

I. Articles

Em inglês os artigos são a / an e the. A / an são artigos indefinidos e the é artigo definido.

1) Artigo indefinido

A) Usamos "a" antes de substantivos que começam com som consonantal. Repare que a regra é "substantivos que começam com um SOM CONSONANTAL", isso significa que não é só porque uma palavra começa com uma vogal, ela não possa ter um som de consoante.

A car	A university	A one-parent family
A party	A european	A history
A dream	A wonderful thing	A house

B) Usamos "an" para substantivos que começam com som de vogal.

An Apple	An umbrella	An onion
An Orange	An hour	An heir
An Italian	An honour / honor	An honest man

Obs.: tanto a historical (novel) / an historical (novel) estão corretos.

C) Quando falamos de siglas em que as letras são lidas separadamente, temos que prestar atenção ao som da primeira letra. Caso ela seja uma vogal, usamos "an".

An MP	An FBI	An IOU
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Entretanto, quando falamos de siglas que são lidas como palavras, caso o som seja de uma consoante, usamos "a".

A NATO general	A FIFA official	An OPEC meeting
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D) Usamos quando falamos de algo que não está especificado:

Ex.: I really need a cup of tea.

Ex.: What are you doing?

I'm playing a game.

E) Antes de adjetivos acompanhados de substantivos:

Ex.: You did a great job.

Ex.: Raissa is an excellent teacher.

F) Expressões de quantidade:

Three times a year	A quarter of an hour	A dozen
Half an hour	A day or so	A million

Obs.: Nestas expressões não se usa "one" para substituir o numeral.

Obs.: Com a estrutura a ... of ... não usamos "one".

Ex.: She's a colleague of mine.

Ex.: That a friend of gabriel's.

G) Antes de substantivos contáveis no singular "one" e "a / an" se referem para uma coisa:

Ex.: We'll be in Australia for one year. (or a year)

Ex.: Wait here for one minute and I'll be with you. (or a minute...)



H) Para enfatizar a quantidade usamos “one”:

Ex.: He weighs one hundred and twenty kilos! Would you believe it!

Ex.: Do you want one sandwich or two?

Ex.: I just took one look at her and she started crying.

Obs.: Com a estrutura one ... other / another ... não usamos “a / an”.

Ex.: Close one eye, and then the other.

Ex.: Bees carry pollen from one plant to another.

I) Antes de profissões:

Ex.: Carla is an engineer.

Ex.: Tomas is a doctor.

2) Artigo definido

O “the” pode ser usado tanto para substantivos no singular como no plural.

A) Usamos para falar sobre coisas específicas:

Ex.: I'll buy the black car.

Ex.: He's the boss of Carla.

Ex.: The house which was in flames.

B) Antes de substantivos no singular em seu sentido genérico:

Ex.: The computers has revolutionised publishing.

Ex.: The dog is the man's best friend.

C) Antes de coisas que são únicas:

The world	The atmosphere	The internet
The sun	The horizon	The sky
The moon	The human race	The environment
The past	The present	The future

D) Antes de instrumentos musicais precedidos de alguns verbos como to like, to play, to learn:

Ex.: I Love to play the piano.

Ex.: Sarah is learning the guitar.

E) Antes de ritmos musicais acompanhados do verbo to dance:

Ex.: I Love to dance the samba

F) Não usamos “The” antes cidades, estados, países, ilhas, continentes, regiões, montes e montanhas:

Ex.: I came from Brazil.

Ex.: São Paulo is a big city.

Ex.: I have never gone to Mont Blanc.

Ex.: I would like to travel to Oceania.

Exceções:

Países formados por união de estados que tenham em seu nome “Union”, “States”, “United”, “Kingdom”, “Republic”, “Islands”, etc.

Ex.: The United Kingdom is a great place to live.

Ex.: The United States is one of the richest countries of the world.

Ex.: The Solomon islands is constitutional monarchy.

Ex.: The Netherlands is a small country.



G) Acidentes geográficos (rios, cadeias de montanhas, oceanos, arquipélagos, etc.)

The Andes	The Amazon	The Nile
The Alps	The Red Sea	The Bahamas
The Atlantic	The Suez Canal	The Gulf of Mexico

Obs.: Alguns lagos não usam o the. Lake Victoria, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Titicaca, Lake Superior, Lake Baikal.

Ex.: I live near the lakes.

Ex.: I live near Lake Titicaca.

H) Para pontos cardeais

North / Northern / South / South / East / Eastern / West / Western

Ex.: The North of Brazil / Northern Brazil

Caso o ponto cardinal venha acompanhado de um nome após ele, não precisa o The.

Ex.: North America / West Africa

I) Heaven, hell e work não usam o “the”. Entretanto em expressões como “what the hell!” nós o usamos.

Ex.: My dream is go to heaven when I die.

Ex.: I go to work every day.

J) Antes de títulos se usa o “the”. Entretanto, se eles vierem acompanhados de nomes próprios não se usa.

Ex.: The president is traveling to New York.

Ex.: President Obama is very intelligent.

Ex.: The Queen of England is loved by everyone.

K) Antes de números ordinais:

Ex.: I’m the first guy to arrive.

Ex.: She is the third on the list.

Ex.: Our group was the twelfth.

L) Antes de um adjetivo que represente um grupo:

Ex.: The rich are getting richer.

Ex.: The poor need help today, not next week.

M) Antes das palavras “cinema”, “theater”, “cathedral” e “office”.

Ex.: What film are you going to watch at the cinema?

Ex.: That’s the cathedral I was talking about.

N) Antes de nomes de famílias:

Ex.: We’re the Winchesters.

O) Com as palavras church, school, bed, prison, supermarket, college, hospital, etc. se deve observar a finalidade da ação. Caso se use essas palavras para suas finalidade próprias (ex.: ir à igreja para rezar) não se usa o “the”. Entretanto, caso se use essas palavras com outras finalidades (ex.: ir à igreja para visitar alguém) é preciso usar o “the”.

Ex.: I went to hospital because I got influenza.

Ex.: Sarah is going to the hospital to talk with Lisa.



P) Quando estamos falando sobre algo ou relatando um fato em que mostramos pela primeira vez uma determinada coisa ou uma pessoa e depois falamos sobre ela de novo, devemos primeiro usar um artigo indefinido e depois usar o artigo definido.

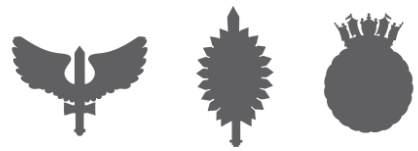
Ex.: While I was going to work, I saw a black car. And when I went out of work I saw the black car again.

Ex.: There was a woman calling me in the morning but I couldn't answer. After that I found out that the woman was my aunt.

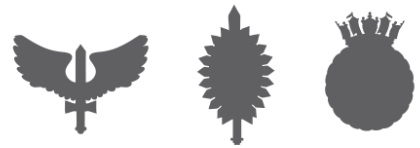
Q) Para substantivos de esportes, cores, refeições, nomes próprios, matérias escolares e substantivos abstratos não usamos o "the".

Ex.: Love is a pretty feeling.

Ex.: Math is too difficult for me.



1. **(EFOMM)** ‘Diplomatics, from _____ Greek diploma (folded), is _____ study of legal and administrative documents of all kinds. Most attention has been paid to _____ public documents of monarchs, emperors, and popes, which are usually classified separately from _____ many varieties of private documents that exist.’ (CRYSTAL, David (2010). The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language. Cambridge University Press).
The blanks of this excerpt can be adequately filled by:
- the the x the
 - the a the x
 - a a the the
 - the the the the
 - a a x x
2. **(EFOMM)** “_____ lemon originated in _____ china and spread south to _____ Malasyan Islands and west to _____ India.”
- a the the x
 - x x x x
 - the the the the
 - a the x x
 - the x the x
3. **(EFOMM)** Mark the correct answer
“One of _____ most important causes of conflict is _____ way people see _____ sides of _____ question”.
- the the a the
 - the the the a
 - x x the a
 - the x the a
 - x x the a
4. **(ITA)** We know that ___(I)___ mankind is facing a lot of social problems.
I think that ___(II)___ my sister wants to go to ___(III)___ university in Europe.
- x x a
 - x x an
 - the x a
 - the the an
 - the the the
5. **(ITA)** The pianist I told you about lives in 1 one-story building on Main street. Although she isn’t 2 professional musician, she plays 3 piano extremely well.
- | | | | |
|----|-----|---|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| a) | an | a | the |
| b) | x | x | a |
| c) | a | a | the |
| d) | an | x | x |
| e) | the | x | x |
6. **(AFA)** Mark the item that completes the following passage with the appropriate missing articles when required. “For _____ amateur athlete, winning in _____ Olympics is _____ great achievement. _____ games are not easy to win, whether _____ athlete competes in _____ Summer or in Winter”.



- a) the a a x an x x
- b) the an the the the x x
- c) an the a the an the the
- d) x the x x x the the

7. (AFA) Choose the correct answer.

Carol is _____ economist. She used to work in _____ investment department of Lloyds bank. Now she works for _____ American bank in _____ United States.

- a) an a an x
- b) a an the the
- c) an the an the
- d) an an an x

8. (AFA) _____ man I don't know has called you but didn't leave any message. _____ man just told me he'd call again during _____ week.

- a) an a an
- b) a the the
- c) the a the
- d) the the a

9. (ITA) Not many people read _____ poetry, but quit _____ few read _____ novels.

- a) x a x
- b) the x x
- c) a a x
- d) x x x
- e) a the the

10. (ITA) After we had talked for _____ few minutes, I went home and had _____ dinner with _____ my family.

- a) x a x
- b) the the the
- c) a a the
- d) x the the
- e) a x x

11. (ITA) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas é:

_____ Dr. Brown refused to talk to doctor who wanted to help him.

- a) the the
- b) x the
- c) x an
- d) the a
- e) the an