

Al-Noor University College

English Grammar

Tenses in English

Assistant Lecturer
Salah Yaseen Rasheed



Present Simple

subject + present verb + rest of the sentence

فاعل + فعل مضارع + تكملة الجملة

يستخدم المضارع البسيط عندما نتكلم عن شيء ما بشكل عام كالعادات:

e.g. I go to school every morning.

e.g. I brush my teeth every night.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق:

e.g. He is a teacher.

e.g. She is hungry.

e.g. I speak English fluently.



نستخدم الافعال المساعدة do/ does مع المضارع البسيط للنفي والاستفهام الا في حالة كون الفعل في الجملة is/
am/ are

e.g. I don't speak English.

e.g. He doesn't play football.

e.g. Do they sing every week.

e.g. Does she eat her breakfast every day.

but:

e.g. He is not a teacher.

e.g. I am not hungry.

e.g. Is she busy?

e.g. Are they here?



Present Continuous

تكملة الجملة + is/am/are + v.ing + فاعل +

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الاحداث الانية المستمرة للإشارة ان الشخص في منتصف قيامه بالفعل.
وتستخدم الظروف التالية مع المضارع المستمر now, at the moment, today, this week, this year

e.g. He is playing tennis today.

e.g. We are eating sandwiches now.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الاحداث المؤقتة ذات المدة المحدودة

e.g. John is speaking now.



عند النفي نضع not قبل كل من is/am/are

e.g. Mary is not working at the moment.

e.g. I am not hungry.

عند الاستفهام نضع كل من is/am/are قبل الفاعل

e.g. Are you from England?

e.g. Is he driving my car?



Present perfect

تكملة الجملة + have/has + p.p. + فاعل

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن مدة زمنية تبدأ في الزمن الماضي وتنتهي في الزمن الحاضر

e.g. He has written a letter.

e.g. They have done their homework.

تستخدم الظروف التالية مع المضارع التام just/ already/ yet

Just = قبل مدة قصيرة

Already = حدث وقع بشكل مبكر عن ما هو متوقع

Yet = تعني ان المتحدث يتوقع وقوع الحدث ويستخدم هذا الظرف مع النفي والاستفهام فقط



e.g. He has just finished reading the book.

e.g. I have already prepared the meal.

e.g. Are you finished yet?

e.g. She hasn't bought a dress yet.

تستخدم التعابير التالية مع المضارع التام وكالتالي:

gone to بمعنى ان الشخص ذهب لمكان ما ولا زال هناك

been to بمعنى ان الشخص ذهب لمكان ما وعاد منه

e.g. He has gone to Italy.

e.g. He has been to Italy.



عند النفي نضع not بعد كل من have/ has

e.g. He has not seen his father for a long time.

e.g. I have not eaten anything.

عند الاستفهام نضع كل من have/ has قبل الفاعل

e.g. Has she told you the truth?

e.g. Have you broken the window?



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Past simple

Subject + past verb + rest of the sentence

فاعل + فعل ماضي + تكملة الجملة

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث وقع وانتهى في الزمن الماضي وتستخدم معه كلمات مثل

yesterday/ last night/ last year

e.g. I played football yesterday.

e.g. We drove the car last night.

e.g. He was late for work.



عند النفي والاستفهام نستخدم الفعل المساعد did الا في حالة كون الفعل الرئيسي was/ were

أمثلة عن النفي

e.g. He jumped over the fence > He did not jump over the fence.

e.g. I slept in school yesterday > I didn't sleep in school yesterday.

but:

e.g. She was not good at all.

e.g. We were not speaking.

أمثلة عن الاستفهام

e.g. He stayed at the grand hotel > Did he stay at the grand hotel.

e.g. They called the police last night > Did they call the police last night



Past continuous

تكملة الجملة + was/were + v.ing + فاعل

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن ان الفاعل كان في وسط القيام بفعل ما في الماضي ولكنه لم ينتهي

e.g. Ben was riding a bike.

e.g. Tony and Mary were reading a story.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث وقع في منتصف حدث آخر

ماضي بسيط > when > ماضي مستمر

e.g. I was sitting in my office when I saw my manager.

e.g. John was drinking tea when his phone rang.



e.g. He kicked the ball while he was running.

e.g. They drove the truck while they were singing.

ويستخدم الماضي البسيط في عدة جمل متتالية للتعبير عن ان الاحداث وقعت بشكل متتالي

e.g. Tom ate his lunch then he went to the bank.

e.g. He stopped his car and talked to the police officer.



عند النفي نضع not بعد كل من was/ were

e.g. I was singing with my friends > I wasn't singing with my friends.

e.g. They were climbing the hill > They were not climbing the hill.

عند الاستفهام نضع كل من was/ were قبل الفاعل

e.g. Dany was breaking the lock > Was Dany breaking the lock?

e.g. Sara and Mary were cooking rice > Were they cooking rice?



Past Perfect

Subject + had + p.p. + rest of the sentence

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي واستمر لمدة محددة ثم تم أو اكتمل الفعل.

e.g. She had bought a dress two weeks ago >>> She had not bought a dress two weeks ago >>> Had she bought a dress two weeks ago?

e.g. She had bought a dress two weeks ago. >>> When had she bought a dress?

e.g. She had bought a dress two weeks ago. >>> What had she bought two weeks ago?

e.g. They had repaired their car >>> They had not repaired their car >>> Had they repaired their car?



يعتبر الماضي التام من ناحية الزمن اقدم من الماضي البسيط.

e.g. Yesterday, I had finished my homework. Then, I went to the cinema.

e.g. I had broken my arm.



FUTURE TENSES: WILL / GOING TO



I **will** travel to Japan next year → decision



I **am going to** study German at school → plan

WILL/GOING TO

The Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings as mentioned before.



I **will** probably go to Italy next Summer

I **am going to** fly to Italy next Saturday

Future Tense: Will→ Form

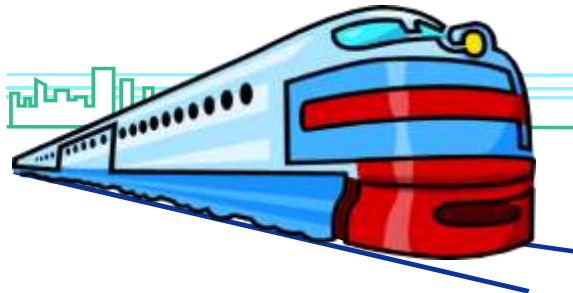
Affirmative: I will travel to Madrid in October

Interrogative : Will you travel by bus?

Negative : I will not travel - won't Will

you travel by train or by bus?

I won't travel by bus I will probably travel by train



Future Tense: Uses of Will

- 1 Instant decisions: Ok, I'll see you on Friday
- 2 Predictions based on what we think: It will rain in the evening



- 3- Promises and offers: Don't worry, I'll go and buy some food for you

Future Tense: Going to → Form

Affirmative: I am going to travel
by plane

Interrogative : Are you going to travel?
by plane'

Negative : I am not going to travel
by plane because I am
going to fly in a hot air
balloon



Future Tense: **Uses** of Going to

1- Future plans and intentions: I'm going to buy a new laptop computer next week



2- Predictions based on what we can see at the moment: Look at that car! it is going to crash into the lamp post

FUTURE TENSES

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year,



I am going to travel to Copenhagen next year

FUTURE TENSES WILL/GOING TO: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B: I (write) a letter to my friends back home in Texas
- A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!
B: I (get) you a cup of coffee.
- We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We
... .. (visit) Paris, Nice and Grenoble.
- I think he (be) the next British Prime Minister



OTHER WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

The simple present and present progressive are also used to express future time. These are often used in connection with schedules.

The train leaves at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.

She is meeting a new client at six o'clock in the evening and she is travelling by bike through the forest.



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Passive Voice

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English Grammar

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

تستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول في حال كون فاعل الجملة مجهول أو ان ذكر الفاعل ليس مهما وإنما الأهم هو التركيز على الفعل والمفعول به. في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية صياغة المبني للمجهول لكل من الأزمنة التي تداولناها مسبقا (المضارع البسيط, المضارع المستمر, المضارع التام, الماضي البسيط, الماضي المستمر)



عند تحويل المضارع البسيط من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. نتحقق ما ان كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به او لا, بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول.
2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.
3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
4. نضع بعد الفاعل احد الافعال المساعدة التالية is/ am/ are حسب المفعول به.
5. نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث.
6. نكتب تكملة الجملة.



e.g. John plays football every day > Football is played everyday.

e.g. She sings beautiful songs at the theatre every week> Beautiful songs are sung at the theatre every day.

e.g. I build luxurious apartments for all people > Luxurious apartments are built for all people.

e.g. He tells me to stay quiet every time > I am told to stay quiet every time.

e.g. They speak English fluently > English is spoken fluently.

e.g. Tom kicks the door every time > The door is kicked every time.



المضارع المستمر Present Continuous

1. نتحقق ما ان كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به او لا , بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول.
2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.
3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
4. نضع بعد الفاعل احد الافعال المساعدة التالية is/ am/ are حسب المفعول به.
5. نضع الفعل being.
6. نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث.
7. نكتب تكملة الجملة.



e.g. He is breaking the window at the moment > The window is being broken at the moment.

e.g. They are cooking pizza at the new restaurant > Pizza is being cooked at the new restaurant.

e.g. He is praising me in front of everybody > I am being praised in front of everybody.

e.g. John is buying three cars from the car dealer > Three cars are being bought from the car dealer.

e.g. I am telling them what to do when in trouble > They are being told what to do when in trouble.

e.g. I am teaching you how to drive > I am being taught how to drive.



المضارع التام Present Perfect

1. نتحقق ما ان كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به او لا, بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول.
2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.
3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
4. نضع بعد الفاعل احد الافعال المساعدة التالية has/ have حسب المفعول به .
5. نضع كلمة been.
6. نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث.
7. نكتب تكملة الجملة.



e.g. I have done my homework recently > My homework has been done recently.

e.g. We have broken the routine > The routine has been broken.

e.g. You have spoken different languages at the linguistic conference > Different languages have been spoken at the conference.

e.g. She has driven a car > A car has been driven.

e.g. We have made promises for those people > Promises have been made for those people.



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نتحقق ما ان كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به او لا , بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول.

نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.

نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.

نضع بعد الفاعل احد الافعال المساعدة التالية was/ were حسب المفعول به .

نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث.

نكتب تكملة الجملة.



e.g. I called my father several times yesterday < My father was called several times yesterday.

e.g. I did my homework last night < My homework was done last night.

e.g. The thief stole all the money from the safe last month < All the money was stolen from the safe last month.

e.g. Jessica cleaned her room < Her room was cleaned.

e.g. I invited my friends to different parties in the last few weeks < My friends were invited to different parties in the last few weeks.

e.g. I built this house three years ago < This house was built three years ago.



الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

1. نتحقق ما ان كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به او لا, بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول.
2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.
3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
4. نضع بعد الفاعل احد الافعال المساعدة التالية was/ were حسب المفعول به .
5. نضع الفعل being.
6. نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث.
7. نكتب تكملة الجملة.



e.g. I was reading an exciting story in my room < An exciting story was being read in my room.

e.g. They were discussing several issues at the international conference < Several issues were being discussed at the international conference.

e.g. I was doing my duties < my duties were being done.

e.g. She was calling her friends constantly < Her friends were being called constantly.

e.g. John was writing a very interesting article for the newspaper < A very interesting article was being written for the newspaper.



الماضي التام Past Perfect

1. نتحقق ما ان كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به او لا, بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول.
2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.
3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
4. نضع بعد الفاعل had كفعل مساعد
5. نضع الفعل been.
6. نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث.
7. نكتب تكملة الجملة.



e.g. He had broken the window >>> The window had been broken.

e.g. I had written my homework a long time ago >>> Homework had been written a long time ago.

e.g. She had sent a letter to her brother for his birthday >>> A letter had been sent to her brother for his birthday.

e.g. They had received a handsome reward for their hard work >>> A handsome reward had been received for their hard work.



REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

ALNOOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



جُمْهُورِيَّةُ الْعِرَاقِ
كُلِيَّةُ النُّورِ الْجَامِعَةِ

Anatomical Terminology

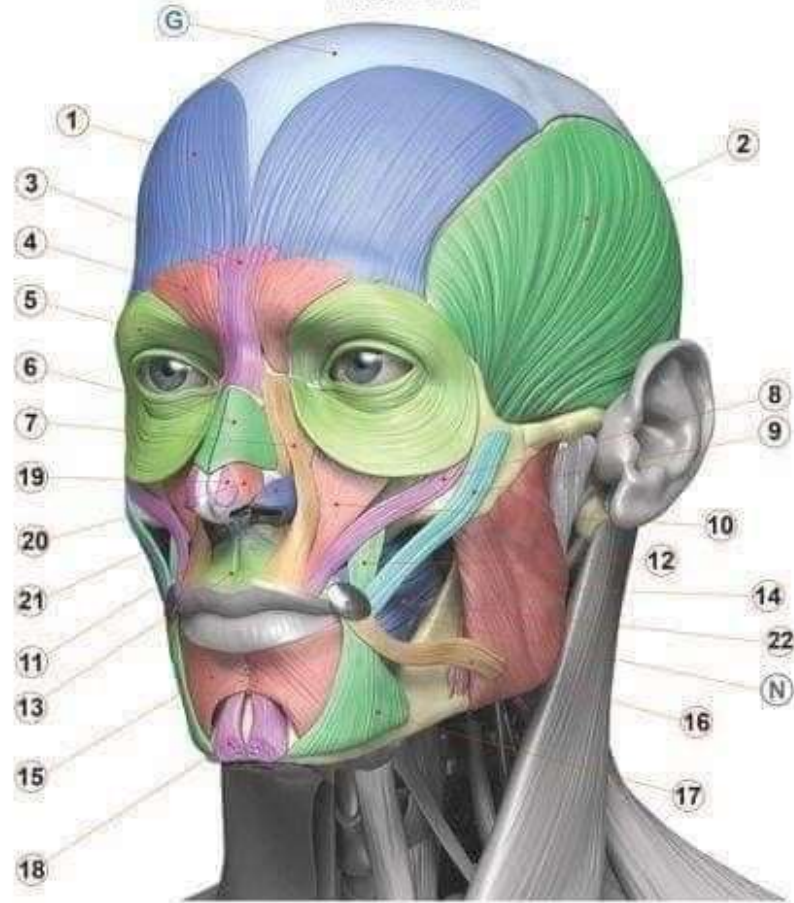
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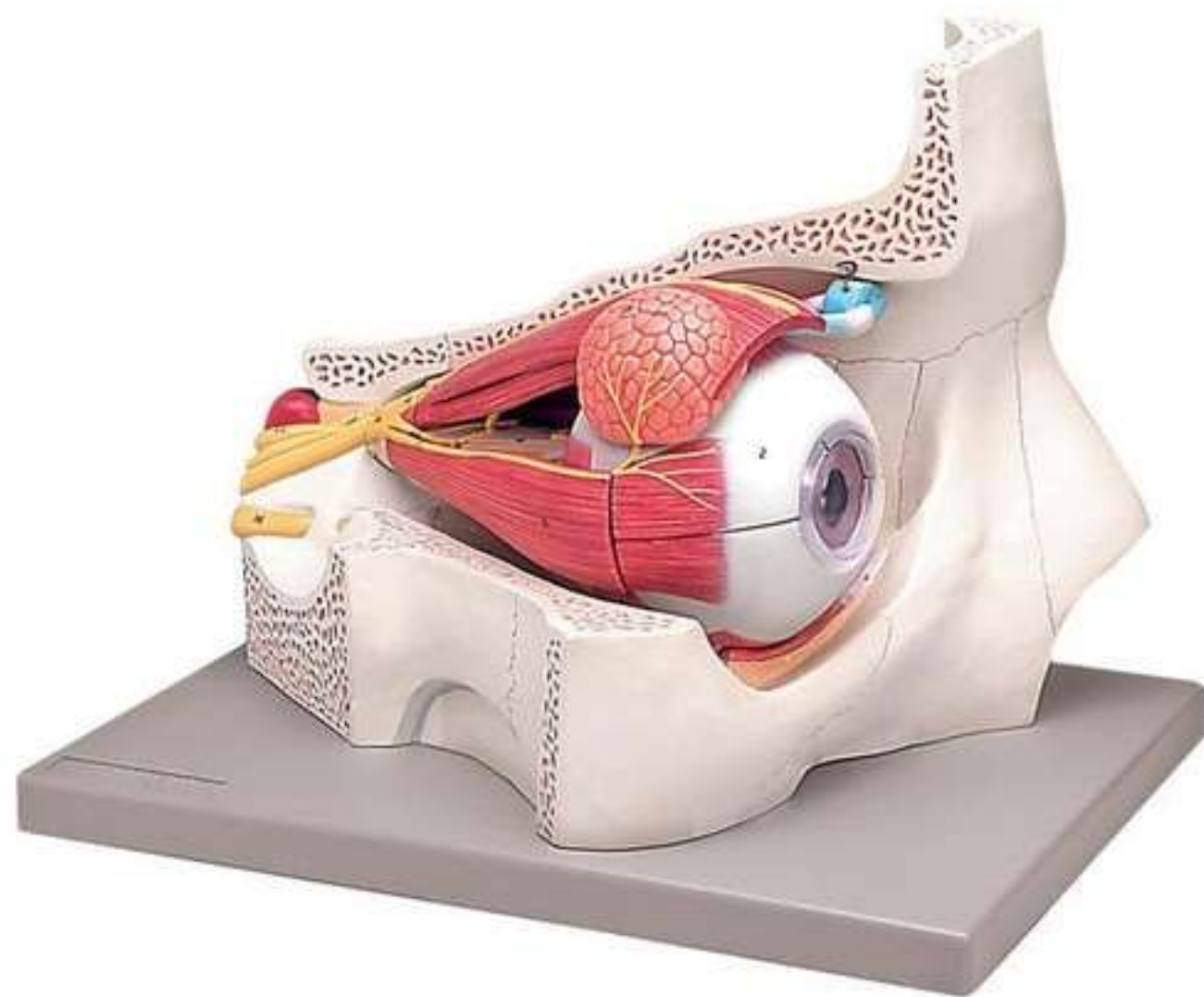
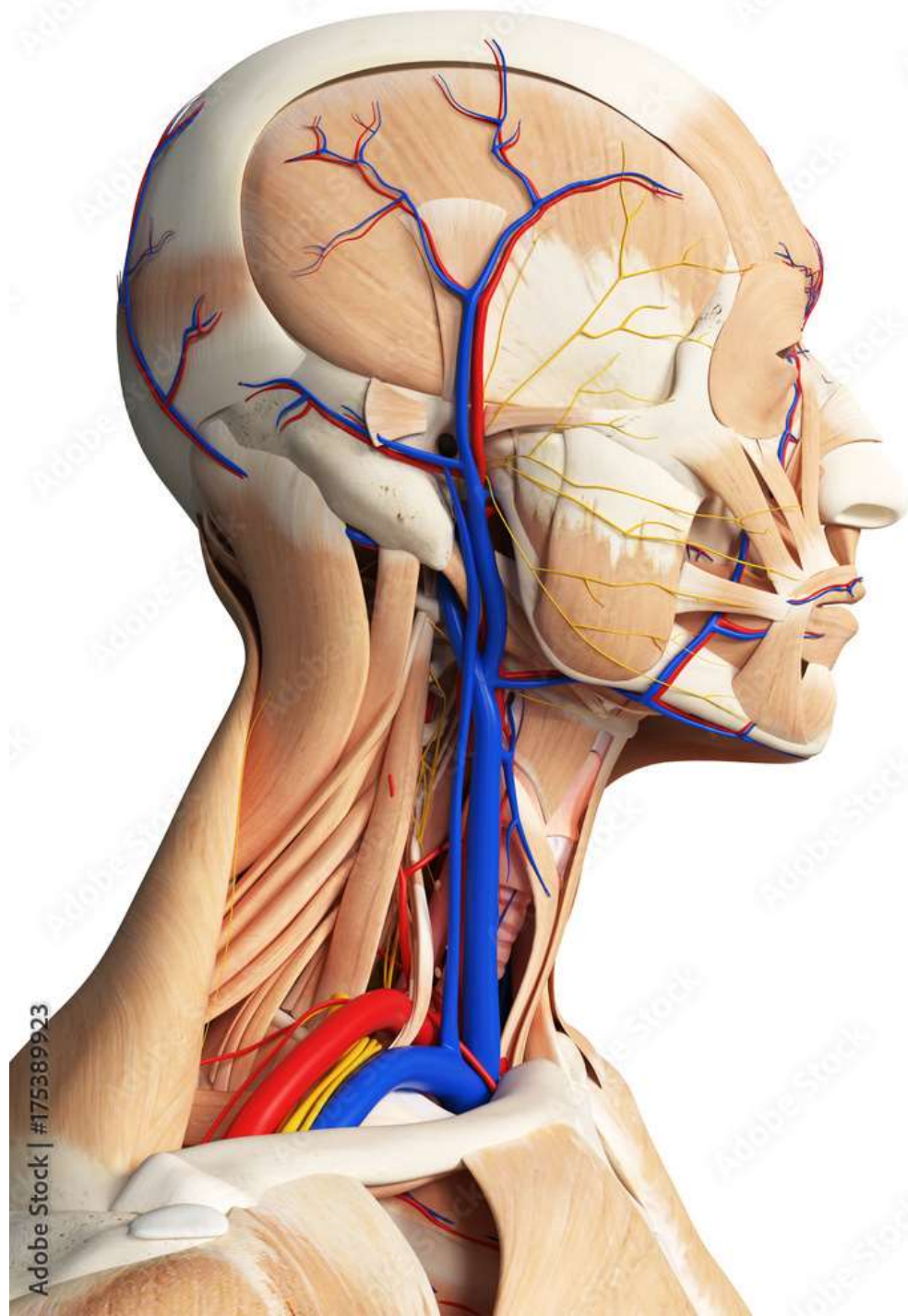


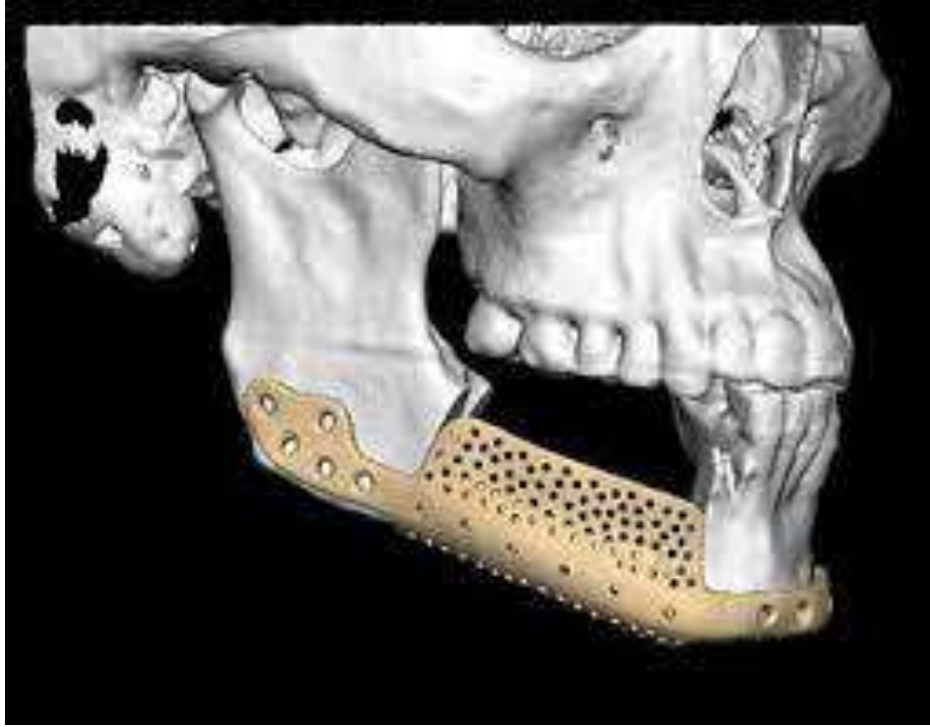
MUSCLES OF THE HEAD

3/4 FRONTAL VIEW



12 LEVATOR ANGULI ORIS	17 DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS
13 ORBICULARIS ORIS	18 MENTALIS
N NODE	19 COMPRESSOR NARIUM MINOR
14 MASSETER	20 DILATOR NARIS ANTERIOR
15 DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS	21 ALAR NASALIS
16 RISORII	22 BUCCINATOR











a)

i)



ii)



b)

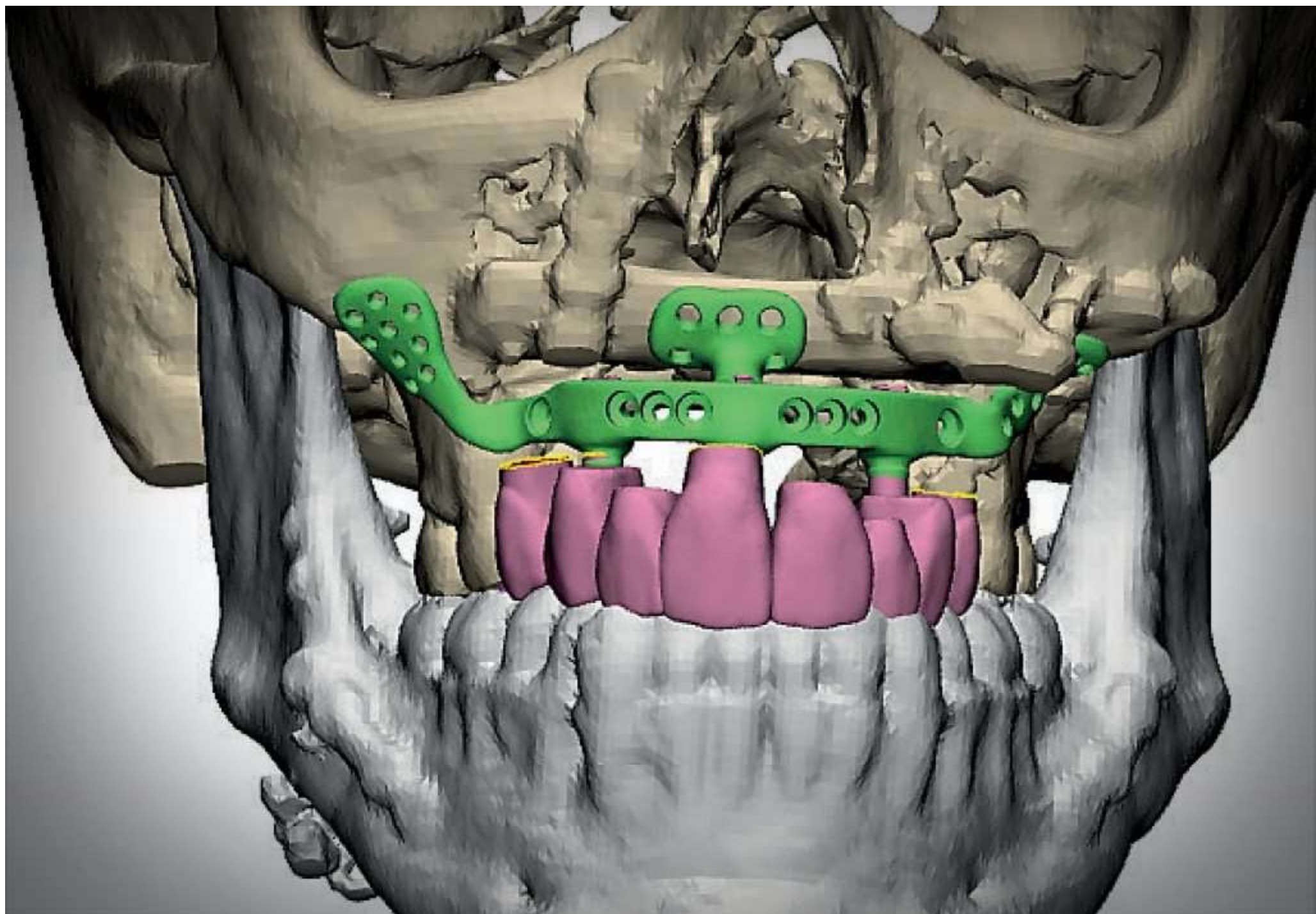
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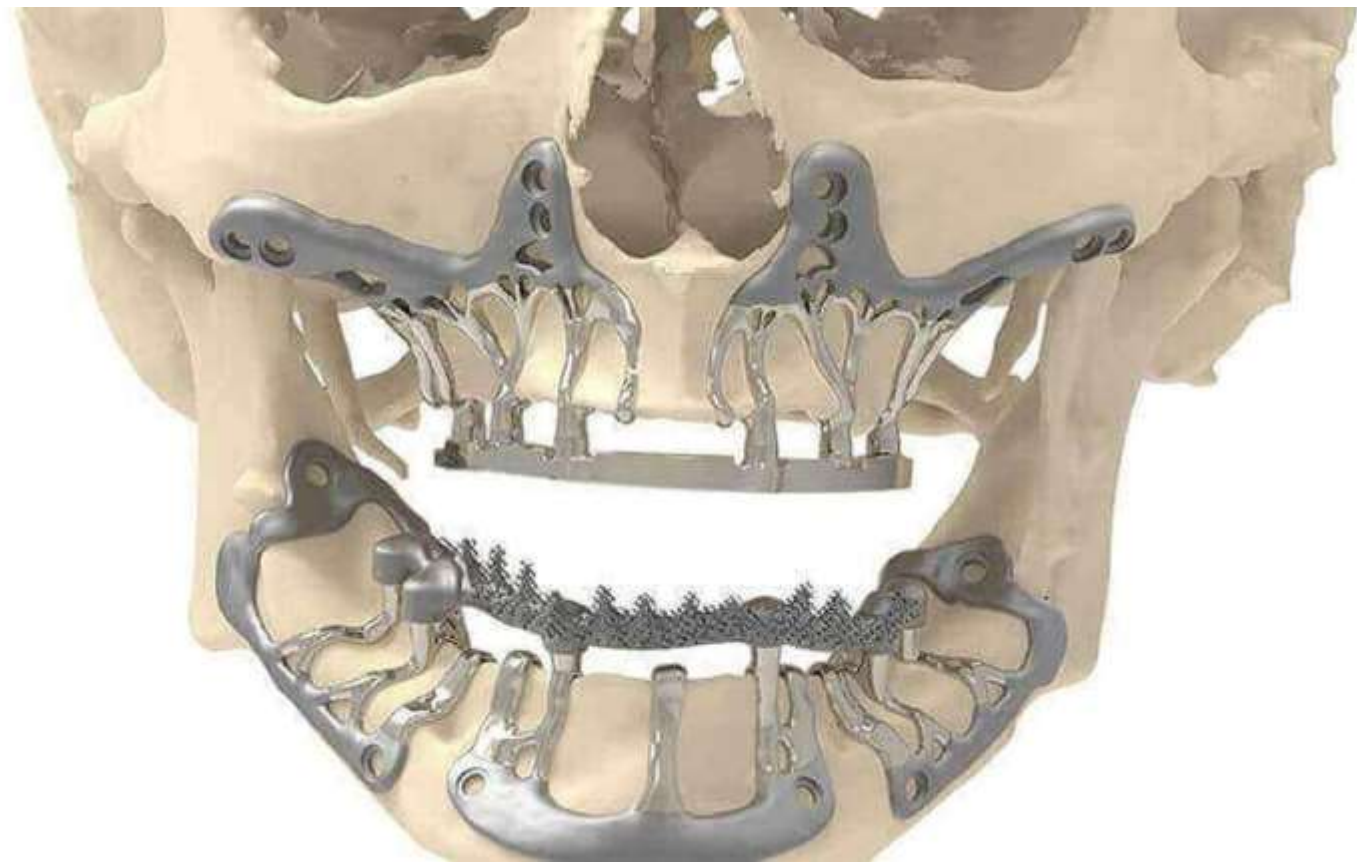
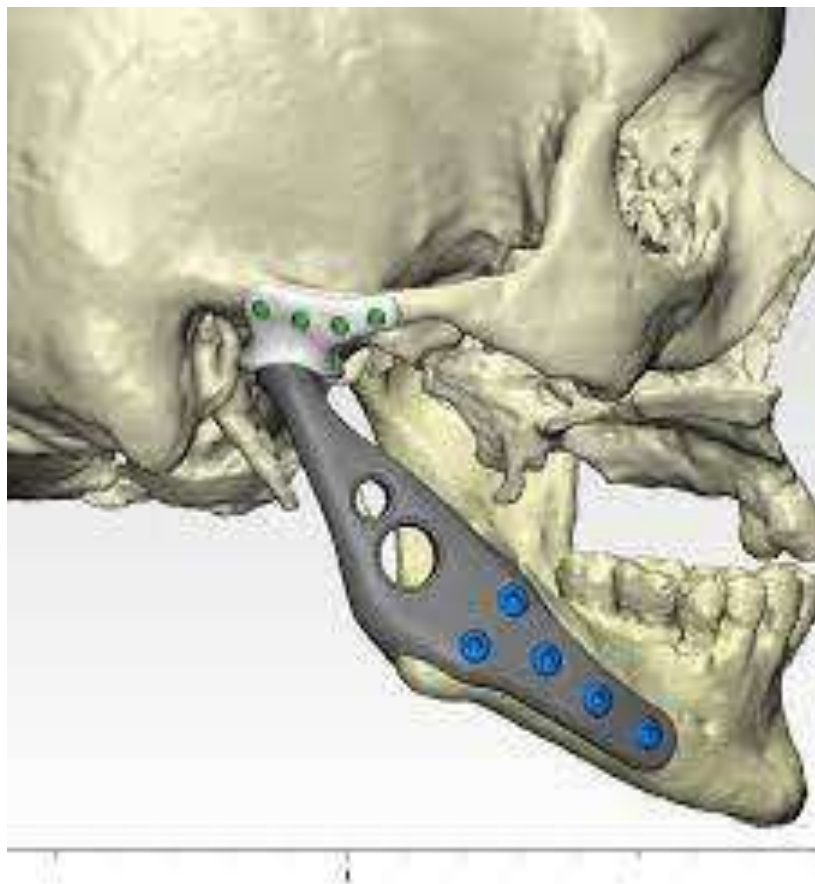


ii)









Anatomical Planes

The **anatomical planes** are hypothetical planes used to describe the location of structures in human anatomy.

Sagittal Plane

The sagittal plane is a vertical plane which passes through the body **longitudinally**. It divides the body into a left section and a right section.

Coronal Plane

The coronal plane is a vertical plane which also passes through the body longitudinally – but **perpendicular** (at a right angle) to the sagittal plane.

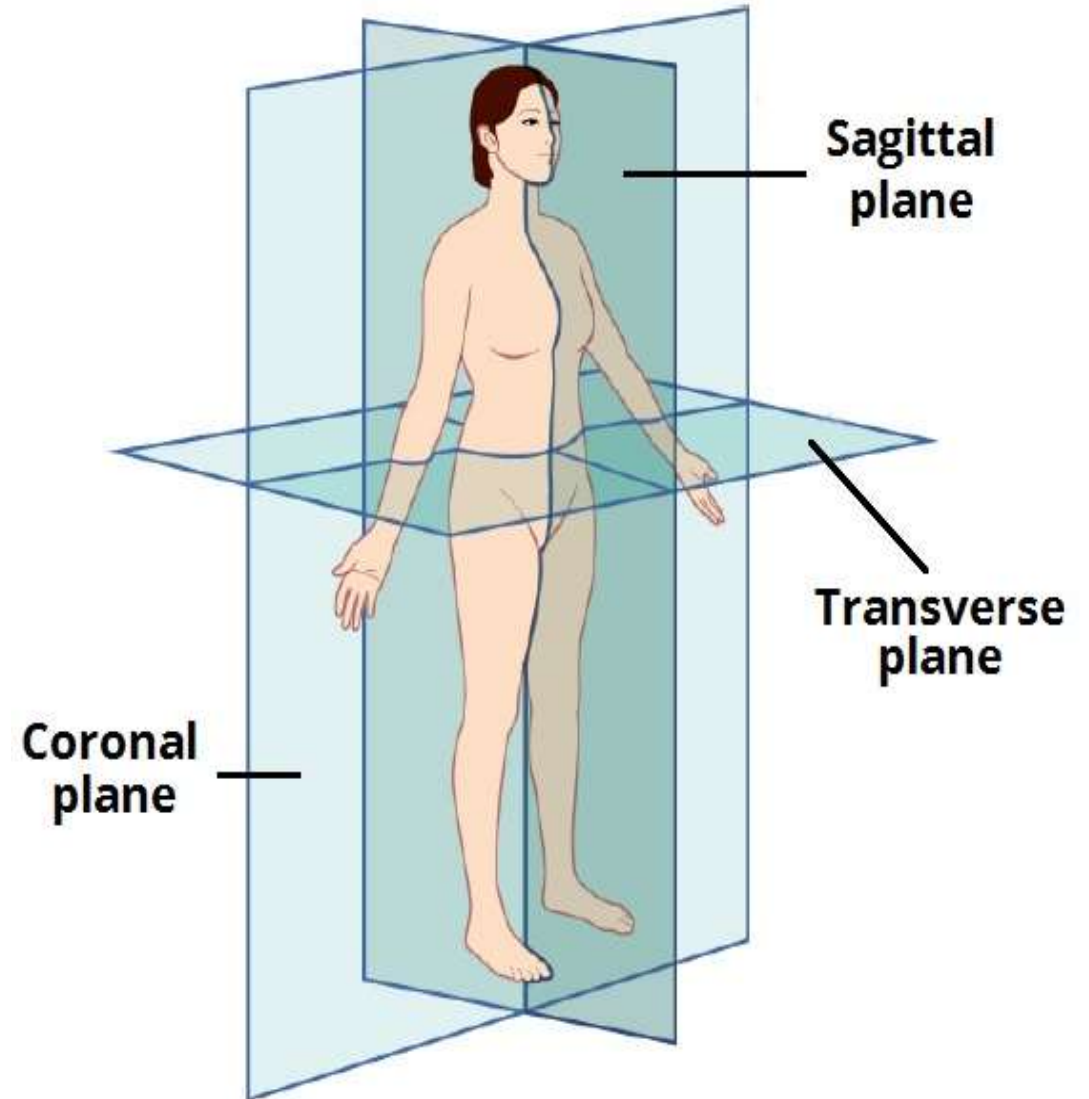
It divides the body into a front (anterior) section and back (posterior) section.

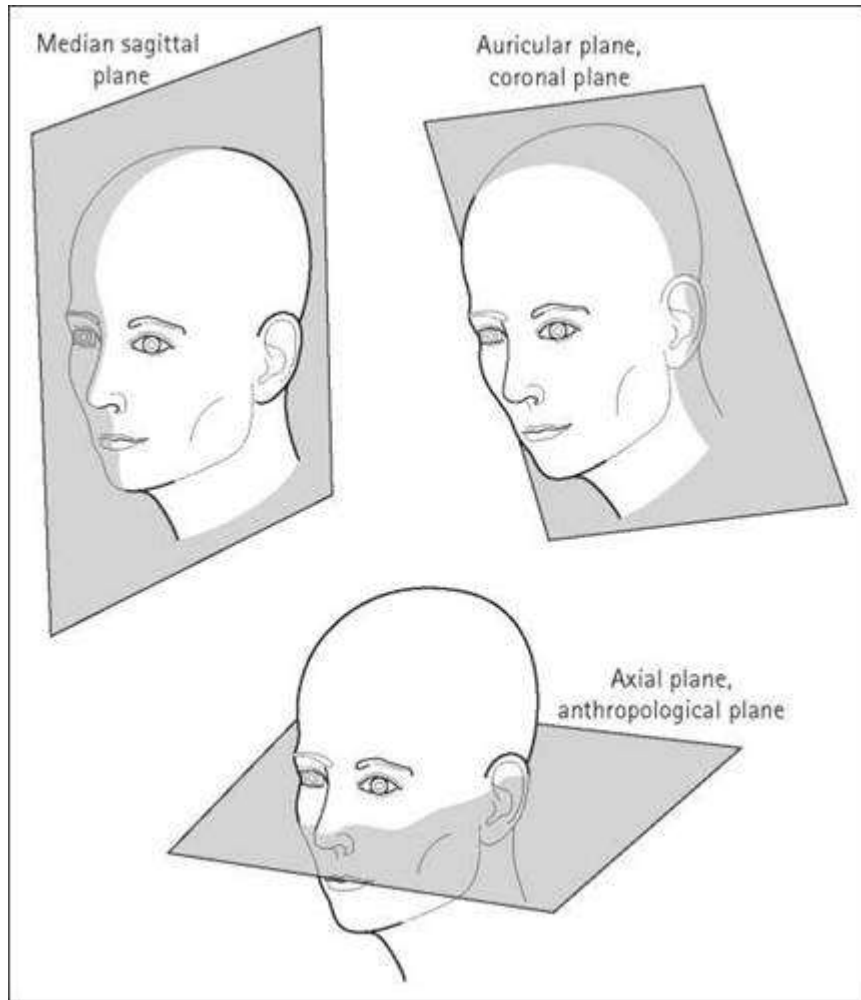
Transverse Plane

The transverse plane is a **horizontal** plane. It is perpendicular to both the sagittal and coronal planes, and parallel to the ground.

It divides the body into an upper (superior) section and a lower (inferior) section.

Transverse planes are also known as **transaxial planes** or axial planes.

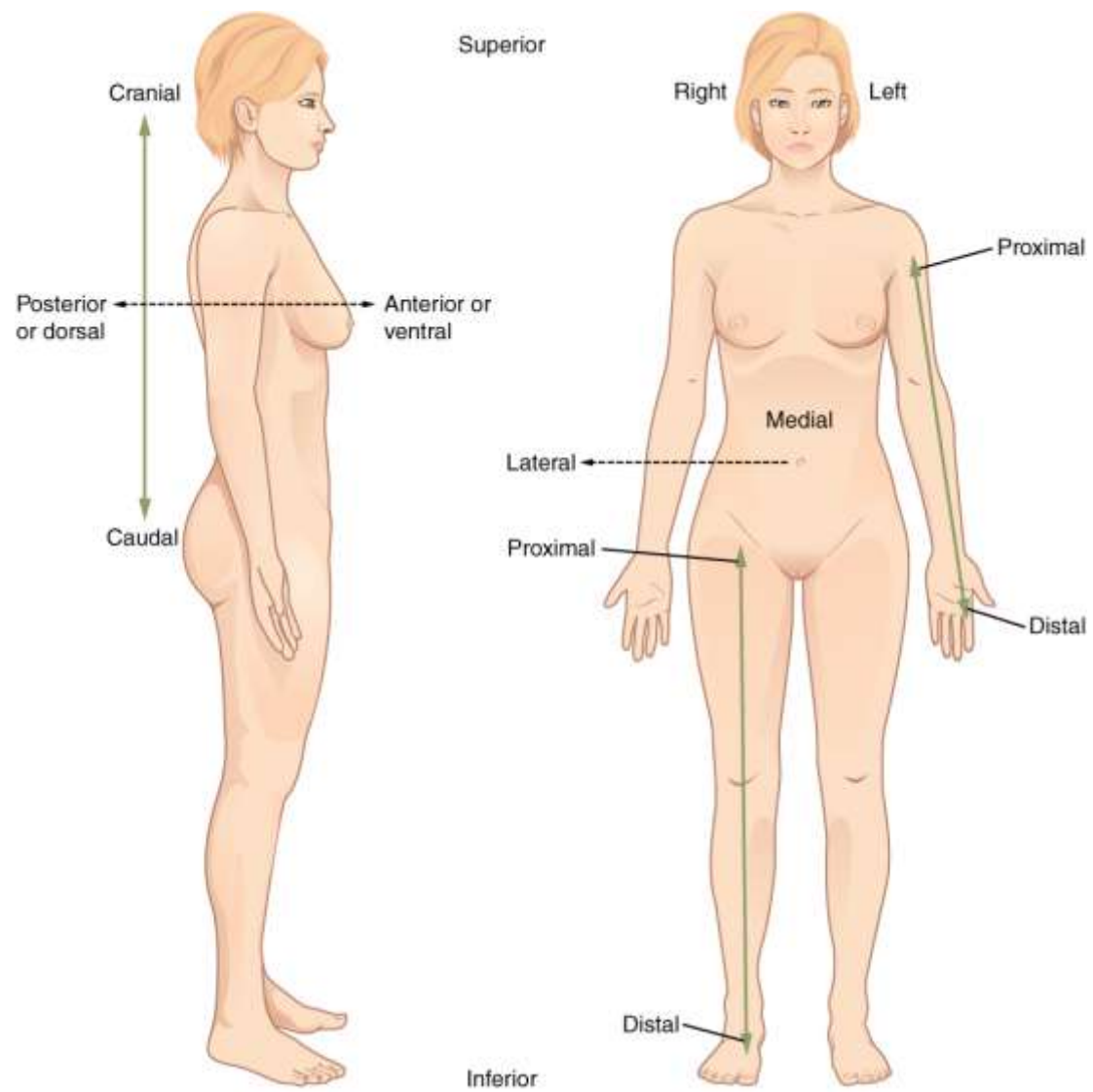




Directional Terms

- These terms are essential for describing the relative locations of different body structures.
- **Anterior** (or *ventral*) Describes the front or direction toward the front of the body.
- **Posterior** (or *dorsal*) Describes the back or direction toward the back of the body.
- **Superior** (or *cranial*) describes a position above or higher than another part of the body proper.
- **Inferior** (or *caudal*) describes a position below or lower than another part of the body proper

- **Lateral** describes the side or direction toward the side of the body.
- **Medial** describes the middle or direction toward the middle of the body.
- **Proximal** describes a position in a limb that is nearer to the point of attachment or near to the joint in the body
- **Distal** describes a position in a limb that is farther from the point of attachment or the joint in the body
- **Superficial** describes a position closer to the surface of the body
- **Deep** describes a position farther from the surface of the body



THE PASSIVE VOICE



When do we use it?

When the agent is unknown

Flats are sold

Anne was given a book

When the agent is not important

The house can be visited between 8 and 14.

When we want to give importance to the object of the active voice

America was discovered in 1492 by Columbus

The passive is used more in writing and formal speech, such as public information (rules, signs, brochures ...) and media reports.

Cycling is not permitted in this area.

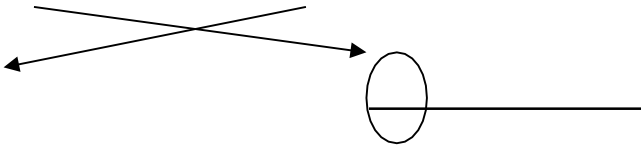
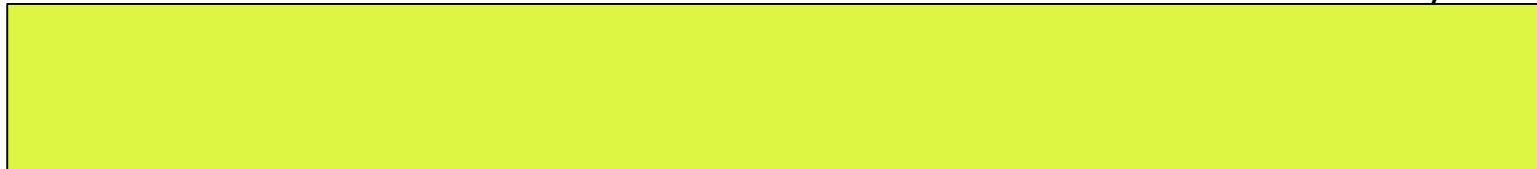
Bookings can be made online.

HOW TO FORM PASSIVE VOICE

- VERB CHANGES: **TO BE** + PAST PARTICIPLE

- (same verbal tense of the active sentence)

- Columbus **discovered** **America** in 1492 **America** **was discovered** by Columbus in 1492



VERB CHANGES: TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE
(same verbal tense of the active sentence)

We have elected a new President
A new President has been elected (by us)

They are playing the match on Saturday
The match is being played on Saturday (by them)

- If the object is a pronoun, make sure to change it to a subject pronoun:

me • I him • he her • she them • they us • we

I bought him a present.

He was bought a present.

TENSES

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I make a cake	A cake is made
Present Contin.	I'm making a cake	A cake is being made.
Past Simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made.
Past Continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made.
Present Perfect	I have made a cake	A cake has been made.
Past Perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made.
Future Simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made.
Future be going to	I'm going to make a cake.	A cake is going to be made.
Modal	I must make a cake.	A cake must be made.
Modal Perfect	I should have made a cake.	A cake should have been made.

- Never use (do, does or did) with the passive voice.

They didn't sell all the tickets for the concert.

All the tickets weren't sold.

We do not give lesson on public holidays.

Lessons are not given on public holidays.

- If there is a preposition with the verb, do not forget it.

Sue looks after the children.

t

The children are looked after by Sue

OTHER IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER

- When you also want to mention the person or people that did the action use **by**.

“The new art exhibition was opened **by** the Queen.”

VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS

bring, give, ask, pay, sell, offer, owe, show, tell, send, lend, leave,
promise, take, teach, throw, write

They gave **Susan** a **prize**.

Susan was given a prize.

A **prize** was given to Susan.

If the verb has two objects, we usually use the **person** as the subject in the passive.

No one gave me any directions.

I wasn't given any directions.

- ✓ **GET** is used instead of **BE** with *passive meaning*. Informal English.
 - *I got stuck in a traffic jam*
 - *She is getting married*

FORMING QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH





2 TYPES OF QUESTIONS

➤ Yes / No Questions

- Do you like coffee?
- Can you swim?
- Are you familiar with the 4P's concept in Marketing?
- Have you read the article about the latest World Cup match?

➤ Wh- Questions (Why, When, Where, How, What, Who(m), Whose)

- What time does the class start?
- What are the environmental concerns in Indonesia currently?
- Why do students come late to the class?



HOW TO FORM THE QUESTIONS

→ Yes/No

Questions

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb	Object
Do	you	like	cats?
Are	you	done?	
Are	you	familiar with	the concept behind Chanel No 5 commercials?

HOW TO FORM THE WH- QUESTIONS



→ Basic

Formation :

Wh-/H	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb	
Where	do	you	live?	
Why	are	you		late?
When	is	your		birthday?
When	will	we	meet	for lunch?
Who	is			absent today?
How much	does	a Mac laptop	cost?	
What	do	you	think	of the Aspiration Fund?
Who			calls	you this late?

WH- QUESTIONS - WHEN

→ Time

→ **When** is the report due?



→ **When** can we register for the next semester?

→ **When** can I take my leave?

WH- QUESTIONS - WHERE

- Place
- **Where** do you live?



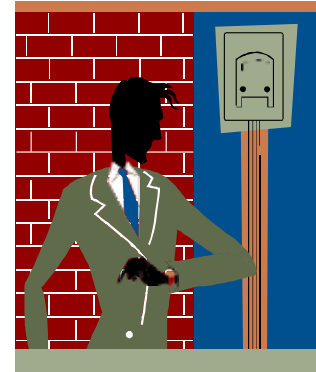
- **Where** is the nearest supermarket?



WH- QUESTIONS - WHY

→ Reason

→ Why are you late?



→ Why did the House of Representatives suggest aspiration fund?

WH- QUESTIONS - WHAT

→ THINGS

→ **What** did you eat for breakfast today?



→ **What** made you stay in your current company?

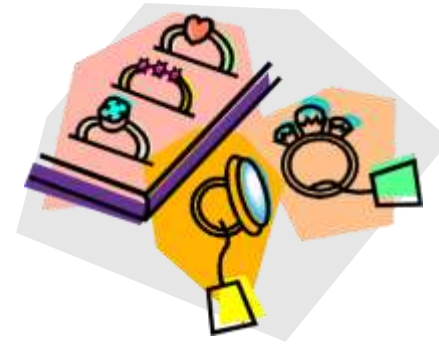
→ **What** has the government do to fix the situation in Lapindo?



WH- QUESTIONS - HOW

→ Price

How much does
the ring cost?



→ Frequency

How often do you exercise in a week?



→ Age

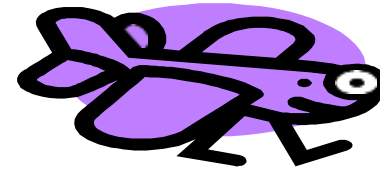
How old are you?

→ Distance

How far is it from your office to Karawaci mall?

WH- QUESTIONS - WHO

Pers
on



- **Who** plans to go abroad for the summer holiday?
- **Who** can answer these questions?



WH- QUESTIONS - WHOSE



Possession

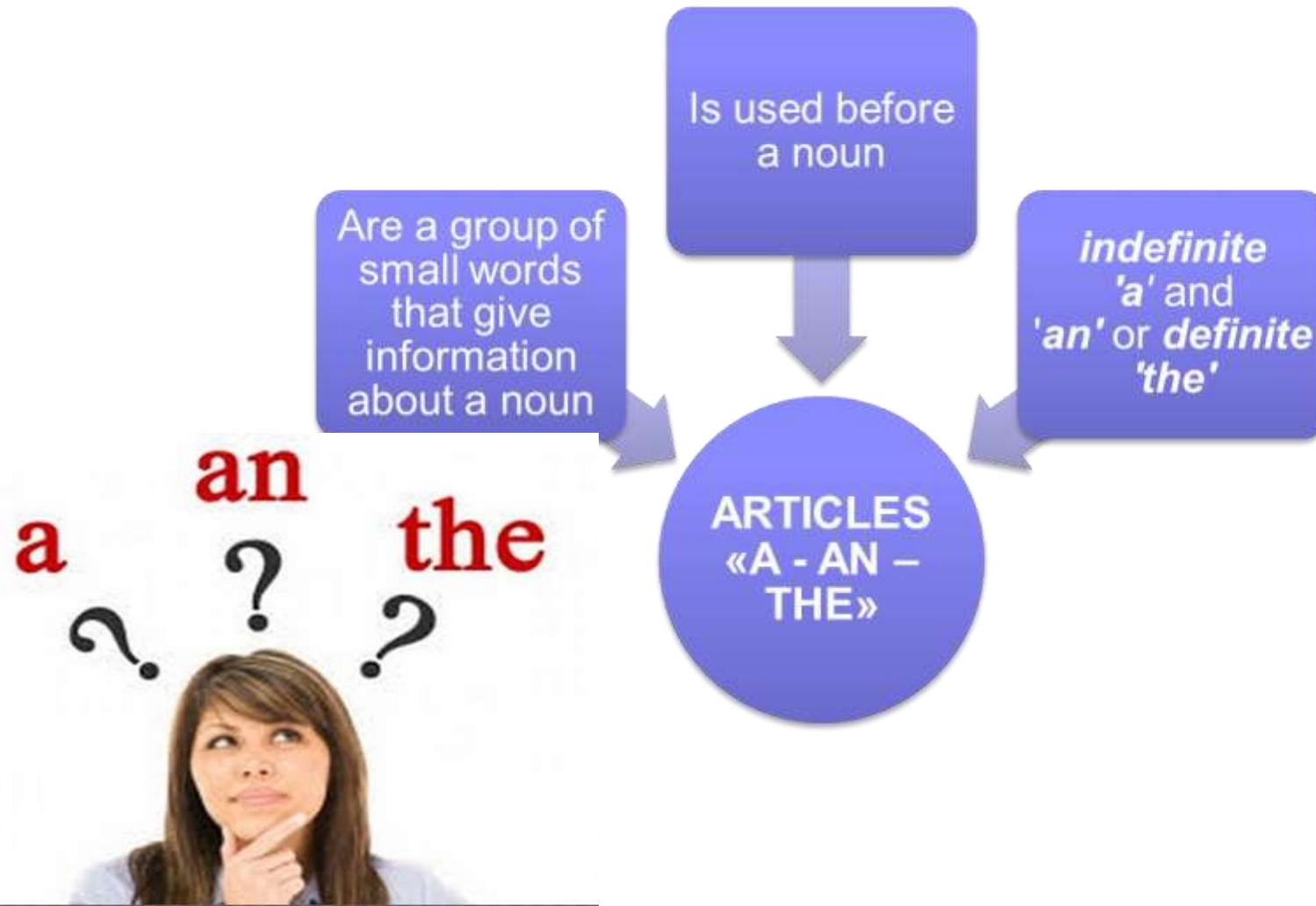
→ Whose glasses are these?



The background features a grid of squares in various shades of blue and purple on the left side. The right side of the image is filled with a pattern of water droplets on a light blue surface.

Articles

What are English grammar articles?



INDEFINITE ARTICLES

The **indefinite article** tells us that the noun is *not* specific. The speaker talks about *any one* of that type of thing.

Are *a* and *an*

Depending on the first letter of the word following

A



AN



Use the indefinite article *a/an*:

- with (singular) jobs. etc.

She is a doctor.



- with singular countable nouns (mentioned for the first time or when it doesn't matter which one).

I need a pencil.

- with these numbers: 100. 1.000. 1.000.000

There were over a hundred people at the party.

- in exclamations

What a lovely dress!



THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

«THE»

- The **definite article** tells us that the noun is specific. The speaker talks about a particular (or known) thing.

- “The” is one of the most common words in English

- NOT TO USE “THE”
names of countries
(except for the special cases)

Have you been to **the Vietnam Memorial?**

We went to **the Louvre** and saw **the Mona Lisa**

Use the definite article **the** to talk about the following:

■ **inventions**

When was ***the telephone*** invented?



• **species of animals**

The domestic cat has lived alongside humans since *the time of Pharaohs*.



• **rivers, seas and oceans**

The river Volga flows into ***the Caspian Sea***.

• **mountain rangers**

They went skiing in ***the Swiss Alps***.



- **island groups**

***The Seychelles** are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.*



- **deserts**

*The sand on this beach was imported from **the Sahara**.*



- **hotels**

***The Grand Hotel** is in Baker Street.*



- **cinemas, theatre**

*We are going to **the Odeon** this evening*



■ **newspapers**

*Which newspaper shall I buy – **the Independent** or **the Herald**?*



• **national groups**

*The **Welsh** are famous for their singing.*



• **museums, art galleries**

*You should go to **the Science Museum**. It's very interesting.*



• **organisations**

*He used to work for **the BBC**.*



Also use the definite article:

- with superlatives

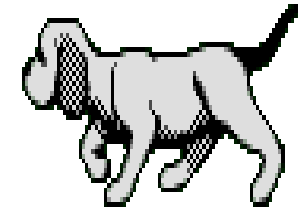
*He is **the tallest** boy in our class.*

- when there is only one of something

***The earth** goes round **the sun**.*

- to talk about particular nouns when it is clear what we are referring to

*Where is **the dog**? I want to take him for a walk.*



- to talk about previously mentioned things

*There is a cat in the yard. **The cat** is black.*



The zero article

Use no article (the zero article) to talk about:

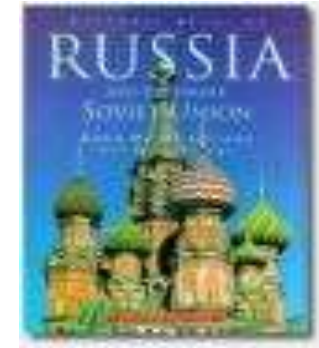
- **continents**

*They are travelling through **Asia**.*



- **countries**

*Have you been to **Russia**?*



- **mountains**

*They have reached the summit of **Mount Everest**.*

- **lakes**

*Chicago is on **Lake Michigan**.*



■ villages. towns. cities

*We live in **Tartu**.*

• streets. roads. etc.

He lives in Oxford Street.

• magazines

*Do you read **Time** magazine?*

• illnesses

He's got flu.

• uncountable. plural and abstract nouns
used in their general sense

***Love** makes the world go round.*

*We buy **fruit** and **vegetables** at the market.*



Also use no articles in the following expressions:

- ***to/ at/ from school/university/ college***
- ***in/ to class***
- ***to/ in/ into/ from church***
- ***to/ in/ into/ out of prison/ hospital/ bed***
- ***to/ at/ from work***
- ***for/ at/ to breakfast/ lunch/ dinner***
- ***by car/ bus/ bicycle/ plane/ train/tube/ boat/ on foot***

