Countries

- Some countries are preceded by "the", usually if the name is plural, contains an adjective, or includes "of".
- The United States
- The Soviet Union
- The Republic of Congo
- America
- Russia
- Spain
- Japan
- China
- Mexico

Special Rules for Articles

3. Cities and Streets use nothing

- Chicago
- Fifth Avenue
- San Francisco
- Highway 5
- London
- Kennedy blvd.

4. Rivers, Oceans, Seas, Groups of Mountains & Islands use "the"

- the Amazon
- the Atlantic
- the Mediterranean
- the Cascades
- the Hawaiian Islands
- the Bahamas

5. Numbers



- Cardinal numbers(1,2,3) use nothing
- World War 2
- Page 7
- Chapter 1
- Mission 1
- Paragraph 5
- Channel 6
- Ordinal numbers (1st,2nd,3rd) use "the"
- The Second World War
- the seventh page
- the first chapter
- the first mission
- the fifth paragraph
- the sixth channel



6. Titles of People



- When a title is given with a name, use nothing
President Mitchael Queen Mary Professor Scott

When a title is used without a name, use "the"

The president the queen the professor

Special Rules for Articles

7. Schools

- When a school has "of" in its title, use "the"
The University of Arizona
- The University of London

When a school does not have "of" in its title, use nothing
Lincoln High School

- Arizona State University
- Liverpool John Moores University

8. Location versus Activity

- When referring to an activity, use nothing
I am going to school now. (activity-study)
He is always on time for class. (activity-learn)

When referring to the location, use "the"

The meeting is at the school. (location-campus)
They are remodeling the movie theater. (location-building)
The new student had trouble finding the class. (location-classroom)

Special Rules for Articles

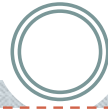
9. When the object is the only one that exists, use "the"

- the earth
- the human race
- the world
- the moon
- the sun
- the universe

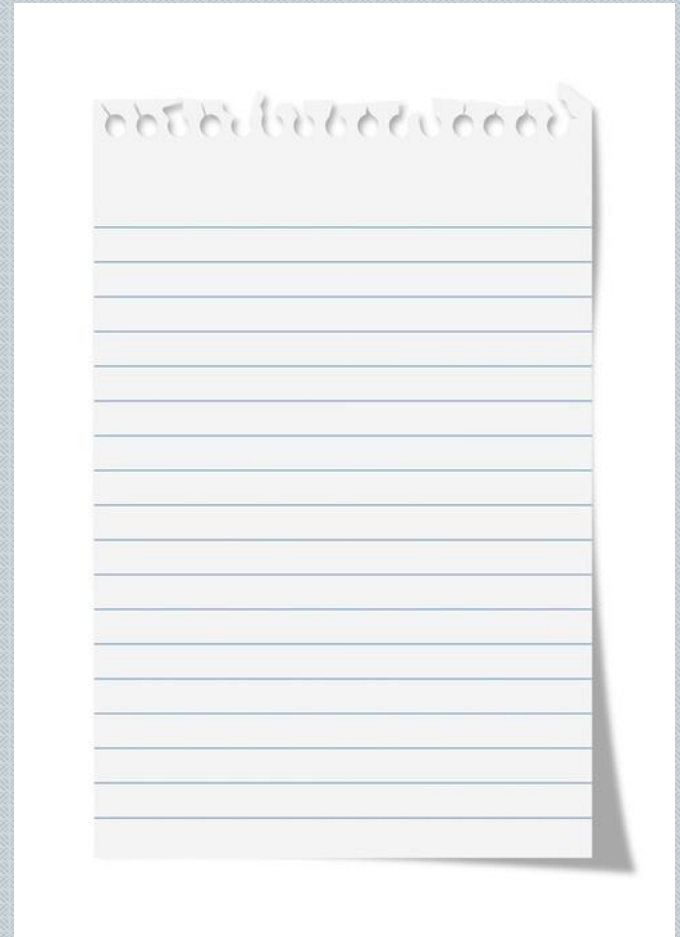
10. When you use expressions that identify part of a larger group, use "the"

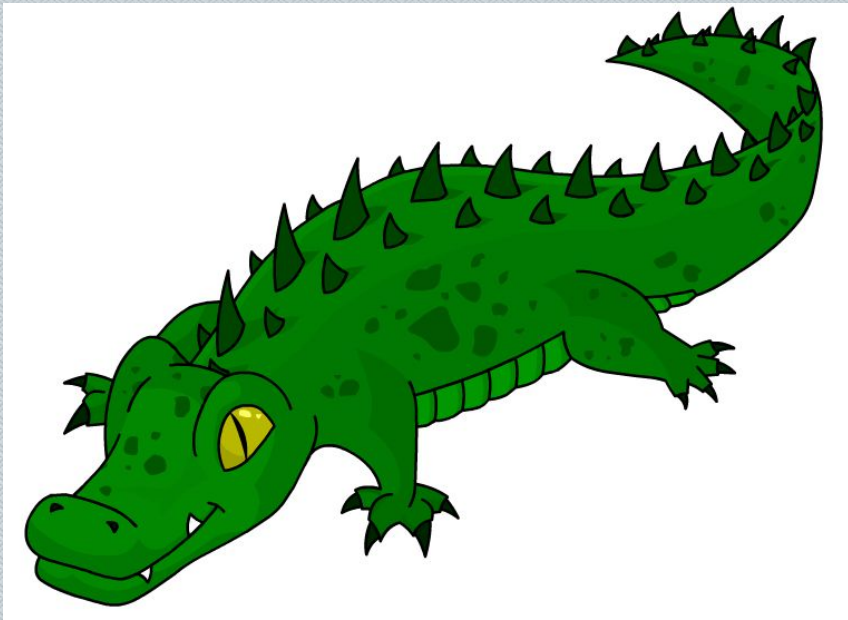
- -One of the students
- None of the students
- Both of the students
- All of the students

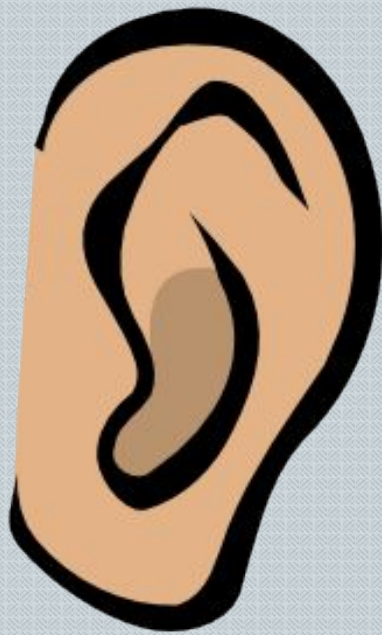
Vocabulary



- Store
- Library
- Drugstore
- Bee
- Spider
- Insect
- Crocodile
- Paper
- Sharpener
- Scissors
- Theatre

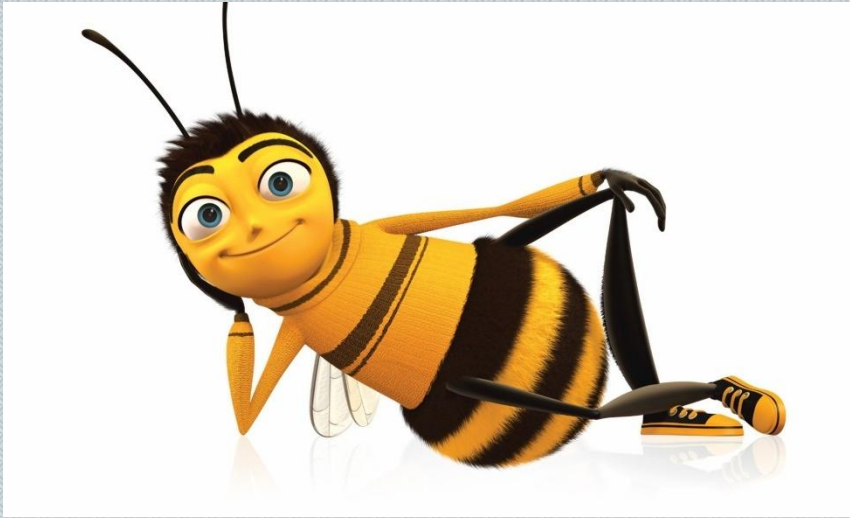




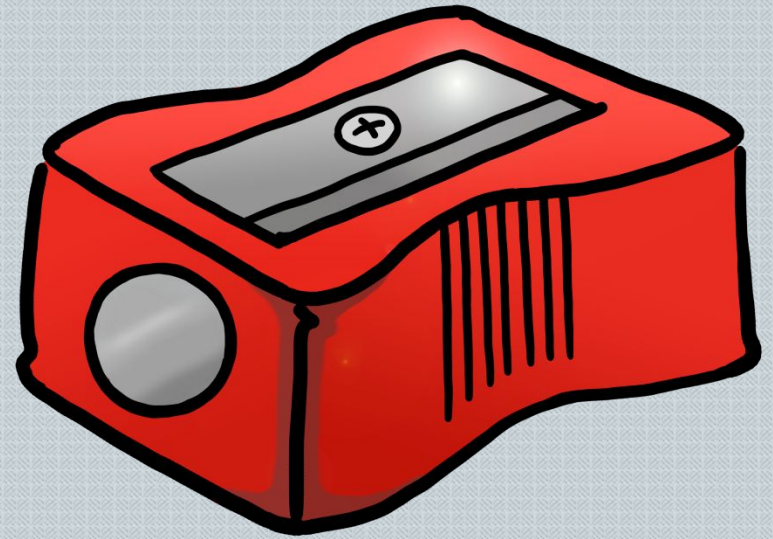








TM





The verb To Be



*PROBABLY THE BEST KNOWN VERB IN THE
WORLD: "TO BE OR NOT TO BE..."*

THE VERB *TO BE* IS USED IN A NUMBER OF
DIFFERENT WAYS IN ENGLISH.



To be - Main Verb - Role

- *To be* is used as a main verb to indicate the role or position that one has at work, family, or other organization.

- *Examples:*

- Jennifer is my sister.
Frank is a doctor.
Alan was a guest at our house last week.

To be - Main Verb with Adjective

- **To be** is also used as a main verb together with adjectives to express qualities about someone. It's possible to use only adjectives with *Be*, or adjectives which modify other nouns.

- **Examples:**
- She is a beautiful woman.
Jack was a handsome man.
She is interesting.
They are ugly.

To be - Main Verb - Location

To be is used as a main verb to indicate location.

Examples:

They are at lunch.

Our house is in the countryside.

Alice is in the backyard.

To be - Main Verb with Comparative or Superlative Form

- *To be* is also used with the comparative or superlative form to make comparison between people, places, objects, and ideas.

- ***Examples:***

- The Mercedes is faster than the Fiat.
New York is the most exciting city in the world.
My aunt Martha is a much better cook than my mother.

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

TO BE

We use to be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status

I am Frank

I am not happy

I am an architect

My brother is a dentist
and my sister is a secretary



I am not single

I am from London.
I am English

My favorite sport
are tennis and golf

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

FULL FORM

I am
He is
She is
It is
You are
We are

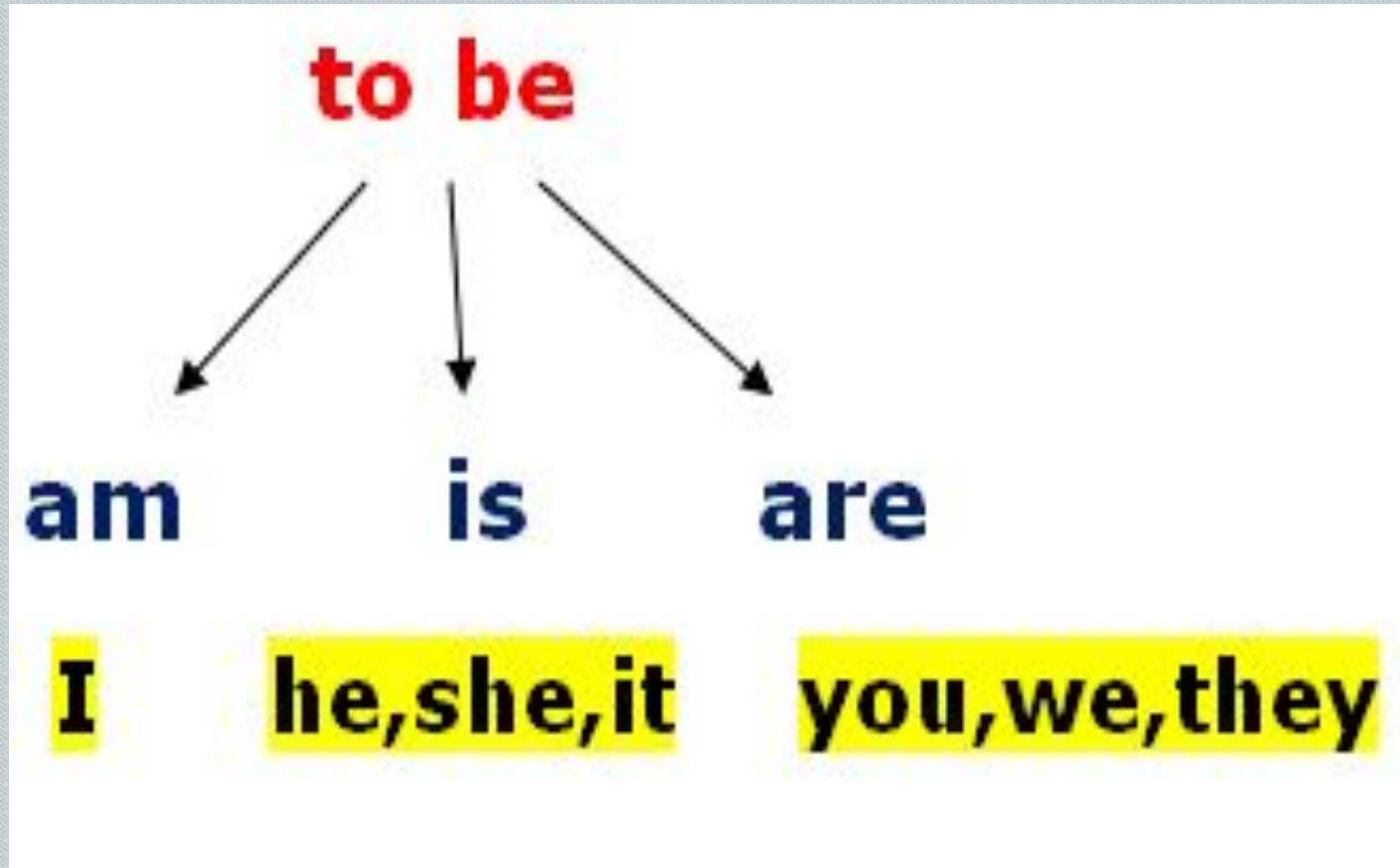
SHORT FORM

I'm
He's
She's
It's
You're

Examples:

- I am Sarah and he is Jake.
- John is tired. He is in the bedroom.
- She is very young. She's only 12.
- It's two in the morning. It's very cold.
- You're from Italy. You're Italian.
- The cars are in the garage.
- Jim and I are classmates.

Present Tense Verb To Be Table



POSITIVE FORM	QUESTION FROM	NEGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE “?”
I am smart.	Am I smart?	I am not smart.	Am I not smart? Aren't I smart?
You are smart.	Are you smart?	You are not/aren't smart.	Are you not smart? Aren't you smart?
He is smart.	Is he smart?	He is not/isn't smart.	Is he not smart? Isn't he smart?
She is smart.	Is she smart?	She is not/isn't smart.	Is she not smart? Isn't she smart?
It is smart.	Is it smart?	It is not/isn't smart.	Is it not smart? Isn't it smart?
We are smart.	Are we smart?	We are not/aren't smart.	Are we not smart? Aren't we smart?
You are smart.	Are you smart?	You are not/aren't smart.	Are you not smart? Aren't you smart?
They are smart.	Are they smart?	They are not/aren't smart.	Are they not smart? Aren't they smart?

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Flashcards

Body Parts 3

www.kids-pages.com



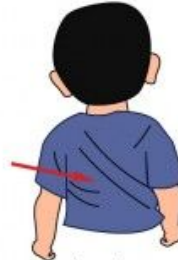
neck



shoulder



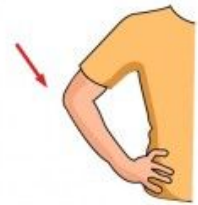
chest



back



arm



elbow



hand

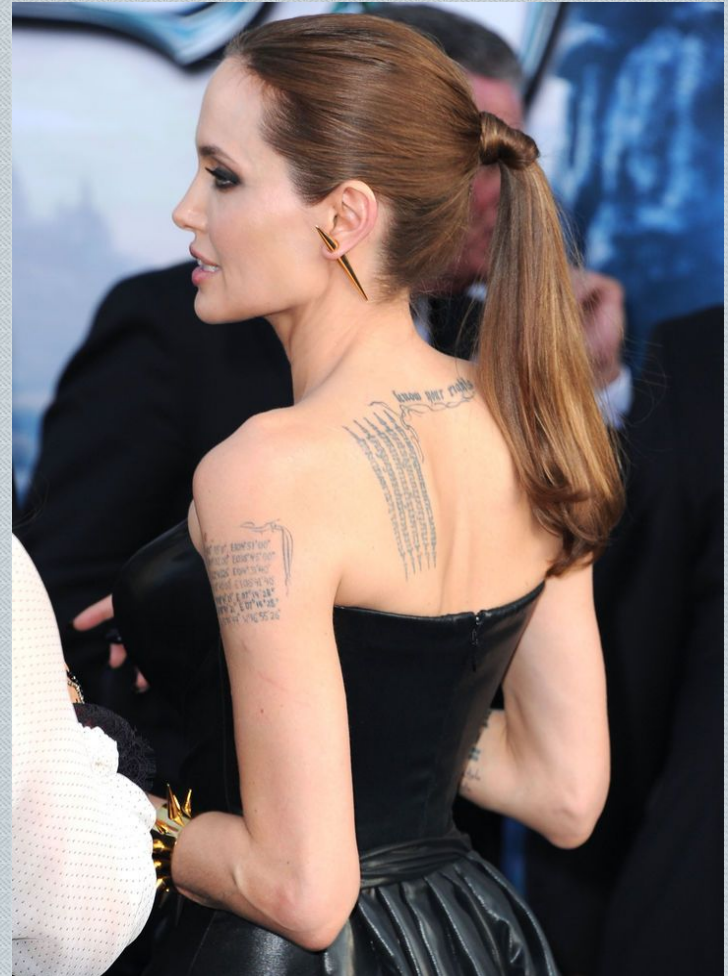


finger



thumb

Exercise 1

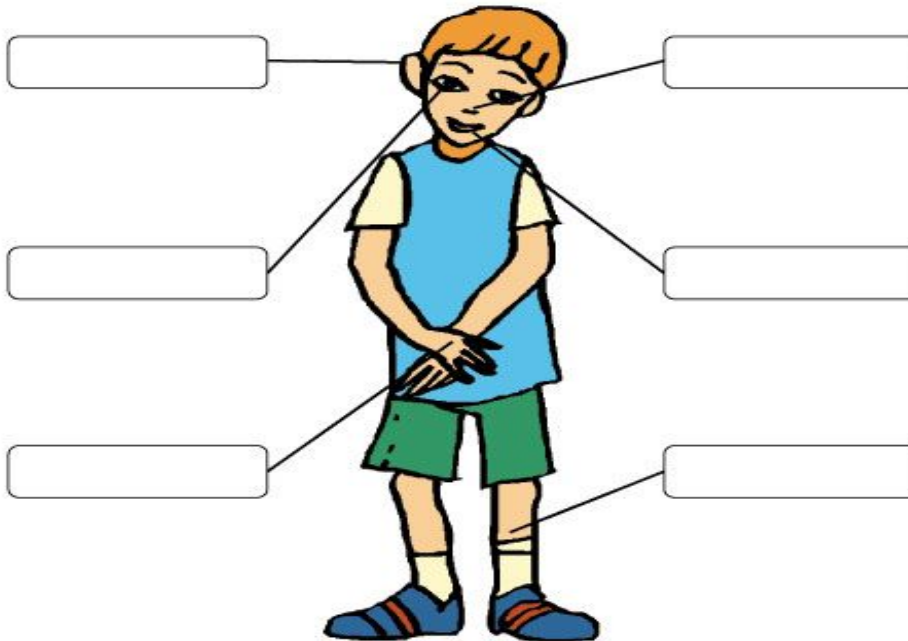


Exercise 2

Name _____

Body Part Actions Worksheet

Match body parts with actions you can do with them. Use the word bank below and fill in the action that goes with each body part.



Talk Listen Throw Sneeze Run Blink

Read the passage and answer the questions.



- Where was Christopher Columbus born?**
- Columbus believed he could find a shortcut to the ...?**
- The King of _____ refused to finance his trip.**
- In the year _____, Columbus set sail.**
- What did Columbus name the native people he saw?**