

Nouns

- Nouns are: **abstract** (*happiness, love, etc*), **collective** (*crowd, group, etc*), **common** (*radio, chair, etc*), **concrete** (*doctor, client, etc*) and **proper** (*James, Tangiers, India, etc*).

Gender: Nouns can be **masculine** (men and boys), **feminine** (women and girls) and **neuter** (inanimate things, animals and babies whose sex we do not know). When we refer to ships, vehicles (when regarded with affection or respect) and countries, we consider them feminine. Most nouns remain the same whether they are masculine or feminine (*doctor, painter, etc*). There are some nouns, though, which have different forms according to gender. These forms can be expressed in two ways:

- by changing the ending (*actor - actress, conductor - conductress, duke - duchess, emperor - empress, heir - heiress, hero - heroine, host - hostess, policeman - policewoman, prince - princess, waiter - waitress, widower - widow*). In modern usage, however, many gendered forms are avoided. We use neutral forms instead. eg. *police officer, flight attendant, etc*.
 - by changing the word (*bachelor - spinster, boy - girl, bridegroom - bride, father - mother, gentleman - lady, man - woman, nephew - niece, son - daughter, uncle - aunt, etc*)
- Some domestic animals and wild animals have different forms according to gender: *bull - cow, cock - hen, dog - bitch, drake - duck, gander - goose, lion - lioness, ram - ewe, stag - doe, stallion - mare, tiger - tigress, BUT gorilla - gorilla, etc*.

Noun Formation

To describe people we add **-ar, -er, -ee, -or** to the end of verbs, or **-ian, -ist** to the end of nouns or verbs making any necessary spelling changes. *beg - beggar, train - trainer/trainee, invent - inventor, magic - magician, type - typist*

Suffixes used to form nouns from verbs:

-age <i>break - breakage</i>	-ence <i>neglect - negligence</i>	-sis <i>hypnotise - hypnosis</i>
-al <i>remove - removal</i>	-ion <i>inspect - inspection</i>	-tion <i>abolish - abolition</i>
-ance <i>attend - attendance</i>	-ment <i>commit - commitment</i>	-y <i>injure - injury</i>
-ation <i>deprive - deprivation</i>	-sion <i>revise - revision</i>	

Suffixes used to form nouns from adjectives:

-ance <i>tolerant - tolerance</i>	-ion <i>desperate - desperation</i>	-ment <i>content - contentment</i>
-cy <i>pregnant - pregnancy</i>	-iness <i>happy - happiness</i>	-ty <i>anxious - anxiety</i>
-ence <i>independent - independence</i>	-ity <i>pure - purity</i>	-y <i>honest - honesty</i>

1 Fill in the correct noun.

To be a good teacher, a teaching (0) ...*qualification*... is not all you need. Your (1) plays a big part in the (2) of your work, so it's best to make a thorough (3) of your own character before taking the (4) to take up this challenging (5) Apart from (6), you also need the (7) to accept others' ideas and a (8) to learn from your own mistakes. (9) to the needs of your students is also important. (10) is not enough - who you are is much more important.

QUALIFY
PERSON
EFFECTIVE
EXAMINE
DECIDE
OCCUPY
PATIENT
ABLE
WILLING
SENSITIVE
KNOW



2 Complete each pair below by adding the male or female equivalent.

1 husband	...wife...	14	widow
2	lady	15 uncle	.....
3 emperor	.....	16	niece
4 hero	.....	17 policeman	.....
5 count	.....	18	landlady
6	spinster	19 bridegroom	.....
7 father	.....	20	hostess
8	duchess	21	actress
9 heir	.....	22 conductor	.....
10	manageress	23	stewardess
11 salesman	.....	24 lion	.....
12	queen	25	waitress
13 prince	.....	26 dog	.....

The Plural of Nouns

Nouns are made plural by adding:

- **-s** to the noun. (*cat - cats, etc*)
- **-es** to nouns ending in **-ch, -s, -sh, -ss, x**. (*torch - torches, bus - buses, bush - bushes, glass - glasses, fox - foxes, etc*)
- **-ies** to nouns ending in **consonant + y**. (*baby - babies, lady - ladies, etc*) **BUT -s** to nouns ending in **vowel + y**. (*toy - toys, boy - boys, etc*)
- **-es** to nouns ending in **-o**. (*tomato - tomatoes*) **BUT -s** to nouns ending in: **vowel + o** (*video - videos*), **double o** (*zoo - zoos*), **abbreviations** (*photograph/photo - photos*), **musical instruments** (*piano - pianos*) and **proper nouns** (*Navajo - Navajos*). Note that some nouns ending in **-o** take either **-es** or **-s**. These are: **buffaloes/buffalos, mosquitoes/mosquitos, volcanoes/volcanos, zeroes/zeros, tornadoes/tornados**, etc.
- **-ves** to some nouns ending in **-f/-fe**. (*self - selves*) **BUT** *chiefs, cliffs, roofs, safes, etc*
- Some nouns of Greek or Latin origin form their plural by adding Greek or Latin suffixes. (*basis - bases, crisis - crises, criterion - criteria, medium - media, terminus - termini, etc*)

Compound nouns form their plural by adding **-s/-es**:

- to the second noun if the compound consists of two nouns. (*schoolboy - schoolboys*)
- to the noun if the compound consists of an adjective and a noun. (*frying pan - frying pans*)
- to the first noun if the compound consists of two nouns connected with a preposition or to the noun if the compound has only one noun. (*sister-in-law - sisters-in-law*)
- at the end of the compound if this is not made up of any nouns. (*runaway - runaways*)

Irregular Plurals: *man - men, woman - women, foot - feet, tooth - teeth, louse - lice, mouse - mice, child - children, goose - geese, person - people* (**BUT** *peoples* = ethnic groups), *sheep - sheep, deer - deer, fish - fish* (**ALSO** *fishes*), *trout - trout, ox - oxen, salmon - salmon, spacecraft - spacecraft, aircraft - aircraft, species - species, hovercraft - hovercraft*

3 Write the plural of the following words.

1 day - ...days...	9 thief -	17 foot -	24 child -
2 box -	10 fly -	18 life -	25 cliff -
3 kilo -	11 tooth -	19 passer-by -	26 lady -
4 tomato -	12 medium -	20 country -	27 wife -
5 knife -	13 shelf -	21 steering wheel -	28 kiss -
6 donkey -	14 photo -	22 brush -	
7 man -	15 baby -	23 piano -	
8 person -	16 corkscrew -		

Countable - Uncountable Nouns

Nouns can be **countable** (those that can be counted) *1 book, 2 books, etc* or **uncountable** (those that can't be counted) *bread, wood, etc*. Uncountable nouns take a singular verb and are not used with **a/an**. **Some, any, much, no**, etc can be used with them. *Heavy rain caused the match to be postponed. I need to buy some food.* BUT *a help, a knowledge (of sth), a pity, a relief, a shame, a wonder. What a relief! What a pity! What a shame!*

Uncountable nouns are:

- **Mass nouns** (fluids, solids, gases, particles): *blood, bread, butter, air, oxygen, corn, flour, etc*
- **Subjects of study**: *Accounting, Chemistry, Economics, History, Literature, Maths, Physics, etc*
- **Languages**: *Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, etc*
- **Sports**: *baseball, billiards, cricket, cycling, darts, football, golf, rugby, etc*
- **Diseases**: *chickenpox, flu, measles, mumps, pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc*
- **Natural phenomena**: *darkness, fog, gravity, hail, snow, sunlight, shade, etc*
- **Some nouns**: *accommodation, advice, anger, applause, assistance, behaviour, business, chaos, countryside, courage, dirt, education, evidence, homework, housework, information, intelligence, knowledge, luck, music, news, peace, progress, seaside, shopping, traffic, trouble, truth, wealth, work, etc*
- **Collective nouns**: *baggage, crockery, cutlery, furniture, jewellery, luggage, machinery, money, rubbish, stationery, etc*

Notes: a) Words for drinks are mass nouns but can be used as countable nouns when we order or offer drinks. *Would you like a coffee? Two sodas, please.*

b) With expressions of duration, distance or money meaning 'a whole amount' we use a singular verb. *Five thousand pounds was his prize for winning the competition.*

Many uncountable nouns can be made countable.

a piece of advice/cake/furniture/information/paper; a glass/bottle of milk/water/juice; a jar of jam; a box/sheet of paper; a packet of tea; a slice/loaf of bread; a pot of yoghurt; a pot/cup of tea; a kilo/pound of meat; a tube of toothpaste; a bar of chocolate/soap; a bit/piece of chalk; an ice cube; a lump of sugar; a bag of flour; a pair of trousers; a game of soccer; a(n) item/piece of news; a drop/can/litre of oil; a can of Coke; a carton of milk; a block of wood; a flash/bolt of lightning; a clap/peal of thunder; etc

Plural Nouns

- objects consisting of two parts: **garments** (pyjamas, trousers, etc), **instruments** (binoculars, compasses, etc), **tools** (pliers, scissors, etc)
- **arms, ashes, barracks, clothes, congratulations, earnings, (good) looks, outskirts, people, police, premises, riches, stairs, surroundings, wages**, etc. *Where are my clothes?*

Group nouns (army, audience, class, club, committee, company, council, crew, crowd, headquarters, family, jury, government, press, public, staff, team, etc) can take either a singular or a plural verb depending on whether we see the group as a whole or as individuals. *The team was chosen as the most promising.* (the team as a group) *The team were given bonuses for their performance.* (each member of the team separately)

Note: Certain nouns can be used in the singular and plural with a different meaning:

Singular	Plural
She has beautiful thick brown hair .	My mother has lots of grey hairs .
Could I have a glass of lemonade?	She bought a new pair of reading glasses .
Only people with experience may apply for this job.	If you go travelling, you are sure to have many exciting experiences .
The face of the clock is made of wood .	I love walking in the woods .
The rain is falling really heavily now.	The people were praying for the rains to come.
Call me when you've finished work .	The exhibition includes many works of Boudin.
Draw a chart on graph paper .	Many papers have been written on the benefits of daily exercise.
On a scale of 1-20 I'd give that joke a 5.	Use these scales to weigh that - they are more accurate.
It is not a custom to kiss your friends in Japan.	We had nothing to declare at customs .
Take a compass in case you get lost.	Use the compasses to make a perfect circle.

4 Underline the correct verb form.

- 1 Chemistry **are/is** my least favourite subject.
- 2 Your bathroom scales **is/are** not very accurate.
- 3 £2000 **is/are** far too expensive for that stereo.
- 4 Table tennis **is/are** sometimes referred to as ping-pong.
- 5 The police **is/are** coming to the rescue.
- 6 Paper **is/are** made from wood.
- 7 Children **likes/like** playing games.
- 8 The scissors **don't/doesn't** work very well.
- 9 These trousers **is/are** terribly unflattering.
- 10 Education **are/is** considered to be very important by almost everyone.
- 11 Most people **worry/worries** about the effect of pollution on the environment.
- 12 Water **is/are** necessary for plants to grow.
- 13 In the summer my hair **becomes/become** dry.
- 14 The rubbish **has/have** been taken away.
- 15 The information **is/are** inaccurate.
- 16 Binoculars **is/are** needed to see that far.
- 17 His luggage **was/were** left on the platform.
- 18 The stairs **is/are** very dangerous.
- 19 Mumps **is/are** contagious.
- 20 The news **was/were** unexpected.
- 21 His experience of travel **is/are** limited.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 The water in this lake ...*looks*... (look) very clean.
- 2 Making mistakes (be) only natural.
- 3 Maths (not/interest) me very much.
- 4 All of our furniture (be) brand new.
- 5 Sugar (damage) your teeth.
- 6 Snow rarely (fall) in this part of the country.
- 7 The applause (be) very loud.
- 8 The news they brought us (be) good.
- 9 Your trousers (not/match) your shirt.
- 10 The team (discuss) strategy before every game.
- 11 Chickenpox (give) you an itchy rash.
- 12 Billiards (be) his favourite game.
- 13 The accommodation here (seem) very expensive.
- 14 The pliers (be) in the tool box.
- 15 Knowledge of other languages (help) people in business.
- 16 Ten minutes (be) too little time to finish this report.
- 17 Every time I travel, some of my luggage (get) damaged.
- 18 Welsh (be) difficult to learn.
- 19 The staff (be) happy with the pay rise.
- 20 Sophisticated machinery (cost) a lot of money.

6 Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence.

- 1 An official found her luggage near the check-in desk. Her luggage ...*was found by an official near the check-in desk*...
- 2 They are teaching Physics in room 2A. Physics
- 3 Traditional craftsmen have used the best wood to make these ornaments.
The best wood
- 4 You need to have experience if you wish to apply for this job. Experience
- 5 Rangers protect the woods. The woods
- 6 He tore his trousers in the fight. His trousers
- 7 We give exam advice at the end of the course. Exam advice
- 8 He classified the information as 'Top Secret'. The information
- 9 A security guard protects our property. Our property
- 10 That shop is selling wedding dresses at half price. Wedding dresses
- 11 We need new members for our tennis club. Our tennis club
- 12 You can always find cheap silver jewellery in Portugal. Cheap silver jewellery
- 13 One doesn't need money to be happy. Money

- 14 He used his experiences in Africa to write his book. His experiences in Africa
- 15 The crime is being investigated by the police. The police

A couple of, several, a few, many, a (large/great/good) number of, both are followed by a **countable noun**.
(Too) much, a little, a great/good deal of, a large/small amount/quantity of are followed by an **uncountable noun**.
A lot of, lots of, hardly any, some, no, plenty of are followed by a **countable or uncountable noun**.

7 Underline the correct items.

- 1 We've had a great deal of, many, a few, plenty of, a little rain this year.
- 2 She drinks too much, several, a lot of, too many, a little cups of tea every day.
- 3 The proposal got a lot of, a few, some, several, a good deal of support from the public.
- 4 We spend a number of, several, a lot of, plenty of, many time at our country house.
- 5 There is many, hardly any, no, little, several milk left - could you buy some?
- 6 He wastes many, lots of, few, a great deal of, too much money.
- 7 They couldn't give us hardly any, a few, much, a lot of, a large number of evidence so we had to release the suspect.
- 8 She left many, plenty of, a large quantity of, a few, some jewellery to her grandchildren.
- 9 There were several, both, a little, a lot of, a small quantity of people at the meeting.
- 10 She bought a few, several, some, plenty of, lots of new cutlery.
- 11 I've enjoyed a number of, no, both, some, a good deal of his films.
- 12 He's made several, a good deal of, a little, a few, a lot of progress in his studies.
- 13 She always takes several, both, plenty of, a great quantity of, a number of luggage when she travels.
- 14 He gave us a couple of, some, no, many, plenty of useful advice.
- 15 There were much, a couple of, no, a good deal of, a few rooms available on the island.

A/An (indefinite article) - The (definite article)

- **A/An** is used with singular countable nouns to talk about indefinite things. *There's a boy leaning on the fence.* (indefinite) **Some** can be used in the affirmative with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns and **any** in questions and negations. *There are some glasses on the table. There's some butter in the fridge. Is there any flour left? There aren't any strawberries in the fridge.*
- **We use a/an** before **Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms** when we refer to an unknown person. *A Mr Brown called you this morning.* (A person that we don't know.)
- **A/An** can also be used meaning **per**. *She goes to the cinema twice a/per week.*
- **We do not use a/an:** a) with uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns. We use **some** instead of **a/an**. *We need some butter and some sugar. They bought some cakes.* b) before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun. *This room is big. BUT This is a big room.*
- **The** is used with singular and plural nouns, countable and uncountable ones, to talk about something specific or when the noun is mentioned for a second time. *The boy in jeans is my brother.* (Which boy? The one in jeans; specific.) *There's a bicycle outside. The bicycle is Tony's.*
- **A/An or the** is used before singular countable nouns to refer to a group of people, animals or things. *A/The cat is a domestic animal.* (We mean all cats). **A/An** or **the** is never used before a noun in the plural when it represents a group. *Cats are domestic animals.* (NOT: ~~The cats~~ are domestic animals.)

8 Fill in: a, an, the, any or some where necessary.

- 1 "Have you got ...any... smoked salmon?" "I ordered last week, but supplier had run out so it'll be a while before I have" "Oh, okay. How much is smoked trout?"
- 2 When I opened door this morning, man was standing there with flowers in his hand. When I asked him if I could be of help, he blushed, saying, "I've got wrong house," and ran away.
- 3 He's been in country for six months but he can't speak English yet. Give him help with learning language, please.

A(n)/One – One/Ones

- We use **a/an** to refer to an unspecified thing with the meaning **any one**. We use **one** when we are counting, to put emphasis on number. *She bought **a** dress.* (We are not talking about a specific dress.) *She bought **one** dress.* (She didn't buy two dresses.)
- We use **one** with the words **day, week, month, year, winter, morning, night**, etc or with a specific day or month to say when something happened, usually in narration. ***One** summer, the Smiths decided to go to Italy. **One** Friday, Ben was working late.* We can use **one day** to refer to the future. ***One** day, you will be proud of me.*
- We use **one** or **one of** ... when we mean one person/thing out of many. It usually contrasts with **another/other(s)**. ***One** train was fast, but the others were slow. **One of** my friends is from Russia.*
- We use **a/an** or **one** with no difference in meaning with money (**a/one** dollar), fractions (**a/one** quarter), weight/measures (**an/one** inch), whole numbers (**a/one** million), price/weight (**£3 a** litre), frequency/time (**twice a** month), distance/fuel (**80 miles a** gallon), distance/speed (**80 km an** hour) and illnesses (**a** cold, **a** fever, (**a**) toothache, (**a**) stomachache, (**a**) backache etc).
- We use **one** in the singular and **ones** in the plural to avoid repeating the noun when it is clear what we mean. *My jacket is the **one** with the hood.*
- We use **a/an** with **one** when there is an adjective before one. *I want to buy a sofa. I want **a red one**. BUT I want to buy a sofa. I want **one** in red.*
- We use **one/ones** with **this/that**. *I don't like this pair of jeans, but I like **that one**.*
- We use **which one(s)** in questions. *I like the blue shirt best. **Which one** do you like?*

9

Fill in with a, an, one or ones.

- 1 The recommended maximum speed on motorways is 130 km hour.
- 2 He bought her very expensive ring as a gift for her birthday.
- 3 After trying on various shoes, she decided to buy the most expensive
- 4 morning, Sue woke up to find out that her bicycle had been stolen from the back yard.
- 5 You need only cup of sugar for the cake or else it will be too sweet to eat.
- 6 Peter's dog is German Shepherd.
- 7 The first story was terribly boring but the second was actually quite interesting.
- 8 We visit granny at least once week, although we live quite far from each other.
- 9 Do you see those two musicians over there? They are the who won all the top awards in last year's competition.
- 10 Mrs McGregor called earlier on and left a message for you.
- 11 Bill needed rest so badly that he couldn't keep his eyes open.
- 12 I can't believe that she paid thousand pounds for a pair of shoes.
- 13 I am going to make hot drink. Would you like?
- 14 As they walked past the old building they heard the voice of old woman asking for help.
- 15 Rob can't afford a new car so he decided to buy a second-hand

10

Fill in a/an, the, one or ones.

- 1 I helped old lady cross road.
- 2 day, you'll thank me for making you work hard!
- 3 I like cotton dress best. Which do you like?
- 4 Penny goes to supermarket every Friday.
- 5 Mum wouldn't let us get puppy.
- 6 person with moustache is Mr Floyd, my English teacher.
- 7 I have two English dictionaries at home: is pocket-sized, other is huge.
- 8 I liked both of paintings, but I could only afford to buy
- 9 Friday, Kelly was walking home when she saw something unusual in park.
- 10 best time to do exercise is in morning.
- 11 Mr Jenkins called while you were out.
- 12 All of the shoes look great, but the I like best are platforms.

'The' is used before

- nouns which are unique. *the Moon, the Tower of London*
- names of cinemas (*The Odeon*), hotels (*The Ritz*), theatres (*The Theatre Royal*), museums (*The Museum of Modern Art*), newspapers/magazines (*The Times*), BUT (*Time*), ships (*The QE2*), institutions (*The Royal Academy of Art*), galleries (*The National Gallery*).
- names of rivers (*the Thames*), seas (*the North Sea*), groups of islands/states (*the Orkney Islands, the USA*), mountain ranges (*the Alps*), deserts (*the Gobi desert*), oceans (*the Pacific*), canals (*the Suez Canal*) and names or nouns with 'of'. (*the King of Spain, the Queen of England*)
Note: *the equator, the Arctic/Antarctic, the South of France, the South/West/North/East*
- musical instruments, dances. *the flute, the tango*
- names of families (*the Smiths*), nationalities ending in -sh, -ch or -ese (*the Welsh, the Dutch, the Chinese, etc*). Other plural nationalities are used with or without 'the'. (*the South Africans, the Australians etc*)
- titles (*the President, the Prince of Wales, the Queen*). **The** is omitted before titles with proper names. *Queen Elizabeth II*
- adjectives used as plural nouns (*the blind, the elderly, the rich, the poor, etc*) and the superlative degree of adjectives/adverbs. *He's the most intelligent one here.*
- **Note:** **most** used as a determiner followed by a noun, does not take 'the'.
Most students pass the exams. BUT The most interesting article was on Nostradamus.
- **the words:** beach, cinema, city, coast, country(side), earth, ground, jungle, radio, pub, sea(side), sky, station, shop, theatre, village, weather, world, etc but not before **man** (= people). *I went to the shop to buy bread.*
Note: 'the' is optional with seasons. (*the*) *autumn*
- morning, afternoon, evening, night. *I'll come round in the morning.* BUT at night, at noon, at midnight, by day/night, at 5 o'clock, etc
- historical references/events. *the French Revolution, the Second World War* BUT *World War II*
- only, last, first (used as adjectives).
As always, you are the first person to arrive.

'The' is omitted before

- proper nouns. *Amy, Liverpool*
- names of sports, games, activities, days, months, holidays, colours, drinks, meals and languages (not followed by the word **language**). *I love tennis. Can you speak French? BUT The Chinese language is fascinating to study.*
- names of countries (*France*), BUT *the Philippines, the Netherlands, (the) Sudan, the Hague, the Vatican, cities (Manchester), streets (Bond Street), BUT the High Street, the Strand, the Mall, the A11, the M4 motorway, squares (George Square), bridges (Tower Bridge) BUT the Bridge of Sighs, the Forth Bridge, the Severn Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge, parks (Central Park), stations (King's Cross Station), individual mountains (Mount Everest), islands (Corsica), lakes (Lake Geneva), continents (Africa)*
- possessive adjectives. *That is my book.*
- two-word names whose first word is the name of a person or place. *Glasgow Airport, Edinburgh Castle* BUT *The White House* (because the first word **White** is not the name of a person or a place)
- pubs, restaurants, shops, banks and hotels which have the name of their founder and end in -s or -'s. *Jim's Café; Harrods; Baring's Bank* BUT *the Queen's Arms (hotel)* (because **Queen's Arms** is not the name of the founder)
- bed, college, court, hospital, prison, school, university when we refer to the purpose for which they exist. *He is at school by 8.30 every morning.* BUT *We have to be at the court at 2.00 for the trial.* **Work** (= place of work) never takes **the**.
I have to go to work now.
- the words home, father/mother when we talk about our own home/parents. *Mum is at home now.*
- means of transport: by bus/by car/by train/by plane etc BUT in the car, on the bus/train etc. *She came by plane.* BUT *She was on the bus when the accident happened.*
- We say: flu/the flu, measles/the measles, mumps/the mumps BUT *He's got pneumonia.*

11 Fill in the where necessary.

- 1 ...*The*... Great Wall of China is said to be only man-made structure seen from space.
- 2 Prince of Wales visited a shelter for homeless yesterday.
- 3 Rock Garden Café is half way up Queen Street, off George Square.
- 4 Quins are holding a ball in Sherbrooke Castle Hotel on fifth of June.
- 5 When we arrived at Manchester Airport, Rachel was waiting for us at arrivals gate.
- 6 James went to hospital to pick up his wife, who is a surgeon there.
- 7 It's interesting to look at old maps of world and see how borders have changed.
- 8 If you go to New York, you must visit Central Park, Guggenheim museum and Statue of Liberty, but don't bother to visit Times Square.
- 9 I was thinking of making lasagne, but if you prefer we can go to a restaurant for lunch.
- 10 As soon as Jim got home from school, he went straight to bed because he felt as if he had flu.
- 11 Margaret Thatcher, who was Prime Minister of Great Britain for 12 years, is now known as Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven.
- 12 We've decided to go to Canary Islands on holiday. Last year we went to Crete and liked people there very much.
- 13 I was born in North of England, but when I was in infant school we moved to Lewes, which is in East Sussex.
- 14 In office where I work most people have a degree in English, but my boss, who is nicest person I've ever worked for, has a PhD in astronomy.
- 15 Many people enjoy snowboarding and hiking in Alps and Pyrenees.

12 Fill in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 On ...*the*... first of April, it is custom for British people to make jokes and play tricks on each other.
- 2 Of all countries on continent of North America, Phil has only visited Canada.
- 3 universities of Oxford and Cambridge are two of most famous universities in Europe.
- 4 If you want to work abroad, why don't you contact agency I went to in Lamb Street?
- 5 capital city of Spain, Madrid, is to north of Seville.
- 6 holiday I took in Rome was best I've ever had.
- 7 Detective Sherlock Holmes and his assistant, Doctor Watson, solved lot of mysteries.
- 8 I would love to spend summer cruising in Caribbean.
- 9 Mrs Hamilton holds flower arranging class on Wednesday evenings.
- 10 The highest mountain in world, Mount Everest, is in Himalayas.
- 11 There is wonderful 1920s style restaurant-café in Glasgow, which has some of most charming and helpful waiters I've ever met.
- 12 Belfast is capital of Northern Ireland and Dublin is capital of Republic of Ireland.
- 13 Balearic Islands lie to east of Spain.
- 14 Julia is extremely patient girl. She will have no problem in her career as nanny.
- 15 Stephen has seminar on Saturday morning, so we won't be able to go to ski slopes until Sunday.
- 16 On Sunday we decided to go to beach by train, but by the time we got to station weather looked so threatening that we went to cinema instead.

Oral Development 11

Look at the following list, then say each item using the where necessary.

British Museum, St. Pancras Station, Kew Gardens, Mendip Hills, Red Lion Square, Dutch language, King George VI, East River, High Street, Andes, Lake Windermere, Flamenco music, UNESCO, Uffizi Gallery, Macy's, Harrods, Red Sea, Duchess of Devonshire, Regent Street, the Virgin Islands, Mount Etna, Charles de Gaulle Airport, Malta, Atlantic, Queen of Spain