Al-Noor University College

English Grammar

Tenses in English

Assistant Lecturer
Salah Yaseen Rasheed
Present Simple

subject + present verb + rest of the sentence

e.g. I go to school every morning.

e.g. I brush my teeth every night.

e.g. He is a teacher.

e.g. She is hungry.

e.g. I speak English fluently.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط عندما نتكلم عن شئ 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.

فاعل + فعل مضارع + تكملة الجملة
We use the helping verbs do/does with the simple present tense for negation and questions unless the verb is in the sentence.

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**

فعال + is/am/are + v.ing

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الأحداث الأنيّة المستمرة للإشارة أن 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 الأحداث المؤقتة ذات المدة المحدودة

e.g. John is speaking now.
e.g. Mary is not working at the moment.
e.g. I am not hungry.

e.g. Are you from England?
e.g. Is he driving my car?
**Present perfect**

ـ تكملة الجملة ~ فاعل + have/has + p.p.  

~ 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 أن المتحدث يتوقع وقوع الحدث ويستخدم هذا الظرف مع النفي والاستفهام فقط

~ تستخدم الظروف التالية مع المضارع التام  

just/ already/ yet
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.

to be used with the perfect tense as follows:

gone to

meaning that the person has gone to somewhere and is still there

e.g. He has gone to Italy.

been to

meaning that the person went to somewhere and returned

e.g. He has been to Italy.
have/ has

e.g. He has not seen his father for a long time.
e.g. I have not eaten anything.

e.g. Has she told you the truth?
e.g. Have you broken the window?
Al-Noor University College

English Grammar

Tenses in English

Assistant Lecturer
Salah Yaseen Rasheed
Past simple

Subject + past verb + rest of the sentence

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

فعل + was/were + v.ing

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن أن 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 stroy.

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

 الماضي مستمر
when > الماضي بسيط

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 أن الأحداث 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.
was/ were بعد كل من not

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 او 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 أقدم 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 byke through the forest.
Passive Voice

Assistant Lecturer
Salah Yaseen Rasheed
تستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول في حال كون فاعل الجملة مجهول أو ان ذكر الفاعل ليس مهما وإنما الاهم هو التركيز على الفعل والمفعول به. في هذا الدرس سنتعلّم كيفية صياغة المبني للمجهول لكل من الأزمنة التي تداولناها سابقاً (المضارع البسيط، المضارع المستمر، المضارع التام، الماضي البسيط، الماضي المستمر).
عند تحويل المضارع البسيط من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. نتحقق ما إن كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به أو لا، بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة إلى المبني للمجهول للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول.

2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.

3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.

4. نضع بعد الفاعل أحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية حسب المفعول به: is/ am/ are.

5. نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى 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

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 حسب المفعول به: is/am/are.

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

1. نتحقق مما أن كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به أو لا، بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول.

2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.

3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.

4. نضع بعد الفاعل أحد الفعل المساعدة التالية حسب المفعول به. has/ have been

5. نضع كلمة.

6. نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى 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.
Al-Noor University College

English Grammar

Passive Voice

Assistant Lecturer
Salah Yaseen Rasheed
المبني للمجهول

تستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول في حال كون فاعل الجملة مجهول أو ان ذكر الفاعل ليس مهما وإنما الأهم هو التركيز على الفعل والفعله به. في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية صياغة المبني للمجهول لكل من الأزمنة التي تناولناها مسبقاً (المضارع البسيط، المضارع المستمر، المضارع التام، الماضي البسيط، الماضي المستمر).
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.
وضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
وضع 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

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

2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.

3. نضع الفاعل 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 إلى 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.
الية التام

1. نتحقق ما ان كانت الجملة تحوي على مفعول به او لا، بدون وجود المفعول به لا يمكن تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول.
2. نقوم بحذف الفاعل من الجملة.
3. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
4. نضع بعد الفاعل had كفعل مساعد
5. Nعن الفعل been
6. نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى 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.
Anatomical Terminology

Dr. Wael sh. Al shallawi
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

Someone cleans the streets every day
The streets are cleaned every day

• (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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>I make a cake</td>
<td>A cake is made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Contin.</td>
<td>I’m making a cake</td>
<td>A cake is being made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>I made a cake.</td>
<td>A cake was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>I was making a cake.</td>
<td>A cake was being made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>I have made a cake</td>
<td>A cake has been made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>I had made a cake.</td>
<td>A cake had been made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Simple</td>
<td>I will make a cake.</td>
<td>A cake will be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future be going to</td>
<td>I’m going to make a cake.</td>
<td>A cake is going to be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal</td>
<td>I must make a cake.</td>
<td>A cake must be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Perfect</td>
<td>I should have made a cake.</td>
<td>A cake should have been made.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the verb forms in English for making a cake, both in active and passive voice, across different tenses.
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.

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxillary Verb</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Main Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>cats?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>done?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>familiar with</td>
<td>the concept behind Chanel No 5 commercials?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How to Form the WH-Questions

#### Basic Formation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh/H</th>
<th>Auxiliary Verb</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Main Verb</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>live?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>late?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>birthday?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>for lunch?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
<td>absent today?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>a Mac laptop</td>
<td>cost?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>think of the Aspiration Fund?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>calls</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>this late?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
Pers on

- **Who** plans to go abroad for the summer holiday?

- **Who** can answer these questions?
Possession

- Whose glasses are these?
Articles
What are English grammar articles?

- Are a group of small words that give information about a noun
- Is used before a noun
- indefinite ‘a’ and ‘an’ or definite ‘the’

ARTICLES «A - AN – THE»
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

Apple
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 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