

SECTION 11 articles: *a/an* and *the*

● grammar summary

A/an shows that we are talking about **one person or thing**. We often use *a/an*:

- in **descriptions**
*She's **an** interesting person. He's got **a** loud voice.*
- when we say **what something is**, or what somebody's **job is**
*This is **a** return ticket. I'm **an** engineer.*

The usually means 'You know which one(s) I'm talking about.'

*Can I use **the** phone?* (The hearer knows that this means 'your phone'.)

Nouns used **without articles** often have a special meaning.

*I dislike **cats**.* (This means 'all cats'.)

Most Western European languages have articles. So if you speak (for example) French, German, Spanish or Greek, you will not have too many problems with *a/an* and *the*: they are used mostly in the same way as your articles. There are a few differences: see pages 150–155. If you speak a non-Western-European language (for example Russian, Polish, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese), you may find articles more difficult. Study all of this Section, especially pages 148–149.

● pre-test: which units do you need?

Try this small test. It will help you to decide which units you need. The answers are on page 283.

1 A or an?

- ▷ *a/an* egg ▷ *a/an* dog 1 house 2 hour 3 idea
4 university

2 Correct (✓) or not (✗)?

- ▷ a day ✓ ▷ a days ✗ 1 a book ... 2 a milk ... 3 a films ...

3 No article (–), *the* or *a*?

- ▷ Where did you put ~~the~~ butter? ▷ I speak French. 1 I often listen to music.
2 phone's downstairs in kitchen. 3 Canada is big country.
4 My sister's hairdresser. 5 She's got nice face and blue eyes.
6 This table is made of glass.

4 Correct (✓) or not (✗)?

- 1 She's from the Texas. ... 2 I'm at Oxford Station. ... 3 He was in the bed at 10.00. ...

An Englishman, an Irishman,
a Scotsman and a Welshman went
into a pub. The Englishman ...

Shut the door and turn
off the lights when you
go, will you?

We've got offices in
Australia, Canada and
the United States.

He's a doctor and
she's an engineer.

I'll meet you at the
Palace Hotel in Clark
Street at 8.00.

He's got a very nice smile.

You have beautiful eyes.

a and an; pronunciation of the

We use *a* before a consonant sound (for example, the normal sound of *b, c, d, f, g, h*).

a book a coat a house a letter a new idea

We use *an* before a vowel sound (for example, the normal sound of *a, e, i, o, u*).

an address an egg an idea an old house

1 Put in *a* or *an*.

- *a*... ticket ► *an*... afternoon 1 bicycle 2 airport 3 shop
4 holiday 5 exercise 6 day 7 American 8 student

We choose *a* or *an* because of pronunciation, not spelling.

- *a house, a hand, a head* BUT *an hour* /aʊə/ (the *h* is silent, so *hour* is like *our*)
- *an uncle, an umbrella*, BUT *a university* (pronounced 'you-niversity'), *a European* (pronounced 'you-ropean'), *a uniform* (pronounced 'you-niform'), *a useful book*
- *an orange, an opera, an office* BUT *a one-pound stamp* (pronounced 'wun ...')

2 Put in adjectives.

- a car (*expensive*) *an expensive car* 5 an uncle (*rich*)
► an address (*new*) *a new address* 6 a job (*easy*)
1 a friend (*old*) 7 an exercise (*hard*)
2 an apple (*big*) 8 a language (*European*)
3 a child (*unhappy*) 9 a book (*small*)
4 a train (*early*)

Before a consonant sound we pronounce *the* as /ðə/ (like the end of *mother*).

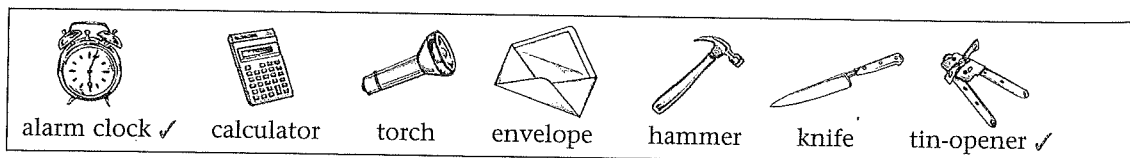
Before a vowel sound we say /ði/ (it rhymes with *see*).

3 Pronounce:

the beginning the woman the child the time the place the house the horse
the end the old man the office the address the American
the hour the one the university the European the uniform

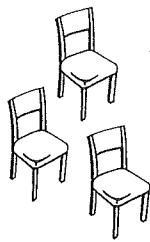
4 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: seven useful things

Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use *a* or *an*.



- You use *a tin-opener* to open tins. 3 You can see at night with
► *An alarm clock* wakes you up in the morning. 4 You can put nails into wood with
1 You can use when you send a letter. 5 is useful for cutting things.
2 is useful for mathematics.

countable and uncountable *a car, cars; petrol*



Countable nouns are words like *car, book, chair*. They are the names of things that you can count: you can say 'one car', 'two books', 'three chairs'. They can be singular (*a cat, one book*) or plural (*two chairs, lots of books*).

Uncountable nouns are words like *smoke, rice, water, petrol*. These are things that you can't count: you can say 'smoke', but not 'one-smoke' or 'two-rices' or 'three-waters'. Uncountable nouns are only singular. (For more information, see page 190.)



1 Fill in the table with the words from the box.

bird ✓	bottles ✓	blood ✓	children ✓	flower ✓	love ✓	meat	mountains		
music	nose	oil	photos	piano	river	snow	songs	table	windows

SINGULAR COUNTABLE

bird.....
flower.....
.....
.....
.....

PLURAL COUNTABLE

bottles.....
children.....
.....
.....
.....

UNCOUNTABLE

blood.....
love.....
.....
.....
.....

We use *a/an* only before **singular countable** nouns.

(*A/an* is a bit like *one*: you can't say *one-houses* or *one-air*.)

SINGULAR COUNTABLE

a house
a car

PLURAL COUNTABLE

houses (NOT ~~a-houses~~)
cars

UNCOUNTABLE

air (NOT ~~an-air~~)
petrol

We often use an **uncountable noun** (without *a/an*) to say what something is **made of**.

The walls in the house were all made of glass. *This sweater is made of silk.*

2 Put in *a/an* or nothing (-).

▶ Jake's father makes films.

▶ I need new bicycle.

1 I never drink milk.

2 Jane is old friend.

3 Their house is made of wood.

4 I often listen to music.

5 The police are looking for him with dogs.

6 My room has got really big window.

7 That child wants new shoes.

8 She was wearing orange skirt.

9 The table is made of glass.

We use *one* instead of *a/an* when the **exact number** is important. Compare:

Can I have a cheese sandwich? (NOT ~~Can I have one cheese sandwich?~~)

No, I asked for one sandwich, not two! *I only want one sandwich.*

3 Put in *a/an* or *one*.

▶ She's got nice coat.

▶ She's only got coat.

1 Can I have boiled egg?

2 No, I said egg, not two.

3 I've got problem. Can you help?

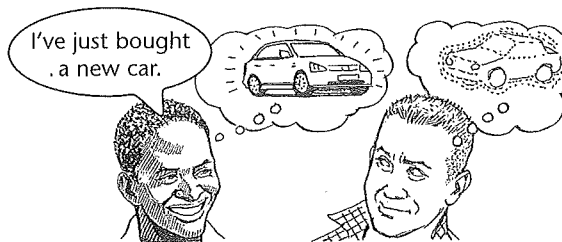
4 She's only got child.

5 John's got beautiful sister.

6 girlfriend is enough.

the and a/an Let's see a film. I didn't like the film.

We use *the*, not *a/an*, to talk about somebody or something, when the speaker and hearer both know about this person or thing; when they both know which one(s). In other cases we use *a/an*.



THE

Could you close *the* door?
(You know which door.)
I'm going to *the* post office.
(You know which one - the one near here.)
Can I use *the* phone? (= 'your phone')
I didn't like *the* film. (= 'the one that we saw')
He looked at *the* moon. (There's only one.)
She's in *the* front room.
(You know which room - I'm telling you.)
She came on *the* 8.15 train.
(You know which train - I'm telling you.)
How much is *the* red coat?
(You know which coat - I'm telling you.)

A/AN

Could you open *a* window?
(I don't mind which window.)
Is there *a* post office near here?

Have you got *a* phone?
Let's go and see *a* film.
He looked at *a* tree.
I need *a* room for tonight.

She arrived in *an* old taxi.

I've just bought *a* new coat.

1 Put in *a/an* or *the*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ▷ I walked up to her house, rang <i>the</i> bell and opened <i>the</i> door. | 5 Where's teacher? She's very late. |
| ▷ He lives in <i>a</i> small village. | 6 I want long holiday in sun. |
| 1 Look - that's John walking across street. | 7 Who's man in your office? |
| 2 Can I use bathroom? | 8 I'm leaving on 4.30 bus. |
| 3 I need English-French dictionary - have you got one? | 9 'Which is your coat?' '..... green one.' |
| 4 I know good restaurant - shall I reserve table for tonight? | 10 Ann's looking for new job. |
| | 11 Why are you looking at sky? |
| | 12 I'll meet you at 4.30 at bus stop outside police station. |

We use *the* before *only*, *first*, *second* etc; and *superlatives* like *oldest*, *most* (see page 208).

She's *the only* woman for me. I live on *the second* floor.
It's *the oldest* restaurant in Glasgow. He bought *the most expensive* one.

2 Put the beginnings and ends together, and put in *a/an* or *the*.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Sarah's <i>the</i> | A cup of coffee? ... |
| 2 I've got | B first train tomorrow morning? ... |
| 3 John's | C hottest day of the year. ... |
| 4 What time is | D most intelligent person in our family. 1 |
| 5 Yesterday was | E only boy in the class. ... |
| 6 Would you like | F present for you. ... |

We often use *a/an* to talk about a person or thing for the first time; and *the* when we talk about the person or thing again.

A man walked up to a policeman. The man took out a map and asked the policeman ...

3 Put in *a/an* or *the*.

A BAG IN A BAG

This is ► *A*..... true story. Last year I went into 1 big sports shop because I wanted 2 sports bag. 3 assistant came up to me, and I told him what I wanted. 4 assistant brought me three different bags. I chose 5 smallest one and paid for it. 6 assistant put 7 bag in 8 large plastic bag. I told him one bag was enough, and asked him to take 9 bag out of 10 other bag. He did so, but he looked very unhappy as I walked out of 11 shop.

Remember: we **don't** use *a/an* with **plurals**. We can use *the* with **plurals**.

She's wearing black shoes. (NOT ...~~a black shoes~~;) *She bought the shoes last week.*

4 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: animals, birds and other creatures

Make sure you know the words in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then look at the groups of pictures and complete the sentences. Put in *a/an* or *the*.

ant	camel ✓	eagle	frog	monkey	mouse (plural mice)
parrot	pigeon	snake	spider		

GROUP A

► This is a *camel*..... It's *the*..... biggest animal in *the*..... group.

1 This is It's smallest animal in group.

2 This is It's most intelligent

GROUP B

3 This is It's fastest bird in group.

4 This is It's only blue and yellow in

5 This is It's smallest

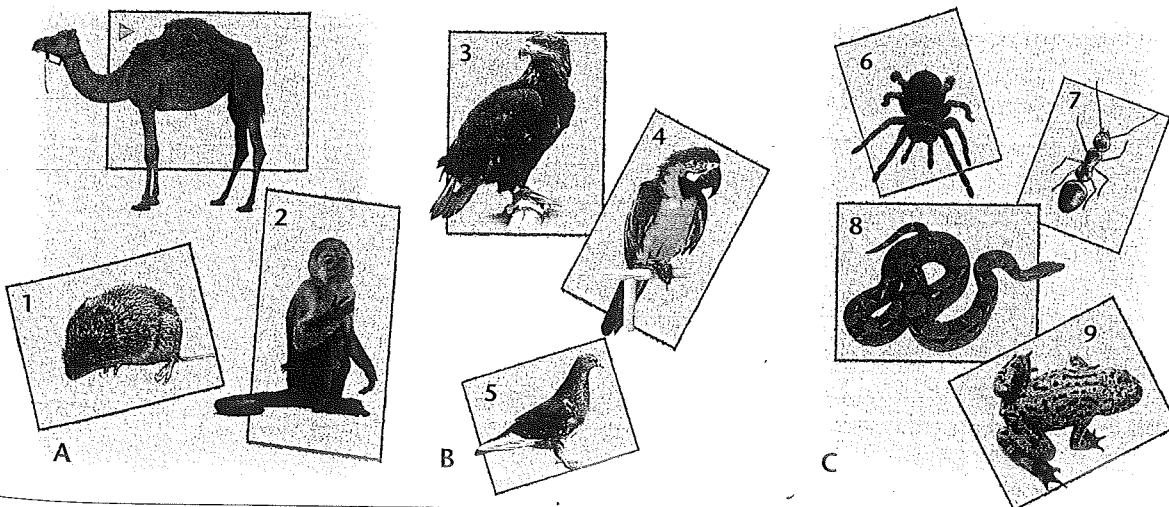
GROUP C

6 This is It's only creature with eight legs in

7 This is It's creature with six legs in

8 This is It's with no legs

9 This is It's green creature



a/an She's a doctor.

We use *a/an* when we say **what** something is, or **what job** somebody does.

A pony is a small horse. Canada is a big country. My sister is an electrician.

Remember: we don't use *a/an* with plurals.

Ponies are small horses. (NOT ... a small horses.)

1 Say what these people's jobs are. Use the words in the box.

builder	cook	dentist	doctor ✓	driver	hairdresser
musician	photographer	shop assistant	teacher		

► *She's a doctor.*

1 He's a

2 He's

3 She's

4 He.....

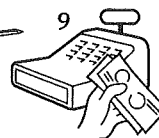
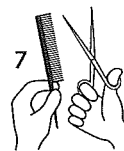
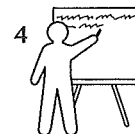
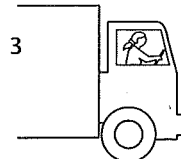
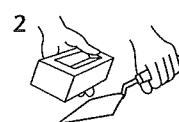
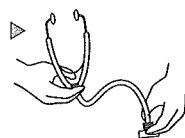
5 She.....

6 She.....

7 He.....

8 She.....

9 He.....



2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 is a good film.

2 is a bad film.

3 is a terrible singer.

4 is an interesting book.

5 is a great man/woman.

6 are beautiful animals.

7 is a/an

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: kinds of things

Look up these words in a dictionary if necessary:

building, (musical) instrument, vehicle, tool, container.

Now change these to true singular sentences.

► Cars are buildings. *A car is a vehicle.*

► Houses are instruments. *A house is a building.*

1 Bags are vehicles.

2 Hammers are containers.

3 Pianos are buildings.

4 Buses are tools.

5 Screwdrivers are containers.

6 Guitars are tools.

7 Boxes are instruments.

8 Hotels are vehicles.

a/an: describing people *She's got a nice smile.*

We often use *a/an* in descriptions.

She's got a quiet voice. (NOT ... *the quiet voice.*) *He's got a friendly face.*

Remember: we don't use *a/an* with plurals or uncountable nouns.

She's got blue eyes. (NOT ... *a blue eyes.*) *He's got long hair.* (NOT ... *a long hair.*)

1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the words in the box, and add *a/an* if necessary.

big beard big ears big nose ✓ long neck loud voice nice smile ✓ dark hair

▷ She's got *a nice smile.*

▷ He's got *a big nose.*

1 She's got

2 He's got

3 She's got

4 He's got

5 She's got



2 Here are two descriptions of the same person. Put in *a/an* or nothing (-).

A 'My name's Sandra. I'm tall and slim. I've got 1 blue eyes, 2 small nose, 3 big mouth and 4 dark hair. I think I've got 5 nice smile. I wear 6 glasses.'

B 'Sandra's got 1 very friendly face with 2 big smile. She's got 3 long dark hair and 4 blue eyes. She's got 5 long legs, and she's very pretty. She's wearing 6 blue dress today. She's got 7 nice voice.'

3 Write a short description (two or three sentences) of a friend of yours. Use some words from Exercises 1 and 2.

.....
.....
.....

DESCRIPTIONS WRITTEN BY ENGLISH 7-YEAR-OLDS

My Dad

He's got green eyes like me.
He has got light brown hair
in some places.

My Friend

My friend is Annie Lydford. Annie's got short
hair and loves horses. Annie has blue
eyes and a round head with a short
haircut down to her forehead. Annie's
always happy and she makes a really good friend.

talking in general without *the* *People are funny.*

We do not normally use *the* to talk about people or things in general. *The* does not mean 'all'. We use *the* to talk about particular people or things (see page 148).

GENERAL	PARTICULAR
<i>People are funny.</i>	<i>The people in that house are funny.</i>
<i>I like music.</i>	<i>The music's too loud – can you turn it down?</i>
<i>Sugar is fattening.</i>	<i>Could you pass the sugar?</i>
<i>She's interested in dogs and horses.</i>	<i>'Why are the dogs barking?' 'There's somebody outside.'</i>

1 Make some sentences from the words in the boxes.

Artists	Builders	Cats	build	don't eat	don't like	cats	dogs	grass
	Dogs	Horses		eat	learn	like	houses	meat
Photographers	Pianists		paint	play	sell	take	music	photos
	Shop assistants			teach			pictures	things
Students	Teachers							

- ▷ *Dogs don't like cats.* 4
- ▷ *Teachers teach things.* 5
- 1 6
- 2 7
- 3 8

2 Circle the correct forms.

- ▷ *The old people / Old people often forget the things / things.*
- ▷ *I like talking to the old ladies / old ladies who live in that house.*
- 1 *The books / Books are expensive in my country.*
- 2 *'Where shall I put the books / books?' 'On the floor.'*
- 3 *Japanese is a difficult language for the English people / English people.*
- 4 *The flowers / flowers are beautiful. Thank you very much!*
- 5 *The life / Life is sometimes hard.*
- 6 *I don't understand the words / words of that song.*
- 7 *The food / food in this restaurant is very expensive.*
- 8 *The water / Water turns into the ice / ice at 0°C.*
- 9 *Why are the windows / windows open in this room?*

3 Here are some common sayings about men and women (not all true!). Complete the sentences with words from the box, and give your opinion.

drivers	lost ✓	money	things	things	think	think	understand	understand
---------	--------	-------	--------	--------	-------	-------	------------	------------

- ▷ *Men never ask the way when they're lost.* TRUE / NOT TRUE
- 1 *Men are better than women.* TRUE / NOT TRUE
- 2 *Women are more careful with than men.* TRUE / NOT TRUE
- 3 *Women men. Men don't women.* TRUE / NOT TRUE
- 4 *Women that men will change, but they don't.* TRUE / NOT TRUE
- 5 *Men don't that women will change, but they do.* TRUE / NOT TRUE
- 6 *Men pay too much for that they want. Women buy that they don't want because they're cheap.* TRUE / NOT TRUE

4 Read the two texts and then write one yourself.

I love snow.
I like poetry, art and walking.
I don't like football, big dictionaries or hot weather.
I hate telephones, banks, vegetable soup, pop music and small dogs.

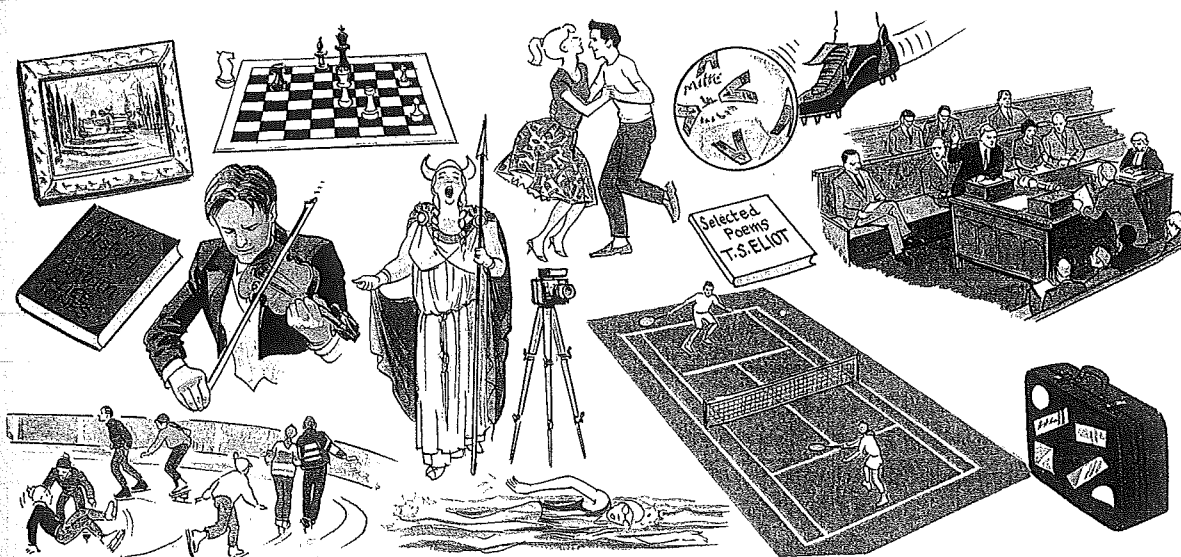
I hate writing letters.
I don't like swimming or opera.
I like children, apples, sport, television and cheese.
I love computers, history, dancing, cats, nice clothes and shopping.

5 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: interests

Choose some words from the box to complete the sentences. Use a dictionary if necessary. Don't use *the*!

art	chess	dancing	football	history	music	opera	photography
poetry	politics (<i>singular</i>)	skating	swimming	tennis	travel		

- 1 I like
- 2 I don't like
- 3 I like better than
- 4 I love, but I hate
- 5 I enjoy
- 6 I think is interesting, but is boring.
- 7 is difficult.
- 8 I'm good at, but I'm not so good at
- 9 I prefer to
- 10 I'm not interested in
- 11 Most people are interested in
- 12 Not many people are interested in



names *Mary, Africa, the USA*

NAMES WITHOUT THE: PEOPLE, LANGUAGES, MOST PLACES

• people: ~~the~~

Mary works for Dr Andrews. (NOT *The Mary ... the Dr Andrews.*)
General Parker Prince Charles Aunt Elizabeth

• languages: ~~the~~

Sorry, I don't speak Russian. (NOT ... *the Russian.*)

• most place-names (for example continents, countries, states, lakes, mountains, towns, streets): ~~the~~

Barry's from Texas. (NOT ... *the Texas.*)

Africa Cuba Queensland Dublin Lake Geneva Mount Everest
Wall Street Piccadilly Circus Hyde Park Times Square

1 Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.

Lake Superior London Oxford Street Peru Queensland ✓ Spanish Uncle Eric

▷ *Queensland* is in Australia.

1 They speak in

2 Here's a postcard from He's been swimming in

3 is in the centre of

Africa France Kilimanjaro Napoleon Switzerland

4 was a very small man.

5 is the highest mountain in

6 is next to

NAMES WITH THE: SOME PLACES

• deserts, rivers, seas and oceans (but not lakes!): *the*

the Sahara Desert the Thames the Rhine the Mediterranean the Atlantic

• plural names: *the*

the Netherlands the United States / the USA the Alps

• expressions with *Republic/Kingdom/etc*: *the*

the Czech Republic the United Kingdom

• large areas of the world: *the*

the West the Middle East the Far East

2 Circle the correct answers.

▷ I once went on a boat on the Rhine / Lake Victoria.

▷ We're going to drive right across Europe / Sahara Desert.

1 Ann's just come back from the *Himalayas* / Mount Everest.

2 My sister works in *Netherlands* / Denmark.

3 I'd like to learn *Japanese* / the Japanese.

4 My parents are on holiday in the *South Africa* / People's Republic of China.

5 Here's a photo of Max in *USA* / Trafalgar Square.

6 Alan's living in a small town near the *Barcelona* / Mediterranean.

- 7 We have friends in *Ireland / Republic of Ireland*.
- 8 Wales is the smallest country in the *Great Britain / United Kingdom*.
- 9 There are a lot of Spanish-speaking people in the *USA / America*.

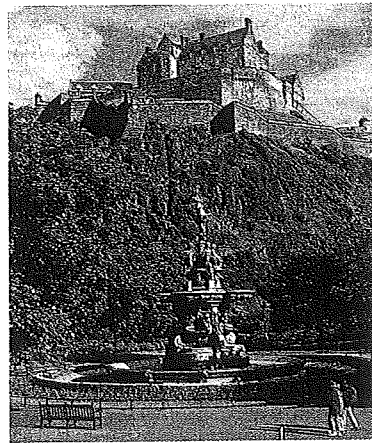
BUILDINGS WITH THE

- most names of buildings: *the*
 - the Hilton Hotel the Old Mill Restaurant*
 - the Globe Theatre the British Museum*
 - the Eiffel Tower the Taj Mahal*
 - the Great Pyramid*

EXCEPTIONS

- place-name + Airport, Station, Cathedral, University, Palace, Castle, School: ~~the~~
 - Oxford Airport Glasgow Central Station*
 - Exeter Cathedral Cambridge University*
 - Buckingham Palace Didcot Junior School*
- name + possessive 's: ~~the~~
 - St Paul's Cathedral McDonald's*

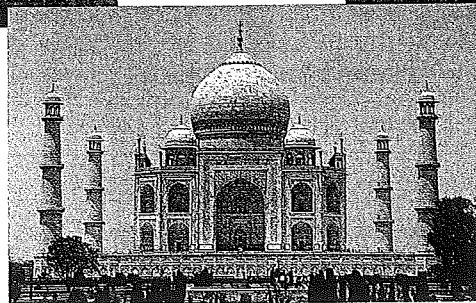
Edinburgh Castle



the Tower of London



the Globe Theatre



the Taj Mahal

③ Put *the* before five of these buildings, and nothing (–) before three.

- ▷ ~~the~~..... Taj Mahal ▷ Halloran's Restaurant 1 Old Steak House
 2 National Gallery of Modern Art 3 Central Museum 4 Birmingham Airport
 5 Sheraton Hotel 6 New Theatre 7 Jenner's Hotel
 8 Canterbury Cathedral

④ Put in *the* or nothing (–).

- 1 American English 2 Asia 3 Blue Train Restaurant
 4 Dominican Republic 5 Florida 6 Gobi Desert
 7 Lake Michigan 8 Metropolitan Museum 9 Mississippi (River)
 10 Mount Kenya 11 New York 12 North Sea 13 Paris
 14 Regent Street 15 Rocky Mountains 16 Trafalgar Square
 17 Egypt 18 White House 19 Whitehall Theatre 20 Far East

special cases *in bed; after lunch; a hundred; ...*

NO ARTICLE (~~THE~~): COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITHOUT THE (1)

- meals: ~~the~~
to have breakfast/lunch/dinner; before/at/after/for breakfast etc
- days, months and public holidays: ~~the~~
on Tuesday(s); in July; at Christmas
- next/last + a period of time: ~~the~~
next month; last year

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

breakfast ✓ Easter lunch next September Tuesday

- ▷ I usually just have toast and coffee for breakfast.....
- 1 Let's have together on
- 2 We usually go to Scotland at and in
- 3 I'm working at home week.

NO ARTICLE (~~THE~~): COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITHOUT THE (2)

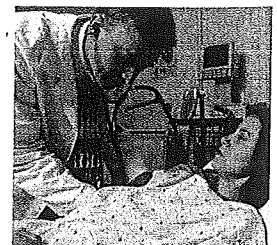
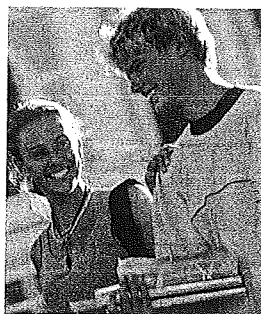
- places and activities: ~~the~~
to/at/from school/university/college; to/in/out of church/prison/hospital/bed; at home; to/at/from work; on holiday
- transport: expressions with *by*: ~~the~~
by car/bus/bicycle/plane/train/underground/boat AND on foot

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

bed car church hospital university work

- 1 I usually stay in late at the weekend.
- 2 Jake's going to to study business.
- 3 Most of the people in our village go to on Sundays.
- 4 I've never been in in my life.
- 5 If I go to by it takes half an hour.

3 Write descriptions under the pictures using the words *boat, hospital, school* and *work*.



- 1 2 3 4

We use *a/an* (before singular countable nouns):

- after *with*, *without* and *as*: *a/an*

I did the translation with a dictionary. (NOT ... ~~with dictionary~~.)

You can't get in without a ticket. (NOT ... ~~without ticket~~.)

She's working as a bus-driver.

- after *haven't/hasn't got*: *a/an*

We haven't got a fax. (NOT ~~We haven't got fax~~.)

- in exclamations with *What ...!*: *a/an*

What a crazy idea!

- before *hundred/thousand/million*: *a/an*

a hundred days a thousand people a million dollars

4 Put the beginnings and ends together, and put in *a/an*.

1 What	A American passport. ...
2 I didn't listen to the programme; I haven't got	B a terrible day! 7
3 I want a house with	C garden. ...
4 I went to sleep on the sofa and used my coat as	D hundred times. ...
5 I've told you	E million people in our city. ...
6 There are about	F blanket. ...
7 You can't work there without	G radio. ...

THE: COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITH THE

the same; the country/sea/mountains; on the right/left; at the top/bottom/side/front/back; in the middle; at the cinema/theatre; on the radio (BUT on TV)

Her hair is the same colour as her mother's. (NOT ~~Her hair is same colour~~...)

We live in the country.

I prefer the mountains; she prefers the sea.

Our house is the second on the right.

Write your name at the top of the page.

I don't often go to the cinema.

5 Make sentences.

- ▶ Anne's house / the first / left ... *Anne's house is the first on the left.*
- 1 Pat and I work / same office
- 2 We / going / theatre / tonight
- 3 My room / top / house
- 4 Would you like / live / country?
- 5 We usually go / mountains / Christmas

POSSESSIVES

We **don't** use *a/an* or *the* with *my*, *your* etc (see page 182).

your address (NOT ~~the your address~~)

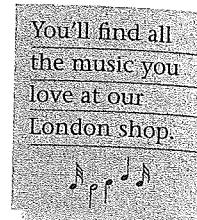
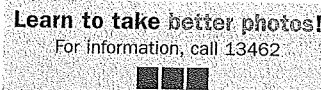
my friend / a friend of mine (NOT ~~a my friend~~)

test yourself articles: *a/an* and *the*

1 Put in *a* or *an*.

- 1 address 2 student 3 English student 4 university student
 5 bus 6 old woman 7 house 8 hour's lesson
 9 one-pound coin

2 How many countable and uncountable nouns can you find in these advertisements?



COUNTABLE:
 UNCOUNTABLE:

3 Put in *a*, *an*, *the* or nothing (-).

- 1 My sister lives in big flat.
 2 'Where's phone?' 'In kitchen.'
 3 My brother has got loud voice.
 4 Most people like animals.
 5 Do you play tennis?
 6 music's too loud - please turn it down.
 7 Have you ever seen Eiffel Tower?
 8 My brother is doctor.
 9 Andy works at Apollo Theatre.
 10 River Rhone runs into Mediterranean Sea.
 11 All our furniture is made of wood.

4 Put in *a*, *an*, *the* or nothing (-).

A TRUE STORY

In 1 1969, in 2 Portland, 3 Oregon, 4 man went to rob 5 bank. He didn't want 6 people in 7 bank to know what was happening, so he walked up to one of 8 cashiers, wrote on 9 piece of 10 paper 'This is 11 robbery and I've got 12 gun', and showed 13 paper to 14 cashier. Then he wrote 'Take all 15 money out of your drawer and put it in 16 paper bag.' 17 cashier read 18 message, wrote at 19 bottom of 20 paper 'I haven't got 21 paper bag' and gave 22 paper back to 23 robber. 24 robber ran out of 25 bank.

5 Put in *a/an* or *the*.

There is 1 mountain far away.
 And on 2 mountain stands 3 tree.
 And on 4 tree there is 5 branch.
 And on 6 branch there is 7 nest.
 And in 8 nest there is 9 egg.
 And in 10 egg there is 11 bird.
 One day 12 bird will fly.
 One day we will be free.
 (old folk song)

More difficult questions