

GRAMMAR

STD-VI

SUBJECT : ENGLISH
CHAPTER NUMBER:
PERIOD NUMBER : 1
CHAPTER NAME :DETERMINERS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

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EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

General Objective: -

1. Students will understand the meaning of determiners.
2. They will learn different types of determiners.
3. They will learn the ways in which they work in sentences.

Specific or Extended objectives: -

1. Know that a determiner appears before a noun (and its adjectives) to help us identify which person or thing the sentence is about, or how much or how many of them there are
2. Identify determiners within sentences
3. Use determiners accurately within sentences

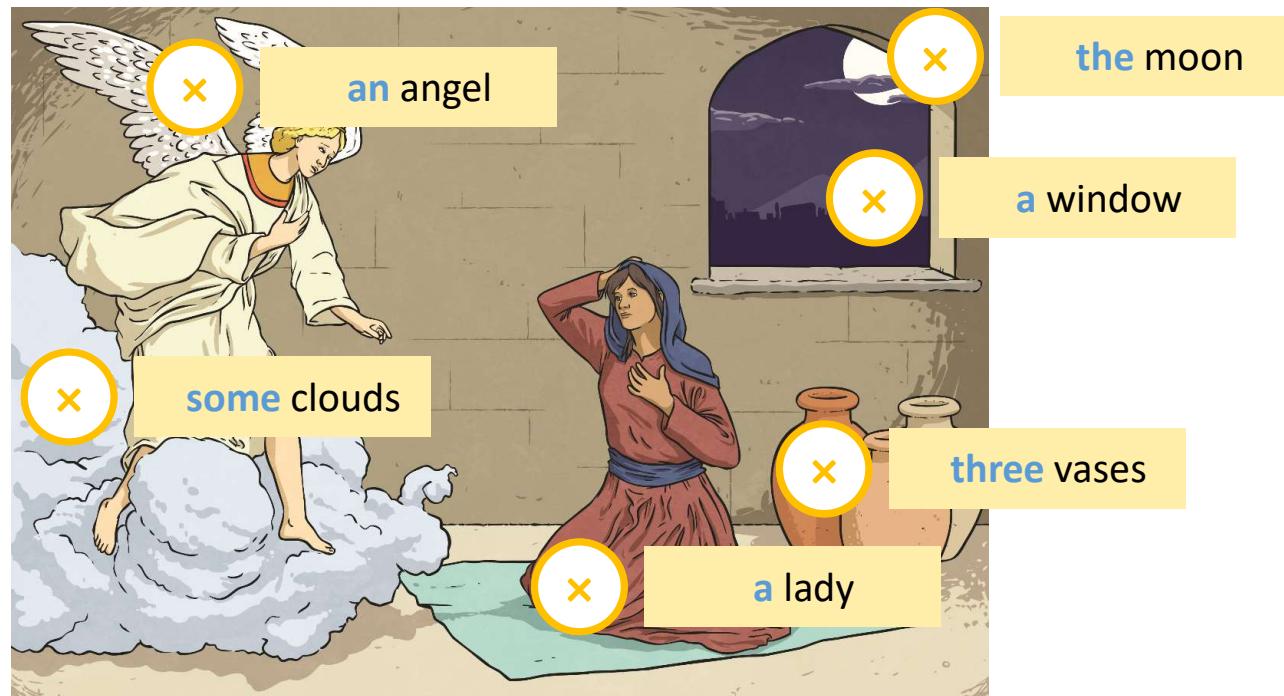
What Can You See?

Look at this scene. Talk to your partner and tell them what you can see.



What Can You See?

Whilst you have been speaking, you have been using **determiners** before your nouns. **Determiners** come before nouns (or noun phrases) to introduce the noun and give the reader important information about them.



INTRODUCTION

Determiners

Determiners are words which come before nouns determining or limiting the use of the noun by giving some additional information. They indicate the singularity or the plurality of a noun, amount or quantity of a noun, possessive aspect of a noun, the number and order of a noun or the distributive or demonstrative aspect of a noun.

Adjectives and determiners must be carefully distinguished from each other.

An adjective is used to limit the application of a noun by describing it i.e. by giving information about the size , colour, beauty, age and other such qualities whereas a determiner is used to limit the application of a noun without describing it. We don't know anything about the quality of the noun from a determiner.

Identify the Adjectives and the Determiners in the following

brilliant students

dull boy

every citizen

a few students

second player

responsible citizen

his car

good players

any book

comfortable car

no player

costly book

every Indian

much wealth

pure water

fresh milk

ideal politician

more water

some milk

many politicians

several villages

a boy

old lady

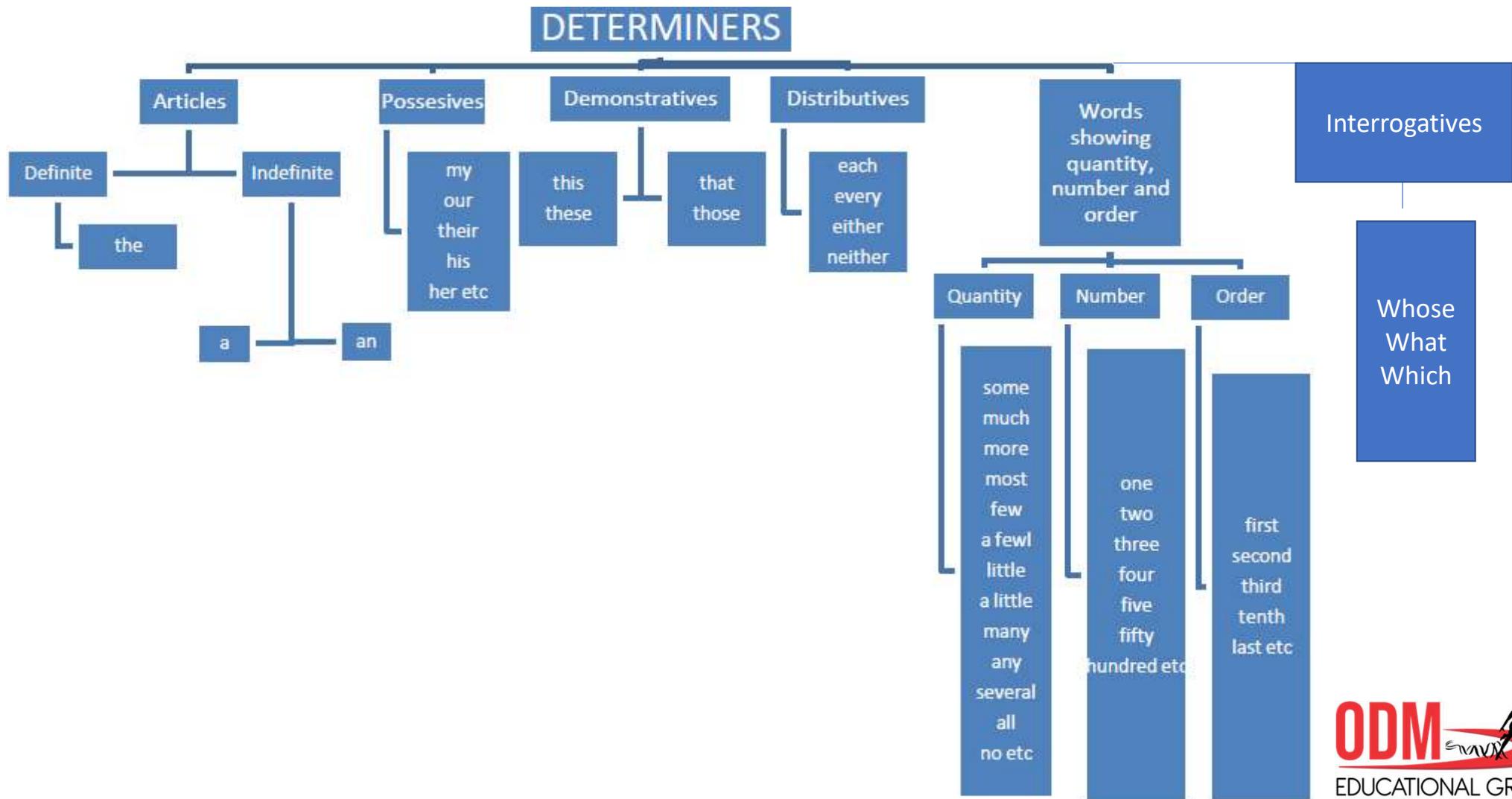
that pen

all winners

good novel

black pen

Several classes of words come under the heading 'Determiners'



Specific determiners

The specific determiners are:

the definite article: the

possessives: my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose

demonstratives: this, that, these, those

We use a specific determiner when we believe the listener/reader knows exactly what we are referring to:

Can you pass me the salt, please?

Thank you very much for your letter.

Whose coat is this?

Look at those lovely flowers.

General Determiners

We use a general determiner when we are talking about things in general and the listener/reader does not know exactly what we are referring to.

The general determiners are:

a/an 0 (no determiner) any another other

The most frequent general determiner is the indefinite article a/an used with singular nouns:

A man came this morning and left a parcel.
He was wearing a big coat and a cap.

We use no determiner with plural nouns and uncountable nouns:

Girls normally do better in school than boys. (plural nouns)
Milk is very good for you. (uncountable noun)
Health and education are very important. (uncountable nouns)

We use the general determiner any with a singular noun or an uncountable noun when we are talking about all of those people or things:

It's very easy. Any child can do it. = All children can do it.

With a full license you are allowed to drive any car. = all cars

I like bananas, oranges, apples – any fruit. = all kinds of fruit

(Note that any is also used as a quantifier in negative and interrogative sentences.)

We use the general determiner another to talk about an additional person or thing:

Would you like another glass of juice?

The plural form of another is other:

I spoke to John, Helen and a few other friends.

Pre-determiners: Pre-determiners are the words which occur before a determiner to limit the meaning of a noun:

All the boys joined the race.

He drank *half* of the milk.

Both the boys were present.

He gets *twice* the pay that I get.

He has *rather* a *pleasant* personality.

What a mess you have made!

You will get *all* the information.

She stayed there *all* *of* the time.

I paid *double* the sum for this bed.

It was *quite* a shock.

He has such a *beautiful* wife.

Articles: The article system in English consists of the definite article ‘the’ and the indefinite article ‘a’ or ‘an’. We can think of nouns in a specific or general way. When we refer to particular people or things or something that has already been mentioned or can be understood, we use the definite article ‘the’. When we refer to singular nouns for the first time, or refer to things in a general way, we use the indefinite article ‘a’ or ‘an’.

Indefinite article (a/an)

- 1- Used before singular countable nouns.
- 2- Represents a class or kind in general.

e.g. - a cow gives us milk.



(Every cow)

A- Used before singular countable nouns beginning with consonant sound.

Example- a one-eyed man, a unique place, a European, a University, a Mango etc.

An- Used before singular countable nouns beginning with vowel sound.

Example- an Indian, an hour, an umbrella, an honest boy (Mute h')

Definite article (the) – Used before both countable and uncountable nouns.

Usage:-

1- When we talk about something for the second time in the same context or anything qualified by a phrase.

i- I met a girl at the gate of the school. The girl was weeping.



(First time reference)



(Second time reference)

ii- The book which is on the table is mine.



(Phrase)

2- Used before superlatives

She is the tallest girl of the class.

3- Used before the names of water bodies i.e. - rivers, seas, oceans

The Ganges, the Arabian Sea, The Pacific ocean, etc.

Note: - Not used before the names of lakes.

e.g. ~~The~~ Dal Lake

4- Used before the names of mountain ranges.

e.g. The Himalayas

Note: - Not used before the names of peaks.

e.g. ~~The~~ Mount Everest

5- Used before the names of satellites, planets, stars.

e.g. The moon, the earth, the sun

6- Used before the names of monuments and memorials.

e.g. The Red Fort, the Taj Mahal

7- Used before the names of states/countries that have a common noun in their name.

e.g. The Punjab, The Congo, the USA, the UAE, the UNO, the UK

8- Used before the names of scriptures.

e.g. The Ramayan, the Quran, the Guru Granth sahib, The Bible

9- Used before the names of newspapers, magazines.

e.g. The Times of India, the Competition Success Review, The Reader's Digest

10- Used before an adjective when the noun is understood.

e.g. The poor, the rich (The rich becomes richer, the poor becomes poorer).

11- When proper noun used as common noun.

Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

(A ~~great~~ dramatist)

HOME-ASSIGNMENT: Exercise 1, Page 33, one page handwriting

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