

# **The 2<sup>nd</sup> of June**

**Practical English: Arriving in  
London**

# Vocabulary: In a

**Arrive**  
**Reception**

**The lift**

**Elevator**

**A single room**

**A double room**

**The bar**

**The ground floor (first, second,  
third)**

**Check in**

**Check out**

1. I have a reservation.
2. Can you sing here?
3. Can I have your passport, please?
4. Can you spell that?
5. Just a second.
6. Over there
7. Here you are
8. Enjoy your stay!
9. Madam
10. Sir
11. Waitress
12. No problem
13. Is that \_\_\_\_\_?
14. That's perfect.
15. It's time for bed.

**Would you like a coffee?**

**Yes, please.**

**Would you like another drink?**

**No, thanks.**

A writer's  
room.

Vocabulary:  
things

**A, an, plurals,  
this,  
these, that, those**

**Articles:  
a/an/the**

**What is an article?**

Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

# Indefinite Articles:

**a and an**  
"A" and "an" signal that the noun modified is indefinite, referring to *any* member of a group.

For example:

"My daughter really wants a dog for Christmas." This refers to *any* dog. We don't know which dog because we haven't found the dog yet.



A/An –  
singular

countable

I have a dog and a cat.

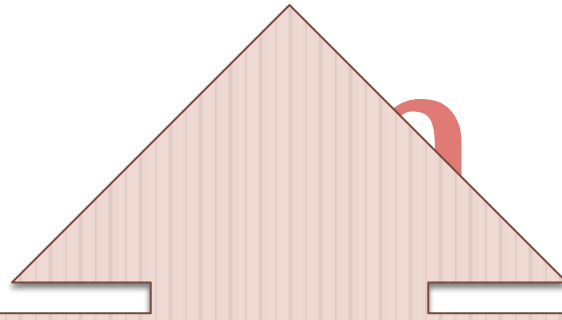
nouns

An – a, o, e,

u, I

I have an umbrella.

# A and



1. The first time you mention a thing
2. When you say what something is
3. When you say what something does
4. In explanations with what!
5. In expressions like – twice a week.

# Definite

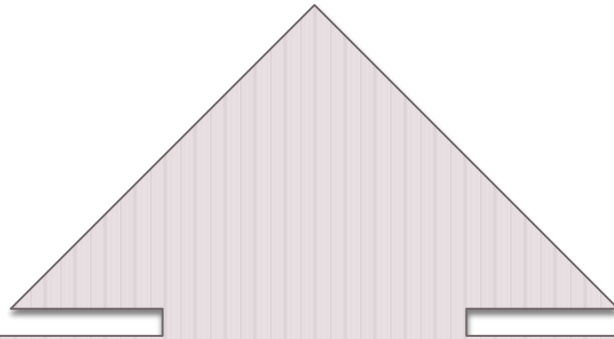
## Article: the

The definite article is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific or particular. **The** signals that the noun is definite, that it refers to a particular member of a group.

For example:

"**The** dog that bit me ran away." Here, we're talking about a *specific* dog, the dog that bit me.

# Th



- 1. When we talk about something we have already mentioned**
- 2. When there is only one of something**
- 3. When it is clear what you are referring**
- 4. with places in a town**
- 5. With superlatives**

# Geographical use of the

- Do not use **the** before:
- names of most countries/territories: *Italy, Mexico, Bolivia*; however, *the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, the United States*
- names of cities, towns, or states: *Seoul, Manitoba, Miami*
- names of streets: *Washington Blvd., Main St.*
- names of lakes and bays: *Lake Titicaca, Lake Erie* except with a group of lakes like *the Great Lakes*
- names of mountains: *Mount Everest, Mount Fuji* except with ranges of mountains like *the Andes* or *the Rockies* or unusual names like *the Matterhorn*
- names of continents (Asia, Europe)
- names of islands (Easter Island, Maui, Key West) except with island chains like *the Aleutians, the Hebrides, or the Canary Islands*

- Do use **the** before:
- names of rivers, oceans and seas: *the Nile, the Pacific*
- points on the globe: *the Equator, the North Pole*
- geographical areas: *the Middle East, the West*
- deserts, forests, gulfs, and peninsulas: *the Sahara, the Persian Gulf, the Black Forest, the Iberian Peninsula*

## Don't forget the:

- The centre, the top, the middle, the bottom, the left, the right, the end of, the beginning of...
- The same, the best, the worst...
- The sun, the moon, the world, the sky, the sea, the ground, the country...
- The police, the fire brigade, the army...
- The piano, the guitar, the trumpet, the flute...
- The radio (but television, without the)
- The doctor, the toilet, the bank, the theatre, the post office, the dentist, the cinema...

# Do not use the:

- Breakfast, lunch, dinner
- Go to work, get to work, be at work, start work, finish work...
- Got to school, be at school, start school, leave school...
- Go to university, be at university...
- Go to church, be in church (or mass)
- Go to bed, be in bed
- Go to hospital, be in hospital
- Go to prison, be in prison
- Go home, get home, arrive home, come home, walk home, leave home, be at home, stay at home




# Omission of Articles

- Some common types of nouns that don't take an article are:
- Names of languages and nationalities:  
*Chinese, English, Spanish, Russian*
- Names of sports: *volleyball, hockey, baseball*
- Names of academic subjects:  
*mathematics, biology, history, computer science*
- *When speaking in general;*
- *meals., days, months*
- *Next, last + day*







# Plural Rules

# Plural Rule 1

- Most words add 's' to make the plural.
- one apple      two apples
- desk → dks      month → moths
- book → books      train → trains
- pen → pens      name → names
- shop → shops      friend → friends
- chair → chairs      teacher → teachers

# Plural Rule 2

- Add 'es' to words ending in 'ch', 'sh', 's', 'ss', 'x', 'o' or 'z' to make the plural.
- one box  many boxeses 
- wish  wishes beach  beaches
- cross → crosses
- bus → buses
- dish → dishes
- fox → foxes
- Mango - mangoes

# Plural Rule 3

- When the letter **before** a 'y' is a consonant, change the 'y' to an 'i' before adding an 'es'.

● one baby



two babies



● city → cities

berry → berries

● pony → ponies

family → families

● reply → replies

lady → ladies

# Plural Rule 4

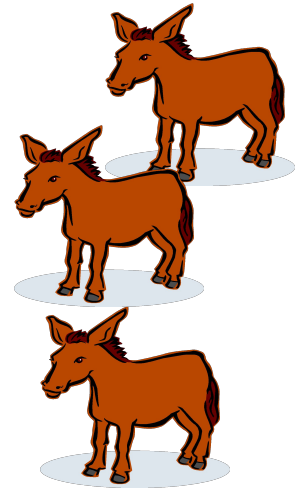
- When words end in 'ay', 'ey', 'iy', 'oy', and 'uy' add an 's' to make the plural.
- one donkey                      two donkeys

day → days



boy → boys

key → keys

guy → guys



# Plural Rule 5

- When words end in 'f' or 'fe' change the 'f' or 'fe' to a 'v' before adding 'es'.
- one knife      two knives  
 
- leaf → leaves    life → lives
- half → halves    hoof → hooves
- wife → wives    thief → thieves

# Plural Rules 7

- Sometimes a word may completely change its form when a plural is made.
- one child      two **children**
- person → people    goose → geese
- man → men      woman → women
- cactus → cacti    fungus → fungi



# Some nouns have different plurals.

Singula



Child



Man



Tooth

Plural



Childr

enn



Men



Teeth

Singula



Foot



Woman



Mouse

Plural



Feet



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Women



Mice



# Demonstrative Pronouns

**this**

**that**

**these**

**those**

# THIS THAT THESE THOSE

**This -  
These**



(near)

**This** is a rabbit.



(near)

**These** are rabbits.

**That -  
Those**



(far)

**That** is a cat.



(far)

**Those** are cats.