No.
(莉莉,情看黑板。)
(3) 复数前面摄到过的人或事物。如: There is a man under the tree. The man is called Robert. (初于有个人, 到外人叫罗伯特.)
(4)表示世界上独一无二的事物。如: The earth turns around the sun. (地球筑太阳旋转。)
(5) 用在表示方位的名词前角。如: There will be strong wind to the south of the Yangtze River. (长江以南地区将会到大风.)
16) 在序物词和形容词最高级的前面。加: Who is the first one to go? (惟第一个去?) / of all the stars, the sun is the nearest to the earth (本所有的恒星3中,太阳离粉群最近。)
(7) 常用在乐器名词的前面, 如: He began to play the violin at the ass of 5. (3岁时他开始拉小提琴。)
(8) 用在含有普遍名词的专有名词的前面。如: He is from the United States of America. (他来自美利坚合众国)
19) 用在江河、海洋、山脉等名称的前面。如:I have never been to the Himalaya Mountains. (我从来没有去过喜马拉雅山)
110)用在姓氏之前表示一家人。如: The Greens are going to Mount Emeinent mouth, 1下个月格林一家電去職獨山。)
111) same 之前一般用 the ·如: lucy and lily look the same. (霧面和劃劃 看上去长缩一样)
(12) 几个变强词的习情: at the same time (与此同时), make the bed(证底) in the end (最后), all the time (一直), by the way (以改任统一下), 等等。 4. 一些不用冠词的情况:
(1) 考有名词和 (第一次使用) - 然不可数名词时前面涵葬不用。
加:China is a very large country. L中国见个大国。) (2)名词前已有指示,物主或不定代词作定语时不用。