

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NOUNS

EX1. Complete the gaps in these extracts with *a, an, the, -s* as necessary

Smartphone Usage and Increased Risk of Mobile Phone Addiction: A Concurrent Study

1) ___ mobile/hand phone_ are ___ powerful communication device___, first demonstrated by Motorola in 1973, and made commercially available from 1984. 2) In ___ last few years, ___ hand phone_ have become ___ integral part of our live_. 3) ___ number of mobile cellular subscription___ is constantly increasing every year. 4) In 2016, there were more than seven billion user___ worldwide. 5) ___ percentage of internet usage_ also increased globally 7-fold from 6.5% to 43% between 2000 and 2015. 6) ___ percentage of household_ with internet access_ also increased from 18% in 2005 to 46% in 2015.

EX2. School Violence Prevention: Teachers Establishing Relationships with Students Using Counseling Strategies

1) Although youth violence_ in ___ United States continues to decline in ___ communit___ and ___ school_ , ___ media coverage_ of mass homicide___ has significantly increased public awareness___, especially school shooting_. 2) Furthermore, although ___ rate_ of youth violence_ have declined, it remains ___ second leading cause of death for adolescent_. 3) Thus, school violence_ continue_ to be ___ significant public health concern_ in ___ United States. 4) Moreover, this sociocultural phenomenon is ___ concern for school___ across ___ world - for example, Australia, Columbia, Hungary, Israel, Korea, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Spain. In fact, Benbenishty and Astor (2008) stated that school violence_ is ___ international concern_ that warrants _ global collaboration in preventative effort___.

EX.3 Saving Water with a Nudge (or Two): Evidence from Costa Rica on the Effectiveness and Limits of Low-Cost Behavioral Interventions on Water Use

1) ___ study uses ___ randomized controlled trial_ to test ___ impact_ of simple, inexpensive, and non-personalized behavioral intervention_ (or “nudge_”) on water consumption_ in the context of ___ developing country. 2) ___ descriptive social norm intervention using neighborhood comparison_ reduces average water consumption_ in the first two post-intervention month_ by 4.9 percent relative to ___ control group, while ___ planning postcard intervention reduces consumption_ by 4.8 percent. 3) ___ descriptive social norm intervention_ using _ town-level comparison also reduces water consumption by 3.2 percent, but this effect is not statistically significant. 4) Finally, ___ study's one-time intervention_ continue to generate statistically significant reduction___ in water use_ for up to four month_ after they are implemented.