

# DETERMINERS-iv

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# Use of Little

- **Little, a little, the little**
- **“Little” denotes scarcity or lack of something, it is almost negative in meaning**
- I have little hope of passing the exam. (Pessimistic)
- I have a little hope of passing the exam. (Optimistic)
- The little chance of passing the exam has also vanished.
- There was little hope for the patient.
- There was a little hope for the patient.
- The little hope that he had was also gone.

# Use of few

- **Few, a few, the few**
- There are few takers for the new car.
- There are a few takers for the new car.
- The few takers for the new car also backed out.
  
- I have few books
- I have a few books.
- The few books that I had were lost in the fire.

# Use of quantitatatives

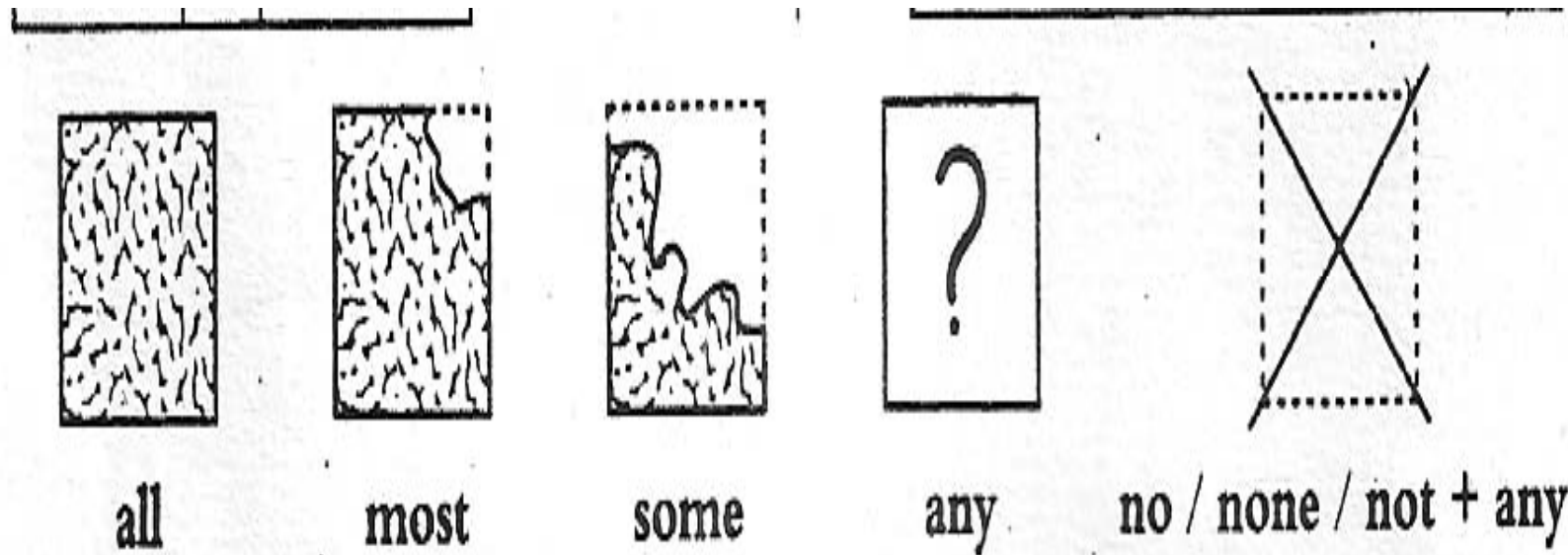
**All, Most, Some, Any, Every, Each, None etc.**

- **All means a number of people or things considered as a group.**
- **It also means the whole of something, In the first sense It takes a plural verb.**
- All newspapers carry important news.
- All countries are preparing for the verb.

**In the second it takes a singular verb.**

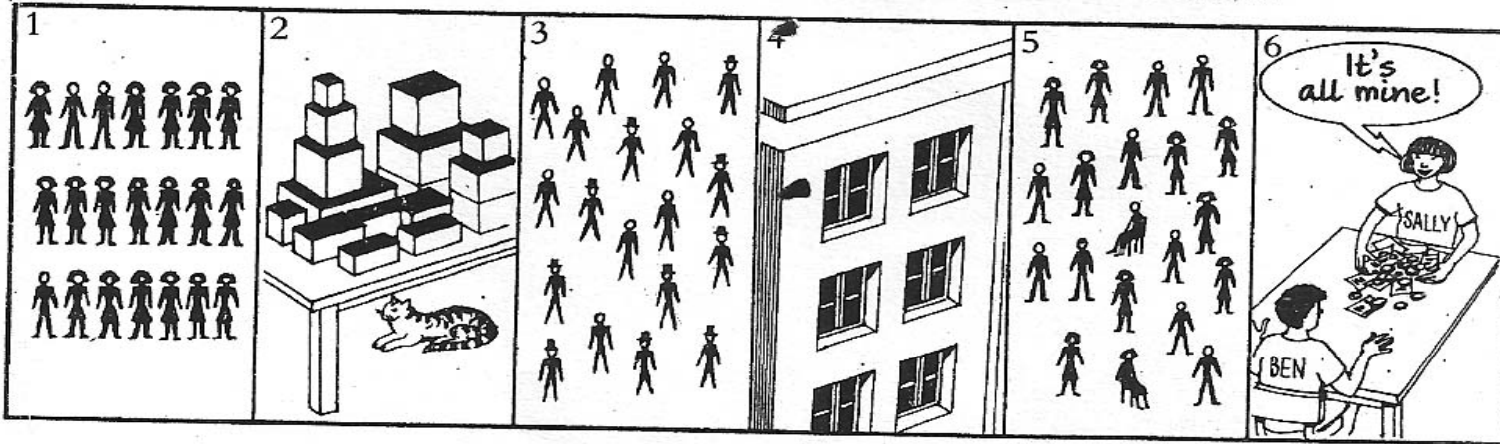
- I lost all hopes of recovery.
- The cat drank all the milk.

# Use of quantitatatives



# Use of quantitatatives

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use all/most/some/none + of them / of it.



- 1 How many of the people are women?
- 2 How many of the boxes are on the table?
- 3 How many of the men are wearing hats?
- 4 How many of the windows are open?
- 5 How many of the people are standing?
- 6 How much of the money is Ben's?

*Most of them.*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

# Use of distributives

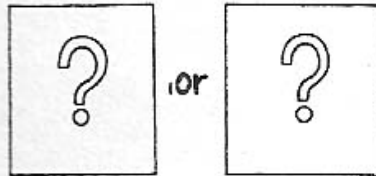
- **Either , Neither,**
- Either : Any of the two.
- Either of these books will do.
- I haven't read either of these books.
- Neither : Not one and not the other.
- Neither of them knows the answer.

# Use of distributives

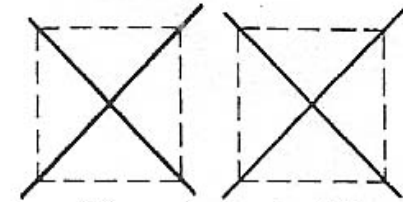
We use **both/either/neither** to talk about *two* things or people:



**both**



**either**



**neither** (not + **either**)

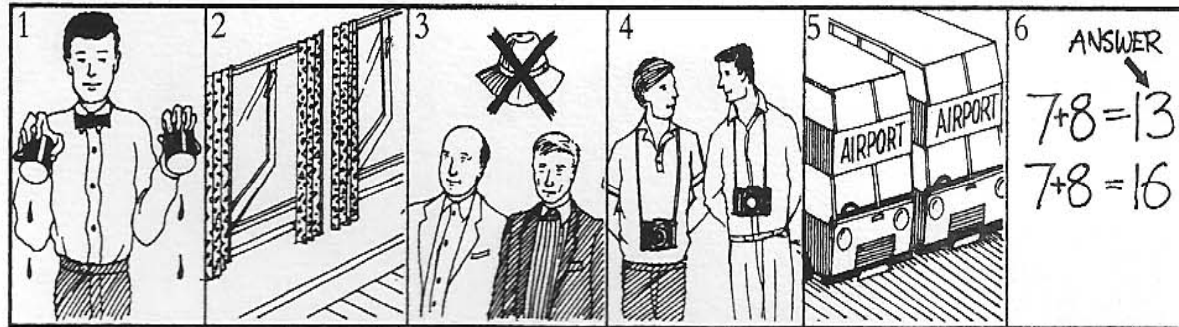
- Rosemary has two children. **Both** are married. (**Both** = the two children)
- Would you like tea or coffee? You can have **either**. (= tea *or* coffee)
- A: Do you want to go to the cinema or the theatre?  
B: **Neither**. I want to stay at home. (**Neither** = *not* the cinema *or* the theatre)

Compare **either** and **neither**:

- 'Would you like tea or coffee?' {  
'**Either**. I don't mind.' (= tea *or* coffee)  
'I don't want **either**.' (*not* 'I don't want neither')  
'**Neither**.' (= *not* tea *or* coffee)

# Use of distributives

Complete the sentences for the pictures. Use **Both ...** and **Neither ...**



- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Both cups are empty. | 4 ..... cameras.        |
| 2 ..... are open.      | 5 ..... to the airport. |
| 3 ..... wearing a hat. | 6 ..... right.          |

A man and a woman answered some questions. Their answers were the same. Write sentences with:

- **Much & Many.**
- **Much is an adjective of quantity and Many is an adjective of Number.**
- **Both give the idea of “a lot of ”.**
  
- Example :
- There is much water in the bottle. (Takes Singular Verb)
- Many jobs need to be done. (Takes Plural Verb)

## Each and every

**Each** and **every** are similar in meaning. Often it is possible to use **each** or **every**:

- **Each** time (or **Every** time) I see you, you look different.
- There's a telephone in **each** room (or **every** room) of the house.

But **each** and **every** are not exactly the same. Study the difference:

We use **each** when we think of things separately, one by one.

- Study **each** sentence carefully. (= study the sentences one by one)

**each** = X + X + X + X

**Each** is more usual for a small number:

- There were four books on the table. **Each** book was a different colour.
- (in a card game) At the beginning of the game, **each** player has three cards.

We use **every** when we think of things as a group. The meaning is similar to **all**.

- **Every** sentence must have a verb. (= all sentences in general)

**every** = 

**Every** is more usual for a large number:

- Carol loves reading. She has read **every** book in the library. (= all the books)
- I would like to visit **every** country in the world. (= all the countries)

# Wh- Words

- What (ever)
- Which (ever)
- Whosoever
- Whose
- What movies have you seen?
- Whose friends are they?
- Which dress do you like?

*Thanks*