Articles Exercise 1
Exercise based on the opening text in Thanks a Million

Please complete the following exercise using *a/an/the/0* (no article) in the underlined spaces where appropriate. Change capital letters to lower case letters at the beginning of a sentence if necessary.

Ms Parrot, (1) **most** famous lady detective of (2) **twenty-first** century, was born in (3) **United** Kingdom in (4) **1960s**. Since then, she has been to many countries, including (5) **Portugal**, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in (6) **northern** hemisphere and (7) **southern** hemisphere, as well as on (8) **equator**. She has never been to (9) **Philippines** or (10) **United States**, but she speaks (11) **English**, French and Portuguese. Like Sherlock Holmes, (12) **famous** detective, she plays (13) **violin**, and sometimes practises up to five times (14) **day**. She is also (15) **only** person in (16) **world** to have performed Tchaikovsky’s 1812 overture [a long piece of music] in one breath on (17) **recorder**.

She has been (18) **detective** for thirty years and claims that although many people think that being (19) **detective** is (20) **piece** of cake, detectives generally work very hard and it’s not all fun and games. (21) **detective** is someone who solves mysteries, and (22) **people** who contact Ms Parrot have some very unusual problems. Little information is available about some of (23) **cases** she has solved, but quite (24) **few** of her most famous cases have attracted worldwide attention and she has been offered up to (25) **thousand** dollars (26) **hour** to help solve mysteries such as (27) **case** of (28) **Australian** owl in (29) **uniform**. (30) **bird** laid (31) **egg** in (32) **European** nest in less than (33) **hour** after its arrival. What (34) **strange** problem!

With great (35) **modesty**, she has either declined such (36) **fee** or donated (37) **money** to (38) **poor**, or to (39) **Grammar Survival Fund**, believing that (40) **detective** should use their skills for (41) **common** good.
Ms Parrot, (1) the most famous lady detective of (2) the twenty-first century, was born in (3) the United Kingdom in (4) the 1960s. Since then, she has been to many countries, including (5) O Portugal, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in (6) the northern hemisphere and (7) the southern hemisphere, as well as on (8) the equator. She has never been to (9) the Philippines or (10) the United States, but she speaks (11) O English, French and Portugese. Like Sherlock Holmes, (12) the famous detective, she plays (13) the violin, and sometimes practises up to five times (14) a day. She is also (15) the only person in (16) the world to have performed Tchaikovsky’s 1812 overture in one breath on (17) the recorder.

She has been (18) a detective for thirty years and claims that although many people think that being (19) a detective is (20) a piece of cake, detectives generally work very hard and it’s not all fun and games. (21) A detective is someone who solves mysteries, and (22) the people who contact Ms Parrot have some very unusual problems. Little information is available about some of (23) the cases she has solved, but quite (24) a few of her most famous cases have attracted worldwide attention and she has been offered up to (25) a thousand dollars (26) an hour to help solve mysteries such as (27) the case of (28) an Australian owl in (29) a uniform. (30) The bird laid (31) an egg in (32) a European nest in less than (33) an hour after its arrival. What (34) a strange problem!

With great (35) O modesty, she has either declined such (36) a fee or donated (37) the money to (38) the poor, or to (39) the Grammar Survival Fund, believing that (40) the detective should use their skills for (41) the common good.

Detailed Answers to Articles Exercise 1

1. the detective – Singular countable noun; superlative (most)
2. the century – Singular countable noun; ordinal (twenty-first)
3. the United Kingdom – a country with ‘United’ in the name
4. the 1960s – a decade
5. 0 Portugal – Country names don’t usually take an article, unless they are plural or have ‘United’ in the name
6. the northern hemisphere – Singular countable noun; a unique place – there is only one northern hemisphere
7. the southern hemisphere – Singular countable noun; a unique place – there is only one southern hemisphere
8. the equator – a unique place – there is only one equator
9. the Philippines – a country with a plural name
10. the United States – a country with a plural name
11. 0 English – a language
12. the detective – Singular countable noun; everyone knows about this detective, so he is not just ‘a famous detective’ (one of many) but ‘the famous detective’ whose name everyone knows
13. the violin – Singular countable noun; playing an instrument
14. a day – Singular countable noun; a rate
15 the only person – Singular countable noun preceded by a unique adjective (only)
16 the world – Singular countable noun; a unique place
17 the recorder – Singular countable noun; this is similar to ‘she plays the recorder’. It refers to a kind of instrument, not a particular example of that instrument.
18 a detective – Singular countable noun; a job
19 a detective – Singular countable noun; a job
20 a piece – Singular countable noun; a single part of a whole. (A piece of cake is also an idiom meaning ‘very simple’.)
21 a detective – Singular countable noun; definition. Definitions can take ‘a’ or ‘the’. In this case, it means that any detective is a person who solves mysteries.
22 the people – Plural countable noun followed by a relative clause (who contact Ms Parrot)
23 the cases – Plural countable noun followed by a relative clause (abbreviated from which she has solved)
24 a few – Pronoun (a few); positive, meaning ‘some’
25 a thousand – A number; a is used instead of one
26 an hour – Singular countable noun starting with a vowel sound; a rate.
27 the case – Singular countable noun; specific (we know which case) and followed by of
28 an owl – Singular countable noun; first mention. Australian starts with a vowel sound, so it takes an. In many detective novels, you will see titles such as The case of the city clerk (by Agatha Christie). This is a convention in detective novel titles, and draws the reader into the plot, as though they are already familiar with the case.
29 a uniform – Singular, countable noun starting with a consonant sound; first mention
30 the bird – Singular, countable noun; we know which bird – the owl that was mentioned previously
31 an egg – Singular, countable noun starting with a vowel sound; first mention
32 a European nest – Singular, countable noun preceded by an adjective starting with a consonant sound; first mention
33 an hour – Singular, countable noun starting with a vowel sound; first mention
34 a problem – Singular, countable noun; first mention. This is also an exclamation, and exclamations often take a
35 0 modesty – Uncountable noun
36 a fee – Singular, countable noun; expression such a takes a
37 the money – Uncountable noun; money is associated with fee, so we know which money and it becomes definite
38 the poor – Uncountable noun; an adjective used as a noun
39 the Grammar Survival Fund – Singular, countable noun; names of organisations usually take the
40 the detective – Singular, countable noun; a representative of a class
41 the good – Uncountable noun; an adjective used as a noun
Articles Exercise 2
Exercise based on the opening text in Thanks a Million

This exercise is very difficult because no gaps are indicated. Can you add articles (a/an/the) where necessary in the following text? Change capital letters to lower case letters at the beginning of a sentence if necessary.

Ms Parrot, most famous lady detective of twenty-first century, was born in United Kingdom in 1960s. Since then, she has been to many countries, including Portugal, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere, as well as on equator. She has never been to Philippines or United States, but she speaks English, French and Portuguese. Like Sherlock Holmes, famous detective, she plays violin, and sometimes practises up to five times day. She is also only person in world to have performed Tchaikovsky’s 1812 overture in one breath on recorder.

She has been detective for thirty years and claims that although many people think that being detective is piece of cake, detectives generally work very hard and it’s not all fun and games. detective is someone who solves mysteries, and people who contact Ms Parrot have some very unusual problems. Little information is available about some of cases she has solved, but quite few of her most famous cases have attracted worldwide attention and she has been offered up to thousand dollars hour to help solve mysteries such as case of Australian owl in uniform. bird laid egg in European nest in less than hour after its arrival. What strange problem!

With great modesty, she has either declined such fee or donated money to poor, or to Grammar Survival Fund, believing that detective should use their skills for common good.
Answers to Articles Exercise 2 – Passage with correct articles inserted

Ms Parrot, the most famous lady detective of the twenty-first century, was born in the United Kingdom in the 1960s. Since then, she has been to many countries, including Portugal, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere, as well as on the equator. She has never been to the Philippines or the United States, but she speaks English, French and Portuguese. Like Sherlock Holmes, the famous detective, she plays the violin, and sometimes practises up to five times a day. She is also the only person in the world to have performed Tchaikovsky’s 1812 overture in one breath on the recorder.

She has been a detective for thirty years and claims that although many people think that being a detective is a piece of cake, detectives generally work very hard and it’s not all fun and games. A detective is someone who solves mysteries, and the people who contact Ms Parrot have some very unusual problems. Little information is available about some of the cases she has solved, but quite a few of her most famous cases have attracted worldwide attention and she has been offered up to a thousand dollars an hour to help solve mysteries such as the case of an Australian owl in a uniform. The bird laid an egg in a European nest in less than an hour after its arrival. What a strange problem!

With great modesty, she has either declined such a fee or donated the money to the poor, or to the Grammar Survival Fund, believing that the detective should use their skills for the common good.
Detailed Answers to Articles Exercise 2

Ms Parrot, (1) the most famous lady detective of (2) the twenty-first century, was born in (3) the United Kingdom in (4) the 1960s. Since then, she has been to many countries, including (5) Portugal, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in (6) the northern hemisphere and (7) the southern hemisphere, as well as on (8) the equator. She has never been to (9) the Philippines or (10) the United States, but she speaks (11) English, French and Portuguese. Like Sherlock Holmes, (12) the famous detective, she plays (13) the violin, and sometimes practises up to five times (14) a day. She is also (15) the only person in (16) the world to have performed Tchaikovsky’s 1812 (17) overture in one (18) the recorder.

She has been (19) a detective for (20) thirty years and claims that although (21) many people think that being (22) a detective is (23) a piece of cake, (24) detectives generally work very hard and it’s not all (25) fun and (26) games. (27) A detective is someone who solves (28) mysteries, and (29) the people who contact Ms Parrot have some very unusual (30) problems. (31) Little information is available about some of (32) the cases she has solved, but quite (33) a few of (34) her most famous cases have attracted worldwide (35) attention and she has been offered up to (36) a thousand dollars (37) an hour to help solve (38) mysteries such as (39) the case of (40) an Australian owl in (41) a uniform. (42) The bird laid (43) an egg in (44) a European nest in less than (45) an hour after (46) its arrival. What (47) a strange problem!

With great (48) modesty, she has either declined such (49) a fee or donated (50) the money to (51) the poor, or to (52) the Grammar Survival Fund, believing that (53) the detective should use (54) their skills for (55) the common good.

The tips below indicate why a certain article is used or not used in the text above. This text is also explained in detail at the beginning of the quiz show in the video.

1. the most famous lady detective – superlative  
2. the twenty-first century – ordinal  
3. the United Kingdom – a country with ‘United’ in the name  
4. the 1960s – a decade  
5. Portugal, Singapore, Australia – country names don’t usually take an article, unless they are plural or have ‘United’ in the name  
6. the northern hemisphere – a unique place – there is only one northern hemisphere  
7. the southern hemisphere – a unique place – there is only one southern hemisphere  
8. the equator – a unique place – there is only one equator  
9. the Philippines, the United States – countries with plural names (other examples are the Netherlands, the Maldives and the Seychelles)  
10. English, French, Portuguese – the names of languages do not take articles  
11. the famous detective – everyone knows about this detective, so he is not just ‘a famous detective’ (one of many) but ‘the famous detective’ whose name everyone knows  
12. plays the violin – playing an instrument  
13. five times a day – a rate  
14. the only – a unique adjective  
15. the world – a unique place
Tchaikovsky's 1812 overture – the noun ‘overture’ is preceded by a possessive (Tchaikovsky's). This piece of music is sometimes called the 1812 overture, because there is only one famous piece of music with this name.

one breath – the word ‘one’ replaces an article

the recorder – this is similar to ‘she plays the recorder’. It refers to a kind of instrument, not a particular example of that instrument.

a detective – someone’s job

thirty years – no article is needed because there is a number

many people – no article is needed after many

a detective – someone’s job

a piece of cake – a single part of a whole. (A piece of cake is also an idiom meaning ‘very simple’.)

detectives generally – plural and not specific

fun – uncountable noun and not specific

games – plural noun and not specific. (Fun and games is an idiom referring to something enjoyable.)

a detective – definition. Definitions can take ‘a’ or ‘the’. In this case, it means that any detective is a person who solves mysteries.

mysteries – plural noun used generally

the people who contact Ms Parrot – noun followed by a relative clause (‘who contact Ms Parrot’)

some very unusual problems – no article is needed after some

little information – negative – not very much.

the cases she has solved – noun followed by a relative clause (abbreviated from which she has solved)

a few – positive, meaning ‘some’

her most famous cases – possessive her, so no need for an article

attention – uncountable noun used generally

a thousand dollars – a is used instead of one

an hour – a rate, and hour starts with a vowel sound so it takes an

mysteries – not specific

the case of – specific and followed by of

an Australian owl – first mention of a singular countable noun; Australian starts with a vowel sound, so it takes an. In many detective novels, you will see titles such as The case of the city clerk (by Agatha Christie). This is a convention in detective novel titles, and draws the reader into the plot, as though they are already familiar with the case.

a uniform – first mention of a singular, countable noun

the bird – we know which bird – the owl that was mentioned previously

an egg – first mention of a singular, countable noun starting with a vowel sound

a European nest – first mention of a singular, countable noun preceded by an adjective starting with a consonant sound

an hour – first mention of a singular, countable noun starting with a vowel sound

its arrival – no need for an article because of the possessive its

what a strange problem – first mention of a singular, countable noun. This is also an exclamation, and exclamations often take a

modesty – uncountable noun

such a fee – expression such a takes a

the money – money is associated with fee, so we know which money and it becomes definite
the poor – an adjective used as a noun
the Grammar Survival Fund – names of organisations usually take the
the detective – a representative of a class
their skills – no need for an article because of the possessive their
the common good – an adjective used as a noun
**Articles Exercise 3**

Please complete the following exercise using *a/an/the/* (no article) in the underlined spaces where appropriate. (Some articles have been included for you, but others are missing.) Change capital letters to lower case letters at the beginning of a sentence if necessary.

There has never been (1) __ more exciting time to produce (2) __ new dictionary. Everything is changing and expanding: the English language itself, the technology that helps us to describe it, and (3) __ needs and goals of those learning and teaching (4) __ English. (5) __ 1980s saw the development of (6) __ first large corpora (special collections) of English text.

(7) __ Another of the *Macmillan English Dictionary’s* innovations is that two similar but separate editions have been created from (8) __ same database: one for learners whose main target variety is (9) __ American English, (10) __ other for learners of British English. The differences are small but significant.

The *Macmillan English Dictionary* is the product of good linguistic data and high-quality people. It has been (11) __ privilege to work with such (12) __ talented and creative team, and I would like to thank (13) __ team for producing such (14) __ excellent book. I hope you enjoy (15) __ results of our hard work and find the dictionary (16) __ pleasure to use.

Answers to Articles Exercise 3

There has never been (1) a more exciting time to produce (2) a new dictionary. Everything is changing and expanding: the English language itself, the technology that helps us to describe it, and (3) the needs and goals of those learning and teaching (4) 0 English. (5) The 1980s saw the development of (6) the first large corpora (special collections) of English text.

(7) 0 Another of the Macmillan English Dictionary’s innovations is that two similar but separate editions have been created from (8) the same database: one for learners whose main target variety is (9) 0 American English, (10) the other for learners of British English. The differences are small but significant.

The Macmillan English Dictionary is the product of good linguistic data and high-quality people. It has been (11) a unique privilege to work with such (12) a talented and creative team, and I would like to thank (13) the team for producing such (14) an excellent book. I hope you enjoy (15) the results of our hard work and find the dictionary (16) a pleasure to use.


(1) a time – Singular countable noun; first mention; not specific
(2) a dictionary – Singular countable noun; first mention; not specific
(3) the needs and goals – Plural, countable nouns; followed by of and therefore specific, as we know whose needs and goals the writer is referring to. We do not need to repeat the for goals
(4) 0 English – Uncountable noun used generally, so no article
(5) the 1980s – Decade
(6) the first – Ordinal
(7) 0 Another – No need for an article, as it is included in another
(8) the same database – Unique adjective same
(9) 0 American English – Uncountable noun used generally, so no article
(10) the other – We know this is the second of two databases, so it is specific - the other
(11) a unique privilege – Singular countable noun; first mention; not specific; adjective starts with a consonant sound
(12) a team – Singular countable noun; first mention; word pattern such a
(13) the team – Singular countable noun; specific, as we know which team (it has just been mentioned)
(14) an excellent book – Singular countable noun; first mention; word pattern such a followed by a vowel sound in the adjective
(15) the results – Plural countable noun; specific, as we know which results: the results of our hard work
(16) a pleasure – Singular countable noun; first mention
More Detailed Answers to Articles Exercise 3

There has never been (1) a more exciting time to produce (2) a new dictionary. Everything is changing and expanding: (a) the English language itself, (b) the technology that helps us to describe it, and (3) the needs and goals of those learning and teaching (4) 0 English. (5) The 1980s saw (c) the development of (6) the first large corpora (special collections) of English (d) text.

(7) 0 Another of (e) the Macmillan English Dictionary’s innovations is that (f) two similar but separate editions have been created from (8) the same database: one for (g) learners whose main target variety is (9) 0 American English, (10) the other for learners of (h) British English. (i) The differences are small but significant.

(j) The Macmillan English Dictionary is (k) the product of good linguistic (l) data and high-quality (m) people. It has been (11) a unique privilege to work with such (12) a talented and creative team, and I would like to thank (13) the team for producing such (14) an excellent book. I hope you enjoy (15) the results of (n) our hard work and find (o) the dictionary (16) a pleasure to use.


Detailed Answers

1. a time – Singular countable noun; first mention; not specific
2. a dictionary – Singular countable noun; first mention; not specific
3. the English language – Singular countable noun; we know which language – English – so it is specific
4. the technology – Uncountable noun; we know which technology is being referred to – the technology that helps us to describe it – and a relative clause is used, so it is specific
5. the needs and goals – Plural countable nouns; followed by of and therefore specific, as we know whose needs and goals the writer is referring to. We do not need to repeat the for goals
6. the 1980s – Decade
7. the development – Uncountable noun; we know which development is referred to – the development of the first large corpora – so it is specific
8. the first – Ordinal
9. the text – Uncountable noun; English text in general
10. another – No need for an article, as it is included in another
11. the Macmillan English Dictionary – Singular countable noun; a specific dictionary with a name
12. two editions – Plural countable noun; a number is given, so no article is necessary. This is the first time these editions are introduced to us, so they are not specific. If the author referred to them again, he could say 'The two editions I mentioned earlier’.
13. the same database – Unique adjective same
14. the learners – Plural countable noun; not specific – we do not know anything about these learners generally except that they want to learn American English
15. American English – Uncountable noun used generally, so no article
16. the other – We know this is the second of two databases, so it is specific – the other
17. British English – Uncountable noun used generally
(i) the differences – Plural countable noun; we know which differences – the differences between the two varieties of English
(j) the Macmillan English Dictionary – Singular countable noun; a specific dictionary with a name
(k) the product – Singular countable noun followed by ‘of’; you could say ‘a product’, but that would sound as though it is just one of many, whereas the writer wants to stress this particular product
(l) 0 data – Plural countable noun; general, not specific
(m) 0 people – Plural form of person; general, not specific
(11) a unique privilege – Singular countable noun; first mention; not specific; adjective starts with a consonant sound
(12) a team – Singular countable noun; first mention; word pattern such a
(13) the team – Singular countable noun; specific, as we know which team (it has just been mentioned)
(14) an excellent book – Singular countable noun; first mention; word pattern such a followed by a vowel sound in the adjective
(15) the results – Plural countable noun; specific, as we know which results: the results of our hard work
(n) 0 our hard work – Uncountable noun preceded by our (a possessive adjective/possessive determiner)
(o) the dictionary – Singular countable noun; definite because we know which dictionary the writer is referring to
(16) a pleasure – Singular countable noun; first mention
Articles Exercise 4

Can you add articles (a/an/the) where necessary in the following text? (Some articles have been included for you, but others are missing.)

The Harvard referencing system has two essential components: brief in-text references throughout your assignment and a comprehensive list of references at end of your assignment. The in-text reference should give date that the work you are referring to was published, the family name of the author and, in the case of quotations, page where the quotation was found. It is easy system, once you understand it.

(adapted from Hay, I, Bochner, D & Dungey, C 1997, Making the grade, Oxford University Press Australia, Sydney, p. 155)
Answers to Articles Exercise 4

(1) the Singular countable noun; followed by of and therefore specific, as we know what the writer is referring to
(2) the Singular countable noun; specific, as there is only one publication date
(3) the Singular countable noun; specific, as it refers to a particular page: the page where the information can be found
(4) an Singular countable noun; first mention; one of many systems, so not specific; begins with a vowel sound

More Detailed Answers to Articles Exercise 4
The comments on the underlined articles below have been added for extra information.

(a) The Harvard referencing system has two essential (b) components: brief in-text (c) references throughout your (d) assignment and (e) a comprehensive list of (f) references at (1) the end of your (g) assignment. (h) The in-text reference should give (2) the date that (i) the work you are referring to was published, (j) the family name of (k) the author and, in (l) the case of (m) quotations, (3) the page where (n) the quotation was found. It is (4) an easy system, once you understand it.

(adapted from Hay, I, Bochner, D & Dungey, C 1997, Making the grade, Oxford University Press Australia, Sydney, p. 155)

(a) the Singular countable noun; we know which referencing system, so it takes the
(b) 0 Plural countable noun preceded by the number two, so there is no need for an article
(c) 0 Plural countable noun; not specific because we are talking about references generally in the assignment. However, you could also say the brief in-text references because we know they are the ones used in your assignment, so they are specific. Both these options are correct.
(d) 0 Singular countable noun preceded by the possessive your
(e) a First mention of a singular countable noun
(f) 0 Plural countable noun, not specific. However, you could also say the references because we know which references we are talking about – the ones in your assignment.

(1) the Singular countable noun; followed by of and therefore specific, as we know what the writer is referring to
(g) 0 Singular countable noun preceded by the possessive your
(h) the Singular countable noun; specific because we have mentioned the idea of an in-text reference before

(2) the Singular countable noun; specific, as there is only one publication date
(i) the Singular countable noun; specific because it is part of a relative clause – the work you are referring to

(j) the Singular countable noun; specific because the noun is followed by of and we know which name we are talking about
(k) the Singular countable noun; specific because we know which author – the one in the reference
(l) the Singular countable noun; specific because the noun is followed by of and we know which case we are talking about – the case of quotations

(m) 0 Plural countable noun; not specific – any quotations

(3) the Singular countable noun; specific, as it refers to a particular page: the page where the information can be found

(n) the Singular countable noun; specific because we know which quotation is being referred to – the one in your text

(4) an Singular countable noun; first mention; one of many systems, so not specific; begins with a vowel sound
Articles Exercise 5

Can you add articles (a/an/the) where necessary in the following text?

N.B. This exercise is very difficult and caused a lot of discussion among speakers of English as a first language. Different choices of article are possible in several cases, depending on how the noun is interpreted. Note that ‘mercenary’ can be both a noun and an adjective, and ‘reward’ can be either a countable or an uncountable noun.

There are different kinds of reward. There is reward which has no natural connexion with things you do to earn it, and is quite foreign to desires that ought to accompany those things. Money is not natural reward of love; that is why we call man mercenary if he marries woman for sake of her money. But marriage is proper reward for real lover, and he is not mercenary for desiring it. General who fights well in order to get a peerage is mercenary; general who fights for victory is not, victory being proper reward of battle as marriage is proper reward of love.

Answers to Articles Exercise 5

The author’s original article usage is given in bold font, with alternatives in brackets.

There are different kinds of reward. There is (1) the reward which has no natural connexion with (2) the (0) things you do to earn it, and is quite foreign to (3) the (0) desires that ought to accompany those things. Money is not (4) the natural reward of love; that is why we call (5) a man mercenary if he marries (6) a woman for (7) the sake of her money. But marriage is (8) the (a) proper reward for (9) a (the) real lover, and he is not mercenary for desiring it. (10) A (the) general who fights well in order to get a peerage is (11) (a) mercenary; (12) a (the) general who fights for victory is not, victory being (13) the proper reward of battle as marriage is (14) the proper reward of love.

(1) the reward - Singular countable noun followed by a relative clause
(2) the things - Plural countable noun followed by a relative clause
(3) the desires - Plural countable noun followed by a relative clause
(4) the reward – Singular countable noun followed by ‘of’
(5) a man – Singular countable noun, first mention, referring to any man
(6) a woman – Singular countable noun, first mention, referring to any woman
(7) the sake – Singular countable noun followed by ‘of’
(8) the reward – Singular countable noun; the only proper reward
(9) a lover – Singular countable noun, first mention
(10) a general – Singular countable noun; first mention; any general
(11) a mercenary – Adjective
(12) a general – Singular countable noun; any general
(13) the reward – Singular countable noun; the only proper reward
(14) the reward – Singular countable noun; the only proper reward