The 2 (school / the school etc.)

A

Compare school and the school:



Ellie is ten years old. Every day she goes **to school**. She's **at school** now. **School** starts at 9 and finishes at 3.

We say a child goes **to school** or is **at school** (as a student). We are not thinking of a specific school. We are thinking of **school** as a general idea – children learning in a classroom.



Today Ellie's mother wants to speak to her daughter's teacher. So she has gone to **the school** to see her. She's at **the school** now.

Ellie's mother is not a student. She is not 'at school', she doesn't 'go to school'. If she wants to see Ellie's teacher, she goes to **the school** (=Ellie's school, a specific building).

В	We use prison (or jail), hospital, university, college and church in a similar way. We do not use the
	when we are thinking of the general idea of these places and what they are used for.
	Compare:

- Ken's brother is in prison for robbery.
 (He is a prisoner. We are not thinking of a specific prison.)
- Joe had an accident last week. He was taken to hospital. He's still in hospital now. (as a patient)
- When I leave school, I plan to go to university / go to college. (as a student)
- Sally's father goes to church every Sunday. (to take part in a religious service)

- Ken went to the prison to visit his brother.
 - (He went as a visitor, not as a prisoner.)
- Jane has gone to **the hospital** to visit Joe. She's at **the hospital** now. (as a visitor, not as a patient)
- I went to the university to meet
 Professor Thomas. (as a visitor, not as a student)
- Some workmen went to the church to repair the roof. (not for a religious service)

With most other places, you need the. For example, the station, the cinema, (see Units 72C and 73C).

We say **go to sea** / **be at sea** (without **the**) when the meaning is 'go/be on a voyage':

Keith works on ships. He's **at sea** most of the time.

but I'd like to live near the sea.

It can be dangerous to swim in the sea.