



Lecture Two

Determiners

and Quantifiers

Determiners

Determiners go before a noun.

They tell you more about the subject.

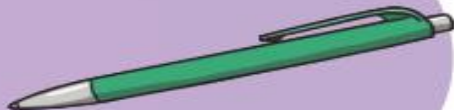
Those books...



These pencils...



This pen...



The coat...



That hat...



A tree...



The difference between an adjective and a determiner

Adjectives

- An adjective qualifies a noun.
- The form of an adjective can change
- An adjective placed before the noun or as a complement of a noun.
- An adjective comes after a determiner

Determiners

- Limits the meaning of a noun.
- Determiners do not change.
- A determiner can come only before a noun.
- A determiner precedes other adjectives that accompany it. to one another.



Poll Question

'An Adjective qualifies a noun whereas a determiner limits the meaning of it.'

- a. True*
- b. False*

Answer

Option A

DETERMINERS

1

Articles
a, an, the.

2

Distributives - some,
each, every, any

3

Demonstratives -this,
that, these, those.

6

Number expressions
some, many, several

4

Possessives - my, mine,
our, your, his, her, their

5

Interrogatives - what,
which, who, where.



Categories

Poll Question

Which of the following is not a category of determiner?

- a. Demonstrative*
- b. Distributive*
- c. Interrogative*
- d. Exclamatory*

Answer

Option D

Distributive Determiners

The words all, both, half, each, every, either and neither are known as distributive.

All +

A. Uncountable Noun:

Example :

- Don Bradman is the greatest batsman of all time.*

B. 'the' + uncountable noun/countable noun in plural form :

Examples :

- We have all the time in the world.*

Distributive Determiners

C. All + 'my', 'your', etc + uncountable noun/countable noun in plural form :

Examples :

- All my life I have been waiting for this moment.*
- All your friends have been invited to the party.*

*D. All + 'this', 'that' + uncountable noun
'these', 'those' + countable noun in plural form*

Examples :

- Look at all this dust!*
- I do not have time for all these formalities.*

Poll Question

'All the people in the room were silent.'
The above-stated sentence is -----

- a. Correct*
- b. Incorrect*

Answer

Option A

Distributive Determiners

The words all, both, half, each, every, either and neither are known as distributive.

Both + 'the' / 'my', 'your', etc / 'these', 'those' + countable noun in plural form

(note: used only when two objects are being referred to) :

Examples :

- *Both the dogs have passed away.*
- *Both my ankles have been hurting since I jumped from the balcony.*
- *Both these books must be returned within the week.*

Poll Question

He went with ----- younger sisters.

- a. his both*
- b. both his*
- c. two his*

Answer

Option B

Distributive Determiners

Half +

A. 'a' + uncountable noun :

Example :

- *We bought half a kilo of rice.*

B. 'the'/'my', 'your', etc/'this', 'that', 'these', 'those' + noun :

Examples :

- *I spent half my inheritance on travelling the world.*
- *You may have half (of) this cake.*

Poll Question

Identify the correct one :

- a. Half people have already left.*
- b. Half an apple isn't very much lunch.*
- c. Did you use half my sugar?*
- d. I will need half flour for my cake.*

Answer

Option C

Determiners

Possessive Determiners: The Rules

Possessive determiners are also specific. They relate to the ownership of the noun that you are describing.

my

your

her

his

our

its

thei
r



She is wearing **her** carnival outfit.

↑
'**her**' indicates the ownership of the outfit.



Hands off...it is **my** bun.

↑
'**my**' is used to indicate the owner of the bun.

Possessive determiners in red

1. She polished **his** shoes then hers.
2. It's a shame that **its** saddle is so small.
3. **Her** feet were smellier than his.
4. **His** cakes were sold whereas **our** biscuits weren't.
5. **Our** job is to make sure **their** cars are cleaned properly.
6. Ours is not an easy task.
7. It was **my** word against his.
8. **Your** bedtime should be after hers.

Poll Question

"Arpana has got a new refrigerator. ___ colour is white."

- a. Its*
- b. Her*
- c. Their*
- d. His*

Answer

Option A

This table will help you remember how to use possessive determiners.

singular personal pronoun	possessive determiner	plural personal pronoun	possessive determiner
I (subject pronoun)	my	we (subject pronoun)	our
me (object pronoun)	my	us (object pronoun)	our
you (subject/object pronoun)	your	you (subject/object pronoun)	your
he (subject pronoun)	his	they (subject pronoun)	their
him (object pronoun)	his	them (object pronoun)	their
she (subject pronoun)	her		
her (object pronoun)	her		
it (subject/object pronoun)	its		

Poll Question

"My brother and I are going to spend ___ vacation at a seaside resort."

- a. Its*
- b. Our*
- c. Theirs*
- d. His*

Answer

Option B

Demonstrative Determiners: The Rules

Demonstrative determiners are also specific.
They relate to the location of the noun that you are describing.

that

I love **that** shirt.



'**that**' indicates that the shirt is nearby.



those

Those children are often mean to
me.



'**Those**' is used to be specific about which
children.



this

these

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

near

this

refers to one nearby thing or person



This is my office.

far

that

refers to one thing or person that is not nearby



That is my office building.

these

refers to nearby things or people



These chairs are available.

those

refers to people or things that are not nearby



Those are my colleagues.

singular

plural

Poll Question

"Here are the guitars I am taking for my holiday. I think _____ guitars will keep me engaged during this holiday."

- a. Those*
- b. That*
- c. These*
- d. This*

Answer

Option C

Determiners

Interrogative Determiners: The Rules

Interrogative determiners are used before a noun or noun phrase to ask questions. We use 'which' or 'what' as determiners to ask a question about a specific group of people or things.

what

What books do you like to read?



whic
h



Which restaurant did you go to?

Poll Question

----- cake do you want to buy?

- a. Which*
- b. What*
- c. Whom*
- d. Why*

Answer

Option A

Numeral Determiners

Cardinal
Numerals

two choices

five chickens

twelve jurors

Ordinal
Numerals

that first lawyer

second chan

seventh

Poll Question

He bagged..... prize in dance competition.

- a. one*
- b. first*
- c. many*
- d. a few*

Answer

Option B

QUANTIFIERS		
	COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
AFFIRMATIVE	a lot of books many books some books few books no books	a lot of milk some milk a little milk no milk
NEGATIVE	(a lot of books) many books any books	(a lot of milk) much milk any milk
INTERROGATIVE	a lot of books any books	a lot of milk any milk
	How many books...?	How much milk...?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a lot of good musicians in the festival. There was little milk in the fridge. There were no dogs in the garden. There aren't many activities in the workshop. I couldn't buy much food with so little money. How many CDs does she have? How much music has she studied? 		

Poll Question

Although there were ---- witnesses, the number of residents who have been questioned on this matter is quite small.

- a. a lot of*
- b. much*
- c. none*
- d. plenty*

Answer

Option A

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

FEW

The word few represents a negative quantity or shortage
Julian has few friends.

A FEW

A few represents a positive quantity, but it can only be used with countable nouns
Julian has a few friends.

LITTLE

The word little expresses a diminutive size or a negative quantity
The kitten is little.

A LITTLE

A little represents a positive quantity. Always use it with non-countable nouns
There is a little sauce left.

EACH

Use each with individual or separate items
The pineapples are \$2 each.

EVERY

Use the word every when referring to things in a group or describing the frequency of actions
Emily goes to the beach every weekend.

FARTHER

Farther is always used for distance
How much farther is the amusement park?

FEWER

Fewer is used with countable nouns and individual items
If people threw out fewer bottles, the world would be cleaner.

Poll Question

The police spoke separately to _____ suspect.

- a. every*
- b. each*
- c. some*

Answer

Option B

What's the difference? ^{less} ^{fewer}

Use "less" when talking about things that are uncountable or have no plural.

LESS

I have less money this year than last year.

last year



this year



Use "fewer" when talking about people or things in the plural.

FEWER

People are buying fewer books these days.

before



now



Poll Question

We only spent ---- days in Istanbul; on the first day we visited the famous mosques and on the other days we just shopped.

- a. a few*
- b. no*
- c. many*
- d. little*

Answer

Option A

Can you identify the quantifier determiners in the sentences below?

1. He keeps six beetles in a jar under his bed.
2. If you spent less time on your Xbox, you would get more homework done.
3. She scored more with her second dive than her first.
4. In no time, he had plenty of apples in his basket.
5. Several lions had escaped from the first cage.
6. Each child had enough to last a whole month.
7. Both had spent all their money before the 3rd week in August.

Determiner type	Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns (singular)
	Singular nouns	Plural nouns	
Zero article	\	chairs	water
Indefinite article	a chair	\	\
Definite article	the chair	the chairs	the water
Possessives (other possessives: your, his, her, etc.)	my chair	my chairs	my water
Demonstratives	this/that chair	these/those chairs	this/that water
Quantifiers *	some chair	some chairs	some water
Interrogative determiners	whose, which, what chair	whose, which, what chairs	whose, which, what water
Numerals **	one chair	two chairs	\

*Some quantifiers are only used with countable nouns (few, a few), some are used with uncountable nouns (little, a little), some are used with both types of nouns (some, any).

**Numerals (numbers) are not listed as determiners in all modern English grammars.

Poll Question

I always keep ____ money in my wallet for emergency.

- a. any*
- b. every*
- c. some*
- d. many*

Answer

Option C

Determiners