

Determiners

DETERMINERS

Learning Outcomes

- **Recall and apply rules for use of “a” and “an” in speech and writing.**
- **Identify determiners within sentences.**
- **Use determiners accurately within sentences.**

**Learning
Outcomes**

Activity – Recalling Articles

Recap of articles based on Proverbs.

1. ___ money makes ___ world go round.
2. ___ bird in the hand is worth two in the bush
3. _____ fool and his money are soon parted.
4. _____ money is ___ root of all evil.



What are determiners?

A determiner is used to modify a noun. It indicates reference to something specific or something of a particular type



Determiners



- **Demonstrative**
- **Possessive**
- **Quantifiers**
- **Interrogative**
- **Numbers**
- **Cardinals**

Demonstratives

- There are four **demonstrative determiners** in English
- They are: **this, that, these and those**

Examples

- I really like **this** restaurant!
- I prefer **these** glasses to **those** ones over there.
- **This** chair is a lot more comfortable than **that** one.

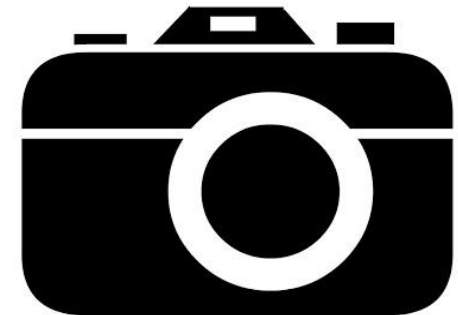


Demonstrative Determiner v/s Demonstrative Pronoun

- Demonstrative determiners can also be used as demonstrative pronouns.
- When they are used as determiners they are followed by the nouns they modify.

This is **my** camera. (Demonstrative used as a **pronoun**, subject of the verb *is*)

This camera is **mine**. (Demonstrative used as a **determiner** modifying the noun *camera*.)



Possessive Determiners

- **Possessive adjectives** modify the noun following it in order to show possession.
- Possessive determiners indicate that an object is associated with another object or person: it belongs with it.
- Possessive determiners show to whom an item or being is referring.
- Possessive determiners are somewhat similar to adjectives. They are determining possession of a noun or pronoun while an adjective describes a quality belonging to the noun.
- Possessive determiners, on the other hand, are followed by nouns.

Examples

This is **my** house. (**my** is a **possessive determiner**. It is followed by the noun *house* which it modifies)

Is this **your** book?

Our parents live in Hamburg.

This is **my** guitar.

How old is **his** sister?

Where does **your** team play?



Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive pronouns can stand alone and are not followed by nouns.
- Possessive pronouns indicate what object or person belongs to another: they inform you of a person or being who possesses or owns something without saying the actual name of the person or being.

Example

Is that car *yours*? (*yours* is a **possessive pronoun**. It is not followed by a noun.)

Mine is the clean computer.

Yours is the PC that needs cleaning.

Theirs are the PCs covered with dirt.

Its (think neuter alien) processing unit is covered in cosmic dust.

Note: Possessive Nouns do have apostrophes. The nouns can be either ordinary or proper nouns, but not pronouns.

Quantifiers

Quantifiers tell us something about the amount or quantity of something (a noun).

Some quantifiers express a **small or large** quantity

- Small: I have a **few** things to do before finishing work.
- Large: I have **many** things to do before finishing work.

Some quantifiers express **part of or all of** a quantity

- Part: It rains **most** days in winter.
- All: It rained **all** day yesterday.

Quantifiers can be a single word (e.g. some) or a phrase (e.g. a lot of).

Quantifiers that appear as a phrase are often called **Complex Quantifiers**.

Simple Quantifiers: all, another, any, both, each, either, enough, every, few, fewer, little, less, many, more, much, neither, no, several, some.

Complex Quantifiers: a few, a little, a lot of, lots of

We put quantifiers at the beginning of noun phrases.

- **some** people

Types of Quantifiers

There are 3 main types of quantifiers.

Quantifiers that are used with countable nouns

- **A Few** - I have **a few** books.
- **Many** - I have **many** friends.
- **Several** - My father has **several** workers.

Quantifiers that are used with uncountable nouns

- **Few**-We have **few** friends.
- **Much** - How **much** work is there?
- **A Little** - I have **a little** books.

Quantifiers that are used with either countable nouns or uncountable nouns

- **All** - I have **all** the books. - Countable Noun
- **All** - I have **all** the money. - Uncountable Noun
- **Plenty** - There is **plenty** of water. - Countable Noun
- **Plenty** - There is **plenty** of food. - Uncountable Noun
- **Enough** - We have **enough** boxes.- Countable Noun
- **Enough** - I have **enough** money.- Uncountable Noun

Interrogative Determiners

- **Interrogative Determiners** are: what, which, whose.
- They are used to ask questions.

What

- **What** time is it?
- **What** are you doing?
- **What** are you cooking for dinner?

Which

- **Which** cake do you want to buy?
- **Which** classes are you taking?
- **Which** book did you like the best?

Whose

- **Whose** car are you driving?
- **Whose** your teacher?
- **Whose** books are these?



Cardinals

- Numbers such as one, five, eleven, two hundred are **cardinal** numbers.
- We most commonly use **cardinal** numbers as **determiners** (before nouns).
- When we use them in this way, we can use other **determiners** such as articles (a/an, the) and possessives (my, your) in front of them
- **Cardinal numbers** are also known as "**counting numbers**" and are used to count things.
- Cardinal numbers tell us "how many."

Examples

- We have **two** dogs.
- I have **\$15.00**.
- There are **12** birds.
- He is **six** years old today.





Ordinals

- **Ordinal numbers** are used to tell the order of things.
- They tell us level or position in a group.

Examples

- I am **third** in line.
- That was your **fifth** cookie!
- Happy **50th** birthday!
- **First**, combine eggs, sugar, flour, and salt.
- He finished **first** in the race!



Let's Summarise....

Types of Determiners		
Articles	Possessives	Demonstratives
a an the	my, your his, her, Its, our, their, whose	this that these those
Numerals	Ordinals	Quantifiers
one two three four	first second next last	many, few some, every, much, a lot of any, less

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Let's Recap...

Fill each blank space with apt determiner.

1. Could you bring me _____books I left in the garden?
2. _____ sun rises from the east.
3. The doctor advised me to eat _____apple every morning.
4. There aren't _____students in the library.
5. I haven't got _____pictures in my bedroom.



Read the following sentences and correct the incorrect use of determiner.

1. She gave a cookie to few children.
2. I've got to solve few math problems before I go to sleep.
3. (*With a bowl of cherries on your lap*) Those cherries are delicious!
4. My mother doesn't drink a lot of coffee.
5. I always keep a few money in my wallet for emergencies.

Assignment

Fill each blank space with apt determiner.

1. There are _____ books in the library.
2. I often go to _____ bed late.
3. Have you ever had _____ high fever.
4. Do you often have _____ headaches?
5. _____ National Health Services was set up in 1946.
6. In _____ countries you have to pay medical taxes.
7. My brother is _____ dentist.
8. Only _____ houses were spared by the earthquake.
9. You must learn _____ little English everyday to improve your language.
10. I had _____ glass of milk in _____ morning.



Next class---Story Writing

