

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)
- Have you got 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:

- Caroline 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.

72.1 Put in a/an or the.

- This morning I bought a newspaper and magazine. newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put magazine.
- I saw accident this morning. car crashed into tree. driver of car wasn't hurt, but car was badly damaged.
- 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.
- 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.

- This house is very nice. Has it got garden?
 - It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in garden.
 - I like living in this house, but it's a pity that garden is so small.
- Can you recommend good restaurant?
 - We had dinner in very nice restaurant.
 - We had dinner in best restaurant in town.
- She has French name, but in fact she's English, not French.
 - What's name of that man we met yesterday?
 - We stayed at a very nice hotel – I can't remember name now.
- There isn't airport near where I live. nearest airport is 70 miles away.
 - Our flight was delayed. We had to wait at airport for three hours.
 - Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to airport?
- 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, week after next.'
 - I'm going away for week in September.
 - Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings week.

72.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

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

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

- How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
- How much does it cost to hire a car in your country? About £20 a day.
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- How often do you go away on holiday?
- What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country?
- How much sleep do you need?
- How often do you go out in the evening?
- How much television do you watch (on average)?

The 1

A

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

- What is **the** longest river in **the** world? (there is only one longest river)
- The** earth goes round **the** sun and **the** moon goes round **the** earth.
- Have you ever crossed **the** equator?
- I'm going away at **the** end of this month.

Don't forget **the**:

- Paris is **the** capital of France. (*not* Paris is capital of ...)

But 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.

B

We say: **the** sky, **the** sea, **the** ground, **the** country, **the** environment.

- We looked up at all the stars in **the** sky. (*not* in sky)
- Would you like to live in **the** country? (= not in a town)
- We must do more to protect **the** environment. (= the natural world around us)

But 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.

C

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

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

D

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** (without **the**). Compare:

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

The television = the television set:

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

E

Breakfast lunch dinner

We do *not* normally use **the** with the names of meals (**breakfast, lunch** etc.):

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

But we use **a** if there is an adjective before **breakfast, lunch** etc. :

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

F

Platform 5 Room 126 etc.

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*) Have you got 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.

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

- 1 A: Where did you have lunch?
B: We went toa..... restaurant.
- 2 A: Did you have nice holiday?
B: Yes, it was best holiday I've ever had.
- 3 A: Where's nearest shop?
B: There's one at end of this street.
- 4 A: Do you often listen to radio?
B: No. In fact I haven't got radio.
- 5 A: Would you like to travel in space?
B: Yes, I'd love to go to moon.
- 6 A: Do you go to cinema very often?
B: No, not very often. But I watch a lot of films on television.
- 7 A: It was nice day yesterday, wasn't it?
B: Yes, it was beautiful. We went for a walk by sea.
- 8 A: What did you have for breakfast this morning?
B: Nothing. I never eat breakfast.
- 9 A: Excuse me, where is Room 25, please?
B: It's on second floor.
- 10 A: We spent all our money because we stayed at most expensive hotel in town.
B: Why didn't you stay at cheaper hotel?

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 I lay down on ground and looked up at sky.
- 3 Sarah spends most of her free time watching television.
- 4 television was on, but nobody was watching it.
- 5 Lisa and I arrived at same time.
- 6 Have you had dinner yet?
- 7 You'll find information you need at top of page 15.
- 8 What's capital city of Canada?

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

- 1 Sun is star. The sun is a star.
- 2 Paul lives in small village in country.
- 3 Moon goes round earth every 27 days.
- 4 I'm fed up with doing same thing every day.
- 5 It was very hot day. It was hottest day of year.
- 6 I don't usually have lunch, but I always eat good breakfast.
- 7 If you live in foreign country, you should try and learn language.
- 8 We missed our train because we were waiting on wrong platform.
- 9 Next train to London leaves from Platform 3.

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 was very calm.
- 3 The test wasn't too difficult, but I couldn't answer
- 4 'I'm going to tonight.' 'Are you? What are you going to see?'
- 5 I didn't have time for this morning because I was in a hurry.
- 6 Oh, is open. I must have forgotten to shut it.
- 7 (airport announcement) Flight AB123 to Rome is now boarding at

The 2 (school / the school etc.)

A Compare school and the school:



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

We say a child goes to **school** or is at **school** (as a pupil). We are not necessarily thinking of a specific school. We are thinking of **school** as a general idea.



Today Alison'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.

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

B We use **prison, 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 want to go to university/college. <input type="checkbox"/> Sally's father goes to church every Sunday. (to 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) <input type="checkbox"/> Excuse me, where is the university, please? (= the university buildings) <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 cinema, the bank** (see Units 72C and 73D).

C **Bed work home**

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

- It's time to go to **bed** now.
- 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 is **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 Cathy's mother has just had an operation. She is still
- 6 When Julia leaves school, she wants to study economics
- 7 Bill never gets up before 9 o'clock. It's 8.30 now, so he is still
- 8 If you commit a serious crime, you could be sent

74.2 Complete the sentences with the word given (school etc.). Use the where necessary.

1 (school)

- a Every term parents are invited to the school to meet the teachers.
- b Why aren't your children at school today? Are they ill?
- c When he was younger, Ted hated
- d What time does usually start in the mornings in your country?
- e A: How do your children get home from ? By bus?
B: No, they walk. isn't very far.
- f What sort of job does Jenny want to do when she leaves ?
- g There were some people waiting outside to meet their children.

2 (university)

- a In your country do many people go to ?
- b If you want to get a degree, you normally have to study at
- c This is only a small town, but is one of the biggest in the country.

3 (hospital)

- a My brother has always been very healthy. He's never been in
- b When Ann was ill, I went to to visit her. When I was there, I met Lisa who is a nurse at
- c Peter was injured in an accident and was kept in for a few days.

4 (church)

- a John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to every Sunday.
- b John himself doesn't go to
- c John went to to take some photographs of the building.

5 (prison)

- a In some places people are in because of their political beliefs.
- b A few days ago the fire brigade were called to to put out a fire.
- c The judge decided to fine the man £500 instead of sending him to

6 (home/work/bed)

- a I like to read in before I go to sleep.
- b It's nice to travel around, but there's no place like !
- c Shall we meet after tomorrow evening?
- d If I'm feeling tired, I go to early.
- e What time do you usually start in the morning?
- f The economic situation was very bad. Many people were out of

7 (sea)

- a There's a nice view from the window. You can see
- b It was a long voyage. We were at for four weeks.
- c I love swimming in

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 paid more than **teachers**.
- Do you collect **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** hotels accept credit cards. (*not* The most hotels)

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 are lively**. (not all people, but 'people who are lively' 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)
- Did you like **the coffee we had after dinner last night**? (= specific coffee)

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

boxing	cats	fast food restaurants	football	hot weather
maths	opera	small children	rock music	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 ...

- I don't like hot weather very much.
-
-
-
-

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) shops
(the) history	(the) water	(the) spiders	(the) lies

- My favourite sport is basketball.
- The information we were given wasn't correct.
- Some people are afraid of
- A vegetarian is somebody who doesn't eat
- The test wasn't very difficult. I answered without difficulty.
- Do you know who live next door?
- is the study of the past.
- George always tells the truth. He never tells
- It was late when we arrived in the town, and were shut.
- in the pool didn't look very clean, so we didn't go for a swim.
- Don't sit on It's wet after the rain.
- You need to teach young children.

75.3 Choose the correct form, with or without the.

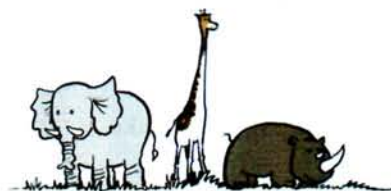
- I'm afraid of dogs / ~~the dogs~~. (dogs is correct)
- Can you pass ~~salt~~ / the salt, please? (the salt is correct)
- Apples / The apples are good for you.
- Look at apples / the apples on that tree! They're very big.
- Women / The women live longer than men / the men.
- I don't drink tea / the tea. I don't like it.
- We had a very good meal. Vegetables / The vegetables were especially good.
- Life / The life is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.
- I like skiing / the skiing, but I'm not very good at it.
- Who are people / the people in this photograph?
- What makes people / the people violent? What causes aggression / the aggression?
- All books / All the books on the top shelf belong to me.
- Don't stay in that hotel. It's very noisy and beds / the beds are very uncomfortable.
- A pacifist is somebody who is against war / the war.
- First World War / The First World War lasted from 1914 until 1918.
- I'd like to go to Egypt and see Pyramids / the Pyramids.
- Someone gave me a book about history / the history of modern art / the modern art.
- Ron and Brenda got married, but marriage / the marriage didn't last very long.
- 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 (= the money) 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** (+ singular countable noun) 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, especially:

the young	the rich	the sick	the blind	the injured
the old	the poor	the disabled	the deaf	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?
- The government has promised to provide more money to help **the homeless**.

These expressions are always *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.

You can 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 Japanese, a Sudanese etc.).

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).

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 robin

3

inventions
telephone wheel
telescope laser
helicopter typewriter

4

currencies
dollar peso
euro rupee
rouble yen

- 1 a Which of the animals is tallest? the giraffe
- 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?

76.2 Put in the **or a**.

- 1 When was the telephone invented?
- 2 Can you play musical instrument?
- 3 Jill plays violin in an orchestra.
- 4 There was piano in the corner of the room.
- 5 Can you play piano?
- 6 Our society is based on family.
- 7 Martin comes from large family.
- 8 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 to hospital.
- 3 Life is all right if you have a job, but things are not so easy for
- 4 Julia has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for
- 5 In England there is an old story about a man called Robin Hood. It is said that he robbed and gave the money to

76.4 What do you call the people of these countries?

- | | <i>one person (a/an ...)</i> | <i>the people in general</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Canada | <u>a Canadian</u> | <u>Canadians</u> |
| 2 Germany | | |
| 3 France | | |
| 4 Russia | | |
| 5 China | | |
| 6 Brazil | | |
| 7 England | | |
| 8 and your country | | |

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* normally use **the** with names of places. For example:

<i>continents</i>	Africa (<i>not</i> the Africa), Europe, South America
<i>countries, states etc.</i>	France (<i>not</i> the France), Japan, Switzerland, 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** in the same way (without **the**):

Mount Everest (*not* the ...) **Mount** Etna **Lake** Superior **Lake** Constance

- They live near **the** lake.
 They live near **Lake** Constance. (*not* the Lake Constance)

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** Alps is **Mont Blanc**.

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.

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

- 1 Who is Doctor Johnson? (*the sentence is complete without the*)
- 2 I was ill, so I went to see doctor.
- 3 The most powerful person in United States is president.
- 4 President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
- 5 Do you know Wilsons? They're a very nice couple.
- 6 Do you know Professor Brown's phone number?

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

- 1 Everest was first climbed in 1953. OK
- 2 Milan is in north of Italy. in the north of Italy
- 3 Africa is much larger than Europe.
- 4 Last year I visited Mexico and United States.
- 5 South of England is warmer than north.
- 6 Portugal is in western Europe.
- 7 France and Britain are separated by Channel.
- 8 Jim has travelled a lot in Middle East.
- 9 Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
- 10 Next year we're going skiing in Swiss Alps.
- 11 UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 12 Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean.
- 13 Africa's highest mountain is Kilimanjaro (5895 metres).
- 14 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		

- 1 What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? the Atlantic
- 2 Where is Argentina?
- 3 Which is the longest river in Africa?
- 4 Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
- 5 Of which country is Washington the capital?
- 6 What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
- 7 What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
- 8 Which is the smallest continent in the world?
- 9 What is the name of the ocean between North America and Asia?
- 10 What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
- 11 Which river flows through London?
- 12 Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
- 13 Of which country is Bangkok the capital?
- 14 What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
- 15 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. :

Wall 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:

<i>hotels/restaurants</i>	the Sheraton Hotel, the Bombay Restaurant, the Holiday Inn
<i>theatres/cinemas</i>	the Palace Theatre, the Odeon (cinema)
<i>museums/galleries</i>	the Guggenheim Museum, the Hayward Gallery
<i>other buildings</i>	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 the people who started them.

These names end in *-s* or *-s*. We do not use **the** with these names:

Lloyds Bank (*not the ...*) Brown's Restaurant Macy's (department store)

Churches are often named after saints:

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

E Most newspapers and many organisations have names with **the**:

<i>newspapers</i>	the Washington Post, the Financial Times, the Sun
<i>organisations</i>	the European Union, the BBC (= British Broadcasting Corporation), the Red Cross

Names of companies, airlines etc. are usually without **the**:

Fiat (*not the Fiat*) Sony British Airways
Kodak IBM Yale University Press

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 park near here?
- 8 Is there a restaurant near here?

- Yes, the Odeon in Market Street
- Yes, in
- Yes, in
- Yes,
- Yes,
- Yes, at the end of
- There are two.
or

78.2 Where are the following? Use the where necessary.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Acropolis | Broadway | Buckingham Palace | Eiffel Tower |
| Kremlin | White House | Gatwick Airport | 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 Hyde Park / The Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
- 3 Another park in central London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.
- 4 Grand Hotel / The Grand Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
- 5 Dublin Airport / The Dublin Airport is situated about 12 kilometres from the city centre.
- 6 Frank 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 place to have lunch, I would recommend Ship Inn / the Ship Inn.
- 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 John 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?' 'Herald / The Herald.'
- 15 This book is published by Cambridge University Press / the Cambridge University Press.