**Pre- Reading Material**

**Look at the following sentences and process the anomaly in them.**

1. Draw map of India.

2. Brutus is honourable man.

3. It was proudest moment of my life.

4. March is third month of year.

5. What beauty!

6. Would you go on walk with me?

7. Sri Lanka is island.

8. Sanskrit is difficult language.

9. Who is girl sitting over there?

10. What horrific scene this is!

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4prb1Vuu_m4>

Modifiers to the Head Noun

Pre-Noun Modifiers

Post-Noun Modifiers

**Determiners**

* Important subclass of pre-noun modifiers.
* A functional classification not formal.
* Many nouns are usually preceded by a determiner.
* A determiner signals a noun.
* It is a word or group of words placed before a noun or noun phrase to show the kind of reference a Noun Phrase has.
* Depending on their relative position before a noun they can be classified into three types.

**Quantifiers:** A quantifier or quantifying determiner is a word or phrase which is used before a noun to show the amount or quantity. It can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

**Quantifiers used with both countable and uncountable nouns:** all, no, some, any, more, most, a lot, enough, less**.**

*(i)All employees should be treated well.*

*(ii)No decisions have been taken yet*.

*(iii)More teachers need to be recruited*

*(iv) He makes less salary than his father does.*

**Some and Any:**

Some is used in positive statements and it can also be used in interrogatives for offers and requests.

*(i) I was some fifteen miles by sea from the nearest village.*

*(ii) It took Kiyan some years to realize the truth.*

*(iii)Would you like some cookies?*

*(iv)Can I have some extra cheese, please?*

While ‘any’ is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

*(v)She has not received any mails yet.*

*(vi)Do you have any friends who speak French?*

**Quantifiers used only with countable nouns:**

*(not) many, several, each, both, either, neither, (a) few, fewer, a couple of, hundreds of, thousands of.*

*(i)Not many people attended the seminar.*

*(ii)He doesn’t have many friends.*

*(iii)It took him several minutes to respond*.

*(iv)There were fewer cars on the road due to lockdown.*

*(v)There are fewer assignments than you think*

*(vi)They’ll be back in a couple of minutes*.

*(vii)There were thousands of people at the conference*.

**Much and Many**

Much is used with singular uncountable nouns and many with plural nouns.

*(i)There aren’t many scholars in that team.*

*(ii)Is there much poverty in that locality?*

*(iii)He has many friends*.

**Each and Every**

Every and each are used with singular nouns to mean all.

*(i)Each request will be given careful consideration.*

*(ii)She wrote to every member of the committee.*

Each and every are used alongside one another for emphasis.

*(iii)She took each and every opportunity to excel.*

*(iv)She thanked each and every person present there.*

**Both, Either and Neither**

Both, either, neither are used to talk about two people or things. Nouns with ‘both’ take plural verb but nouns with either and neither take a singular verb. Neither is used to make a negative statement.

*(i)Both the writers are very popular among youth.*

*(ii)I didn’t particularly agree with either group.*

*(iii) At first, neither student could speak in English.*

**Quantifiers used only with uncountable nouns:**

*(not) much, a bit of , a little, a great deal of, a good deal of.*

*(i)There was not much difference between the two.*

*(ii)Can I have a bit salt, please?*

*(iii)She spent a good deal of time planning presentation.*

**Use of articles with quantifiers:**

'a/an' is used with several quantifiers.

* a little
* a few
* a lot of

'no article' is also used with several.

* little
* few
* lots of

'a little' or 'little' is used with an uncountable noun.

'a few' or 'few' is used with a plural countable noun.

Both have slightly different meanings 'a little' or 'a few', means a small amount, but it's enough:

*(i)I have a little money, enough for the lunch at least*.

On the other hand, 'little' or 'few' also mean negligible amount:

*(ii)I have little money. I really can’t afford to go out for lunch*.

However, 'a lot' means the same as 'lots'. A lot of and lots of can both be used with plural countable nouns and with singular uncountable nouns.

*(iii)They have got lots of assignments to finish.  
(iv)There was a lot of money in the purse.*

*(v)There aren’ta lot of options.*

*(vi)We don’t have a lot of time.*

**Rules regarding the order of determiners:**

There are certain rules about the order of [determiners](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/determiners.htm) in a noun phrase.

1.There are no determiners with proper nouns (i.e, names), plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns:

*Mohit likes elephants.*

2. Determiners are placed at the beginning of a noun phrase before adjective (if any): *the big black horse / my favourite place.*

3. If we do have more than one determiner, they go in a very specific order.

4. There can be only one predeterminer and one central determiner but one or more post determiners before a noun phrase. Ex- *all the native people, the next year, my first two attempts, both the first two rows.*