Unit **47**

A / an, the and zero article 3

A	With plural and uncountable nouns, zero article (i.e. no article) is used to talk generally, without definite people or things in mind. The is used when we assume the listener or reader will understand who or what we are referring to, or when other words in the noun phrase make the reference specific. Compare: The government has promised not to tax books. (= books generally) and The books have arrived. (= the books you ordered) Music played an important part in his life. (= music generally) and I thought the music used in the film was the best part. (= that particular music)
В	We often use zero article with the names of holidays, special times of the year, months, and days of the week including Easter, Ramadan, New Year's Day. But compare: I'll see you on Saturday. (= next Saturday) We met on Saturday. (= last Saturday) They came on a Saturday as far as I can remember. (we are only interested in the day of the week, not which particular Saturday) They came on the Saturday after our party. (a particular Saturday, specifying which one)
	With winter, summer, spring, autumn, and New Year (meaning the holiday period), we can use either zero article or the: In (the) summer I try to spend as much time as I can in the garden. We use the when it is understood or we go on to specify which summer, spring, etc. we mean: I'd like to go skiing in the autumn. (= this year) I first went skiing in the spring of 2002. We say 'in the New Year' to mean near the beginning of next year: I'll see you again in the New Year. When we want to describe the features of a particular holiday, season, or other period of time and say that it was somehow special when compared with others, we can use It / That was + a / an + noun + modifying phrase. Compare:
c	That was a winter I'll never forget. (= compared to other winters it was unforgettable) and That was the winter we went to Norway. (= a statement about a particular winter) We use zero article with times of the day and night such as midnight, midday, and noon: If possible, I'd like it finished by midday. Midnight couldn't come quickly enough. But note that we can say either the dawn or dawn: He got back into bed and waited for (the) dawn.
	We use the + morning / afternoon / evening for a day which is understood or already specified: I enjoyed the morning, but in the afternoon the course was boring. But compare: Morning is the time I work best. (= mornings in general; The morning is also possible) I'll be there by (the) morning / evening. (but by the afternoon, not by afternoon) I waited all morning. (more usual than all the morning / afternoon, etc.) 'You look upset.' 'Yes, I've had a terrible morning.' (= compared to other mornings)
D	We often use by + zero article to talk about means of transport and communication. Compare: I generally go by bus to work. and I generally take the bus to work. Also: go / travel by car / taxi / bus / plane / train / air / sea; contact / communicate by post / email / phone

Exercises

	agriculture	children	fire	holidays	islands	money	parents	rain
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				n rainforests a				ellers.
5	a Farmers w							
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(E)				as claimed tha				
8	a It isn't kno				- III III UL	at til	- time of time	. 0000
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	ore than one		ossible, c	onsider any o	lifference ir	meaning.	B & C	
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				all	afternoon a	ind my back	aches.	
2	A: Can you re							
	в: It was			, I think.				
3	A: When did	Commence and the second						
				ecause it was				
	A: I haven't s							
	a: I've spent				-		N. Carlotte and Ca	roblem
	a: Shall we g					n busy this v	weekend.	
1	A: Do you rer							
				istmas the res				
	A: I'll see you						oliday.	
	A: That old co			warm enough	TOT	winter,		
	в: You're righ			1.0				
10	A: Remembe							
	B: How could	i i forget? Tha	at was	day I	wouldn't w	ant to go th	irough again.	
c	omplete the	entances us	ing the v	words from th	e boy (mor	e than once	ο vns bbΔ (e	ther
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	The train was							
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	It's raining so					9 10	2889	
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8	Thailand - G	etting there		Th	e main inte	rnational ai	rport in Thail	and is
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