The Rules:
Articles are a kind of adjective and, like adjectives, articles give more information about the specific noun they modify. The article used depends on the nature and meaning of the noun.

I. The indefinite articles (a/an) are used to modify a singular noun. A/an is used to make a generalization or to refer to an object that has not yet been specifically identified or introduced to the reader. A is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, while an is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

Examples:
1. A cookie can be delicious for a midnight snack. (Cookie does not refer to a specific cookie; instead, the writer uses a to make a generalization.)
2. I have an orange in my lunchbox. (Orange here refers to a single orange that is not specifically identified.)

II. The definite article (the) is used to modify singular, plural, or collective nouns (also called generic or group nouns). The is used to identify a specific object or objects.

Examples:
1. The cookies I ate at the party were delicious. (Cookies refers to specific things that were eaten at a specific event and so both nouns take the.)
2. However, I preferred the apples to the cookies. (The writer is identifying specific groups of apples and cookies, so each noun takes the.)

III. No articles are used to modify collective nouns. No articles are used with plural nouns or with noncount nouns when making a generalization. Omitting the article signals that the noun is part of a generalized statement about a group, category, or class of objects.

Examples:
1. Fruit is more nutritious than cookies. (Fruit is a collective noun, and cookies is a plural noun; both nouns refer to groups or categories of objects in general; therefore, no article is used.)
2. Apples are usually available at every grocery store. (Apples is a plural noun referring to a category of objects, so no article is used).
3. Junk mail is exciting! (Mail is a noncount noun, so no article is used.)
Some reasons why these rules can be confusing:
Proper nouns usually don’t take articles. There are two common exceptions:

1. Proper nouns use the definite article (the) if they contain a prepositional phrase (ex. the United States of America; the University of California; the Museum of Natural History).

3. Some place names and geographical terms use the definite article (the), while others do not. Use the with rivers, oceans, bridges, regions, or buildings, and with plural lakes, mountains, and islands (ex. the Colorado River, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Sears Tower, the Great Lakes, the Galapagos Islands).

How to Notice and Correct Any Errors:
I. Determine the nature and meaning of the noun.

Is the noun referring to an unspecified singular object or a particular object?
Is the noun part of a generalized statement about a group or class of objects?
Is the noun a proper noun?

II. Then, based on the rules above, determine whether the noun requires an indefinite or definite article, or no article at all.

Let’s Practice:
Complete the following sentences with a, an, the, or nothing at all.
1. On our farm, we raise ____ horses, _____ sheep, _____ and ____ goats.
2. In ____ recent news article, I read about ____ financial impact of ____ 2008 volcanic eruption in ____ Iceland.
3. ____ migration of ____ monarch butterflies is ____ epic journey across several continents.
4. Although ____ researchers from ____ University of Chicago carefully presented ____ methods and ____ results of their study, their original hypothesis is based on ____ flawed premises.
5. ____ amount of ____ ice on ____ melting glaciers is popularly regarded as ____ symptom of ____ global warming.

Further Resources:
https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/540/01/


http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/articles/