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CHECK ANSWERS (Your answers will be displayed in a new window) Back to the list of exercises writing Argumentative Essays Articles Letters and emails More Links in English are three articles: A, AN, and. These products are used before nouns to show whether nouns are general or specific. Learning how to use A, An and the can take time. To speed up the process, this English articles tutorial includes descriptions and exercises for every English learner articles expert. Learn English Englishpage.com! In part 3 English Articles Tutorial, we will complete our list of 25 articles for usage tips. Here, we'll look at some exceptions and more advanced themes related to the use of A(AN) and. A(AN) can use, for example, the word per. Examples: Apples currently cost \$1.30 a pound. Cheetahs can go 60 miles per hour. You want \$150 a person for a trip? USE nouns modified by ranking or ordering expressions, such as first, second, third, next, last, previous, next, penultimate, and so on. Examples: this is the fifth day of our conference. I'll pay the next time we eat dinner. Do not forget such a rule. USE 14 Use with superlatives like the best, biggest, most important, least interesting, etc. Examples: this is the best day ever. The room was quite small and the bathroom was quite small. He said the funniest joke! Comparative forms, such as larger, better, more, can be used with both A(AN) and THE and follow the general use of the article. Examples: I like a bigger roller coaster. He's a more expensive car than me. However: Often used with comparative forms (larger) instead of superlative shapes (the largest), compared to only two things. It is usually used in phrases such as the larger of the two. Examples: Jessie and Shauna are both smart. But I think Shauna is smarter of the two. Between Jason's son and his daughter, his daughter is a better athlete. USE 15 Don't use articles to generalising on countless nouns and countless nouns. Examples: Curiosity is a great feature. Water is an important resource. Vegetables are good for you. USE 16 english-speaking card often use a singular noun, when they talk about certain topics, including the inventions of musical instruments (piano, guitar, flute) plants (coconut palm, saguaro, baobab) animals (leopard, elephant, lowland gorilla) inventions (steam engine, plane, bulb) bulbs (dollar, euro, yen) body parts (head, eye, ear) Examples: I play the piano. The Sequoia tree is native to California. A dolphin is a very intelligent animal. The Wright brothers invented the plane. At the moment, the euro is stronger than the dollar. Cheryl got poked in the eye. In general, English speakers choose to use it in this way to give the noun a more abstract or conceptual We choose to say the piano to make it sound more like an abstract art form. Similarly, the dolphin sounds more like we are referring to species. In addition, the plane is a more conceptual sound that expresses the idea of invention. But remember that you can also make a generalization on these topics by using plural as USE 15. Examples: He always makes a few dollars for emergencies. He had trouble with his homework. She has some friends who can help her move around. However: expressions few and few (without articles) are not many and express the idea that you are less than expected. Examples: Unfortunately, I had little time to enjoy New York because I had to work so much. Unfortunately, he has few people in his life. They have little money, so their daughter can't pay her tuition. BUT REMEMBER: When words are used only or only, some and a little also emphasize the importance of not much. Examples: Unfortunately, I had only a little time to enjoy New York because I had to work so much. Unfortunately, he just has some people in his life. They only have a little money, so their daughter can't pay her tuition. In general, articles are not used under disease or disease names. Examples: Dr. Smith attends schools and universities to educate students about AIDS. Oncologists are doctors specializing in cancer treatment. There are several medications that can be used to treat malaria. However: There are some diseases that require, measles flu mumps bubony plague ADDITION: There are some health conditions or diseases that can be used with both A (AN) as well as and follow the general pattern of use. This category includes most of the sedem, pain, decision and attacks, cold heart attack stroke melt / tumor / growth / etc. sore throat / sore back/sore foot etc. REMEMBER: This last category follows the general use of the article. Study the following examples: Examples: John has a cold. The cold was pretty bad. Nancy had a heart attack. A heart attack seriously weakened her heart. Deb had a sore throat. Sore throat made it difficult to talk. USE 19 If the direction (north, west, south-east, left, right) directly follows the verb, do not use the pattern with direction. Examples: We have to go south. They drove north all day. At the stop sign turn left and walk three blocks. HOWEVER: If the direction follows the preposition, you must use. Examples: We have to go south. Our house is located in the north. The grocery store is located on the right. ADDITIONAL: Use with compass directions, referring to them as specific geographical or cultural regions. Examples: We love the South. Have you ever visited the East? In the west there are better national parks. USE 20 Can be used with plural surnames to refer to a family as a group. Examples: Robinson likes vacations Shinoharas originally from Japan. My brother lives next door to the Jacksons. USE 21 TO can be combined with certain characteristics of participants to denote a group of people such as the blind, the elderly, the rich, the Frenchman, sioux, etc. Examples: He's older. The organisation helps the elderly. REMEMBER: This is particularly important in situations where nationalities or ethnic groups and their languages could be confused. In such situations, THE used to clarify that we are talking about nationality or ethnicity rather than language. Examples: I like French. I like the French. However: When generalise on a nationality or ethnic group that ends with -ans, such as Americans, Mexicans and Hawaiians, is usually not used. Examples: Americans watch a lot of TV. The Germans drink a lot of beer. USE 22 Do not use THE and THE and The, Coast etc. Examples: I love Italy. John lived in Japan. He lives in the United States. Similarly: Don't use the states, provinces and cities unless you are specifically part of the name or contain a name like Territory or Coast. Examples: He lives in California. Ladakh is in India. The northwest territories are a province of Canada. EXCEPTIONS: IT is used in conjunction with the Netherlands, as well as with many nations that have island chains such as the Philippines, maldives, bahamas, etc. In addition, in the past, THE was used by some countries such as Sudan, Gambia and Congo, this use is becoming less common. Examples: He lives in the Netherlands. Last year, I visited the Bahamas. Use the names: ocean seashores river swamp archipelago collections for lakes (e.g. Great Lakes) mountain chain deserts references to the globe (e.g. Equator, North Pole) geographical regions (e.g. Northwest, Middle East) pagodas hotel theaters museums institutes skyscrapers Sun, Lunar extraordinary artwork or architecture (e.g. Mona Lisa Lisa, Colosseum, Great Wall of China and Taj Mahal) Examples: James visited the Hermitage, the famous museum in St. Petersburg. I would love to visit the North Pole. Nina walked across the Rialto Bridge. Use our articles in flashcards to memorize categories Used 23 and 24. Kent is a Buddhist. We went camping in the Royal Canyon. However: There are additional exceptions to some of the above categories. Such as often used model ... Ne... Examples: University of Colorado Temple Of Ranakpur Cathedral of Siena Use our Articles Flashcards to memorize categories 23 and 24 used. USE 25 Time expressions can be particularly confusing. It is used in some weather expressions, such as: morning afternoon evening during the night time of the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow's fall summer examples: We'll meet in the afternoon. Jake loves to go camping in the fall. There was a small earthquake during the night. However: In other times of expression, no article is used: at night at noon all night all night every month every month every month every month last night last night night tomorrow tomorrow. Did you sleep well last night? I'll see you tomorrow. We get to lunch at noon. IN ADDITION: There are some examples of expressions that can be made both (AN) and such as: /all-day/whole-month/whole year/year/whole decade: He spent the whole month in Hawaii. I wish I could do it. I last Friday off to go to the doctor. I sat in my office all day. When she first moved to Germany, it took a whole year for her to learn enough German to go shopping. Phil hated the '90s. He spent an entire decade of dead-end work struggling to pay his rent. Advanced Articles Exercises Exercises Based on Exercises 1 – 25 Back to Part 2 – (A(An) vs TheLearn English Englishpage.com! I Englishpage.com!

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