

→ — book is mine.

① An ② these ③ those ④ this.

→ These books are mine. (is/are)

Quantitative Determiners

1. A lot of / lots of / A great deal of /
A good deal of / A large number of /
Plenty of
2. Some 3. much 4. Any 5. more
6. Little / A little / The little
7. Few / A few / The few

Use of A lot of / lots of / A great deal of /
A good deal of / A large number of / plenty of

* इन सभी का उचित होता है - "अधिक", "बहुत अधिक", "बहुत ज्यादा"
इन इनके बाद Countable तथा Uncountable दोनों ही
Nouns का use कर सकते हैं।

* Uncountable Noun के साथ singular Verb का use
किया जाता है। परन्तु यदि इनके साथ आने वाली Noun Countable
हो तो उसे Verb तथा Noun का use हमेशा Plural में
करना चाहिये।

→ बहुत सा धन A lot of money ✓

Lots of money ✓

→ बहुत सारे छात्र A lot of students ✓

Lots of students ✓

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⇒ A lot of difficulty.....

~~As difficult~~ difficulties.

⇒ Ravi puts a great deal of sugar in milk.

⇒ Sita does not take lots of milk.

⇒ Plenty of people are coming to attend the function.

⇒ I have a lot of friends.

⇒ A large number of students were present on the annual day.

Use of "Some"

* Some का use हम "कुछ" के अर्थ में करते हैं। Some का use हम Countable तथा Uncountable दोनों Nouns से पहले कर सकते हैं।

* यदि हम some का use countable Noun से पहले करते हैं तो Noun तथा Verb का use हमेशा Plural में करना चाहिये। some का use केवल Affirmative sentences में होता है।

Rule-1 :- यदि किसी sentence की शुरुआत Kindly या Please से हो और Determiners का use पूछा जाये तो हमारा Answer हमेशा some होना चाहिये।

⇒ Please gave me some money.

⇒ Kindly have some time for me.

Rule-2 :- जैसे तो हम Negative तथा Interrogative sentences के अंतर्गत some का use नहीं करते हैं। परन्तु यदि किसी sentence की शुरुआत will you, would you, can you, could you से हो, तो वह polite request का प्रकट करता है और हमें हमेशा Determiners के रूप में some का use करना चाहिये

- ⇒ Would you give me some time?
- ⇒ Could you lend me some money?
- ⇒ Will you spare some time for me?
- ⇒ Could you please visit us some days?

Rule-3 :- यदि किसी sentence की शुरुआत H.V. से हो और H.V. का use Tag Question के रूप में दिया हुआ हो तो हमें हमेशा some का use करना चाहिये। यदि Determiners का use प्रकट जाये तो।

- ⇒ Didn't I give you some books yesterday?
- ⇒ Don't you have some time for me?
- ⇒ Didn't you borrow some books of mine?
- ⇒ Would you like some milk in your tea?

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Rule-4 :- यदि किसी sentence की शुरुआत Why है तो और Why के बाद Tag Question की form में H.V. दी हुई हो, तो हम Determiners के रूप में some का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ Why don't you give me some time?

⇒ Why doesn't he have some friends here?

⇒ Why don't you give him some apples?

⇒ Why don't you take some tea?

Rule-5 :- यदि वाक्य Affirmative है और रिक्त स्थान के बाद one तथा more आये तो हम हमेशा Determiners के रूप में some का use करना चाहिये।

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⇒ There is some one on the road.

⇒ Give me some more milk.

Use of "Any"

* Any का use हम 'कोई', 'किसी' के अर्थ में करते हैं। Any का use Countable तथा Uncountable व singular तथा Plural Noun के साथ करते हैं। Any का use हम Negative तथा Interrogative वाक्यों में करते हैं।

Rule-1 निम्नांकित के बाद हमेशा any का use किया जाता

है- \Rightarrow If \Rightarrow Whether

\Rightarrow Hardly

\Rightarrow Rarely

\Rightarrow Barely

\Rightarrow Scarcely

\Rightarrow Deny

\Rightarrow Refuse

\Rightarrow Prohibit

\Rightarrow Fail

\Rightarrow Forbid

\Rightarrow Prevent

\Rightarrow Never

\Rightarrow Seldom

\Rightarrow Impossible

\Rightarrow Unlikely

\Rightarrow Without

यदि इनके बाद Determiners का use हुआ जाये तो हमें हमेशा any का use करना चाहिये।

\Rightarrow Tell me if you have any problem. (some/any)

\Rightarrow I do not know whether he has any friend or not. (some/any)

\Rightarrow If any one has any question, I will like to solve it. (some/any)

\Rightarrow He hardly has any information about this subject. (some/any)

\Rightarrow Hardly any one is telling a lie. (some/any)

\Rightarrow He refused to eat any thing. (any/some)

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⇒ I prevented him to say any thing. (some/any)

⇒ I forbade them to do any work. (some/any)

⇒ It is impossible to describe any thing now.

⇒ It is impossible to have any book now.

⇒ He came here without any money. (some/any)

⇒ She went to school without any book.

Rule-2 :- निम्नांकित Phrases से पहले हम Any का use करते हैं -

⇒ At any cost ⇒ In any event
⇒ At any rate

Rule-3 :- हम one तथा more से पहले some का use Positive sentences में करते हैं। परन्तु यदि sentence ~~Interrogative~~ Interrogative में हो तो हम one तथा more से पहले any का use करते हैं।

⇒ I know some one has stolen my purse.

⇒ Did any one come here?

⇒ Is there any one in this room?

⇒ He gives me some more books than you.

Rule-4 :- वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों में से 'कोई एक' के अर्थ में Positive sentences में Any का use किया जाता है।

- ⇒ You can take any book you like.
- ⇒ Any policeman will tell you the way.
- ⇒ I may go by any bus.
- ⇒ Give me any book.
- ⇒ Attempt any five questions.

Use of "Many a" And "Many an"

* many a तथा many an के बाद आने वाली Noun सर्वत्र singular होने के साथ-साथ Countable होती है और हमें Verb तथा Pronoun का use भी singular में करना चाहिये। many a तथा many an का अर्थ होता है—अनेक या बहुत से। परन्तु अलग-अलग समय पर।

Short Style :- यदि स्थित स्थान के बाद अथवा An Article दिया हुआ हो, तो हमें हमेशा Determiners के रूप में many का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ — student has passed this examination.

(A) Any (B) some (C) many a (D) many an

⇒ I have seen many a girl attending such parties.

(9)

Use of Many / A good many / A great many
A good many of / A great many of / many of

* इनके बाद आने वाली Noun हमेशा Plural होती है। अतः हमें Verb तथा Pronoun का use भी Plural में करना चाहिये। उपर्युक्त सभी का अर्थ हो जाता है - 'अनेक' या 'बहुत से'। परन्तु एक ही समय पर।

⇒ — accidents have occurred on this road.
(A) Any (B) many or (C) A great many

Special Note :- यदि As, so, too, How के बाद आने वाली Noun Plural हो तो हमें many का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ I do not know how many languages she speaks.

Note :- यदि रिक्त से पहले A good या A great शब्द दिये हुए हों तो और रिक्त स्थान के बाद countable Noun हो तो रिक्त स्थान में many का use किया जाता है।

⇒ The prodigal son made a good many friends in the village.

⇒ The children want to buy a great many toys.

* many का use Positive sentences में sub. से पहले जबकि Negative तथा Interrogative sentences में Object से पहले किया जाता है।

Note :- Positive sentence में many का use obj. से पहले नहीं करते हैं बल्कि ऐसी स्थिति में many के स्थान पर A great many, A good many, A great number of, A large number of, A lot of, lots of, A plenty of आदि का use किया जाता है।

- ⇒ He has not many story books.
- ⇒ Did you face many difficulties?
- ⇒ How many days are there in a week?
- ⇒ How many pens do you have?
- ⇒ I have a lot of books. (many / A lot of)

⇒ Sita know _____ of persons. [A large number / many]

Use of "Much"

* much का use हम Quantity (मात्रा) बताने के लिये करते हैं और much के बाद आने वाली Noun सदैव Uncountable होती है। much का use Positive sentences में subject से पहले तथा Negative व Interrogative sentences में object से पहले किया जाता है।

- ⇒ I haven't much patience.

⇒ Much money was wasted to improve the condition of the poor.

⇒ Hari doesn't have much money to spend.

⇒ How much milk do you have everyday?

⇒ There is much traffic on the road.

Rule-1 :- Comp. Deg. के Adjective से पहले much का use होता है।

⇒ This mango is much sweeter than that mango.

⇒ He is much wiser than this boy.

⇒ She is much bigger than you.

Rule-2 :- यदि Sup. Deg. से पहले 'The' Article दिया हुआ हो और हमसे Determiners का use प्रकट करने के लिए हमें 'The' से पहले much का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ This is much the best mango.

⇒ It is much the best book.

Rule-3 यदि रिक्त स्थान से पहले as, so, too, How दिये हैं और रिक्त स्थान के बाद uncountable Noun दी गई है तो हमें रिक्त स्थान में Determiners के रूप में much का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ Please give me as much money as I need now.

⇒ I have got so much work to do for you.

⇒ Don't take too much salt.

Use of "Each" And "Every"

- * Each का use प्रत्येक निश्चित संख्या हेतु होता है जबकि Every का use "प्रत्येक" के अर्थ में हमेशा दो से अधिक के लिए होता है।
- * Each के बाद of का use होता है जबकि Every के बाद one का use होता है of का नहीं।
- ⇒ There were four books on the table. Each of the books was in a different colour.
- ⇒ Naresh loves reading. He has every book in the library.
- ⇒ Each of the two girls gets a prize.
- ⇒ Each of the ten students get a prize.
- ⇒ Every one was happy.
- * Each का use निश्चित संख्या के लिए होता है जबकि Every का use अनिश्चित संख्या के लिए होता है।
- ⇒ Every student gets a prize.

Use of "Few, A few, The few"

- * Few / A few / The few के बाद आने वाली Noun हमेशा Countable होने के साथ-साथ Plural होती है।
- * Few का अर्थ → "नगण्य", "सुझिल से कुछ"।
- * A few का अर्थ → कुछ या थोड़ा (कम से कम)।
- * The few का अर्थ → जो भी थोड़ा सा है सब का सब।

Use of "Few"

- * Few का use हम Negative Sense में करते हैं। Few का अर्थ होता है - "सुझिल से कुछ"। जब भी Few का use हुआ जाता है तो sentence में Hint दी जाती है जिससे पता चल जाता है कि "सुझिल से कुछ" है।

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⇒ Rakesh is very ~~ind~~ indigent (गरीब) and so he has few rupees.

⇒ There are few books on ancient history in this library and so I cannot issue you.

⇒ Ramulal is not very popular here and so he has few friends here.

- * यदि Very के बाद Determiners का use हुआ जाये तो आने वाली Noun Countable होने के साथ Plural होनी हमेशा Few का use करना चाहिये।

- ⇒ Very few students are as wise as Sita.
 ⇒ Very few people can keep secret.

* हमें निम्नांकित वाक्यों को Learn by heart कर लेना चाहिये।

- ⇒ Few people are free from any disease.
 ⇒ Few men reach at the age of hundred.
 ⇒ Few women can keep a secret.
 ⇒ Few men are free from faults.

Use of "A Few"

* A few का use हम Positive Sense में करते हैं और A few के बाद आने वाली Noun हमेशा countable तथा Plural होती है। यहाँ पर हम ~~some~~ some का use भी कर सकते हैं। 363 / 366

- ⇒ I have — books to read. (A few / some)

- ⇒ A few persons can write correct English:

* यदि आने वाली Noun Plural हो तो Only के बाद हमेशा A few का use होता है।

- ⇒ I met him only a few days ago.

- ⇒ Only a few boys passed in English.

- ⇒ He died only a few days ago.

Use of "The Few"

* The Few का use हम विशेष अवर्ग में करते हैं और The few के use द्वारा हमें यह पता चल जाता है कि Noun क्या है। The few के बाद आने वाली Noun हमेशा Countable तथा Plural होती है।

⇒ The few students who have gone for a picnic are my friends.

⇒ I have the few books which you gave me yesterday.

⇒ The few girls who are plucking some flowers are comrades of Radha. 364 / 366

⇒ The few friends he had deserted him when he was in trouble.

Use of "little, a little, The little"

* little / a little / the little का use उसी तरह से होता है जिस तरह से हम few / a few / the few का use करते हैं।

* little / a little / the little के बाद आने वाली Noun सदैव Uncountable होती है।

(learn by heart) →

⇒ A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

- ⇒ Ramdal is very poor and so he has little money.
- ⇒ The little water which is in the pond is dirty.
- ⇒ I have little time for playing.
- ⇒ There was little food in the house.
- ⇒ He has little money.
- ⇒ A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- ⇒ She brought a little milk for her child.
- ⇒ There is a little milk in the jug.
- ⇒ I took a little food in the morning.
- ⇒ He wasted the little time he had.
- ⇒ The little milk in the pot has turned sour.
- ⇒ Do not waste the little energy you possess.
- ⇒ I ate the little food you gave me.
- ⇒ Make the best use of the little time you have.

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