



Hi, I am EeeBee



Determiners

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn what determiners are and how they come before nouns.
- Students will practice using determiners in sentences.



Lead in

Encircle the determiners.



The place where I live is open from all sides. It has a big area. The school in which I study is near by my house. The hospital that is near by my house is big. Many doctors and nurses are there in this hospital. The post office is in the north corner of our residential area.

Determiner

Read the following phrases:

1. **a** big house
2. **this** car
3. **my** favourite colour
4. **the** tallest animal
5. **every** day
6. **some** mistakes

In the above phrases, the highlighted words are all **Determiners**.



Grammar Byte

◉ **Determiners** are words which identify or specify a noun in some way.



Adjectives and Determiners

Look at these two phrases:

(a) intelligent boy

(b) that boy

In the first phrase, the word **intelligent** describes the boy. It tells us what kind of boy we are talking about. So, it is an adjective.

In the second phrase, the word **that** does not describe the boy. It determines or specifies the boy. It points out a particular boy and says : **that** boy. So, it is a determiner.



Grammar Byte

- ◉ An adjective describes or qualifies a noun.
- ◉ A determiner determines or specifies a noun.
- ◉ An adjective describes certain qualities, quantities or number of a noun.
- ◉ A determiner tells which one.

Kinds of Determiners

Determiners are of following kinds:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Articles | 2. Demonstratives |
| 3. Possessives | 4. Quantifiers |
| 5. Distributives | 6. Interrogatives |

1. Articles

In English, there are three articles — **a**, **an** and **the**. Of these **a** and **an** are indefinite articles while **the** is the definite article. An article is placed before a noun. If there is an adjective before a noun, the article is placed before the adjective.

Examples:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. a frock | a lovely frock |
| 2. a boy | a clever boy |

A/An

- We use **a/an** before countable in the singular number.

Examples:

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| a book | | a pen | a doll |
| an engine | an egg | an elephant | |

- We use **a** before a countable noun in the singular number beginning with a consonant sound

Examples:

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| a teacher | a ship | a mountain |
| a European | a uniform | a one-eyed |

- We use **an** before a countable noun in the singular number beginning with a vowel sound

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|
| an ice-cream | an aeroplane | an onion |
|--------------|--------------|----------|

The

The is the Definite Article. We have to use it before a noun whenever we want to make it specific.

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ◉ the bus which we hired | ◉ the girl who won the race |
| ◉ the ball which fell into the drain | ◉ the king who won the battle |





- **The** can be used both with the **Countables** and **Uncountables**.
- **The** can be used with the countables both in the singular number and the plural number

- We use **the** with a noun that has already been mentioned.

Examples :

1. I met a man in the park.
2. **The** man belongs to South India.

- We use **the** before the superlatives.

Examples :

1. She is **the** best girl in the class.
2. He is **the** tallest boy in our school.

- We use **the** with a common noun when that noun represents the whole class.

Examples :

1. **The** polar bear is threatened with extinction. (all polar bears)
2. **The** donkey is a beast of burden. (all donkeys)

- We use **the** with such phrases as immediately single out or specify a person or object.

Examples :

1. **the first** candidate
2. **the last** moment
3. **the only** aim
4. **the same** question

- We use **the** to refer to the things that are only one in the world.

Examples :

1. **The** Sun rises in the east.
2. **The** Earth moves round the Sun.

- We use **the** before the names of oceans, seas, rivers, desert, mountains, etc.

Examples :

the Pacific Ocean, **the** Red Sea, **the** Brahmaputra, **the** Sahara, **the** Himalayas

- We use **the** before trains, ships and aeroplanes.

Examples :

the Rajdhani Express, **the** Titanic, **the** Indian Airline

- We use **the** before well known buildings.

Examples :

The Red Fort, **the** Hawa Mahal

- We use **the** before the nationals of a country or a continent.

Examples :

The Indians are very religious.

- We use **the** to refer to the parts of the body.


Examples :

1. He caught the thief by **the** leg.
2. He was wounded in **the** arm.

A. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

1. He is _____ European.
2. Mr Sharma is _____ honest man.
3. She is suffering from _____ headache.



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4. _____ girl in _____ pink frock is my sister.
 5. My uncle is _____ M.P.
 6. They study in _____ University.
 7. Mr Roys son is _____ IAS.

2. Demonstratives : This, That, These, Those

- **This** and **These** refer to persons or things close by. **This** is used before singular nouns and **These** is used for plural nouns.

Examples :

1. **This** flower blooms only in winter.
2. **These** flowers are beautiful.

- **That** and **Those** refer to persons or things at a distance. **That** is used for singular nouns and **Those** before plural nouns.

Examples :

1. **That** house belongs to my uncle.
2. **Those** houses are for sale.

- **This** and **that** can be used before the uncountable.

Examples :

1. **This** water is not potable.
2. **That** food is not fit to be eaten.

B. Fill in the blanks with **this, that, these or those**.

1. She can't eat all of _____ popcorn.
2. _____ glass here is mine, but _____ one over there is his.
3. _____ books here are hers, but _____ over there are mine.

3. Possessives : My, Our, Your, His, Her, Its, Their

Possessives are used to show **Possession**.

1. He is **my** friend.
2. She is **your** aunt.
3. What is **her** name?
4. Do you know **its** value?

C. Fill in the blanks with **my, your, his, her, its, our, their**.

1. The Sharma's have a new car. _____ car is blue.
2. Raj has a pet dog; _____ name is Tubo.
3. The boys have a tortoise. _____ name is Tortla.
4. Suddenly the children see an old man. It's _____ grandfather.


4. Quantifiers : Some, Any, Much, Many, Several, A lot of, Both, All, No

Examples :

1. There were **some** people in the museum.
2. Do you have **any** objection?
3. She didn't do **much** progress.
4. He takes **no** interest in his studies.
5. There was **little** water in the jug.





- Neither is the negative of either.
- English Grammar-8
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- A decorative header for the English Grammar-8 section. It features a colorful pencil on the left, a clock showing 28, a bee, a tree, and a train on the right. The text "English Grammar-8" is centered in the middle.

Example :

1. Neither member came to attend the meeting.

➤ **Neither is followed by a singular noun.**

Examples :

1. Neither boy said anything.
2. Neither answer is correct.

G. Fill in the blanks with suitable distributives.

1. He watches TV _____ day.
2. _____ of them got majority.
3. _____ nation is proud of its culture.
4. _____ of you can collect the prize.
5. _____ girl was given a gift.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B1



6. Interrogatives : What, When, Whose, etc.

Determiners that help to ask questions are called **Interrogatives**. What, which whose, how much and how many are **Interrogatives**.

What time

which book

Whose bag

which pen

H. Fill in the blanks with interrogatives.

1. _____ car is this?
2. _____ time is it by your watch?
3. _____ pen is this?
5. _____ colour do you like the most?
4. _____ book is yours?



Points to Remember

- **Determiners** are words which identify or specify a noun in same way.
- **An Adjective** describes certain qualities, quantifies or number of a noun.
- **A Determiner** determines or specifies a noun.
- **Articles, Demonstratives, Possessives, Distributives** qualifiers and **Interrogatives** are determiners.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

