A. Introduction

In this unit, you will use the words which help to identify things - to say whether they are known or unknown to the listener, which one(s) the speaker is talking about, whether the speaker is thinking of specific examples or talking in general. You will also work with words which say 'how much' or 'how many'.

There are twenty determiners in the grid given below. Encircle these determiners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Articles

B.1 1. The building that I visited today is a museum.

2. A building in which antiques are kept is called a museum.
• The word used before building in ....
  Sentence 1 is ______ and in
  Sentence 2 is ______

• Can you think of a reason why different words are used before building in these two sentences?
  (Clue: Remember what you read in Class IX about 'specific and non-specific items."


B.2. Working in pairs, decide which of the following items in italics are definite (or specific) and which are indefinite (or non-specific).

Then complete the following sentences using appropriate articles.

a) Bangkok is ______ capital of Thailand.

b) Australia, ______ country in the southern Hemisphere, has produced some world-class sportspersons.

c) ______ fruit seller does not earn much during the rainy season.

d) ______ girl who lives at the corner of our street has been selected for the civil services.

e) Many countries rely on ______ type of cocoa produced in Ghana for their chocolate products.

f) The Amazon is considered to be ______ largest river in the world, in terms of volume of water.

g) ___ Punjab, ______ important state of North India, has five rivers flowing through it.

h) 1950 is ______ year in which India became a republic.
B.3. Read this extract from a story. Fill in the blanks using *a, an or the* where necessary.

I drove on the Time Machine without changing ______ lever. At last I stopped; ______ sun was red and very large and ______ huge reddish rock was there. ______ Time Machine, in which I sat, was standing on ______ sloping beach and I saw ______ sea stretch to ______ horizon, but without any waves. No breath of wind stirred and I began to breathe very fast and felt ______ oppression in my head. I heard ______ harsh scream and saw ______ thing like ______ huge butterfly. But as I turned to look around again, I froze. ______ reddish mass of rock was moving towards me. I realized that it was ______ monstrous crablike creature. I felt a tickle on my cheek, as though ______ fly had lighted there. I struck at this and caught something threadlike. With horror I realized that I had just grasped ______ antenna of ______ monster crab. In a moment I had pulled the lever. I placed ______ time of one month between myself and these monsters.

Ref.: The Time Machine
By H.G. Wells

B.4. In groups of four, read the following description from a geography book, and underline the geographical names.

The Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world, protect India from the cold winds blowing from central Asia and the People’s Republic of China. Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak of the world belongs to this range and is situated in Nepal. To the south of the Himalayas, the great northern plains extend between the mouth of the rivers Indus and the Ganga. The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra start in the Himalayas. The Indus starts in Tibet near Mansarovar Lake. The Ganga rises in the Himalayas and the Brahmaputra, also known as Tsang Po, starts in Tibet. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra join together before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Between the fertile Indus and Ganga plains are the Aravalli Hills and the Thar Desert.
Now discuss within your groups how the article is used (or not used) before geographical terms, and complete the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Use of the</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
<th>Other examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himalayas</td>
<td>Mountain range</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘The’ is used before names of mountain ranges</td>
<td>The Alps, The Andes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Everest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pune, Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Nepal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A country whose name includes words like republic, union etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deserts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.5** You and your friend have been asked to help the quiz-master to prepare questions for a geography quiz in your school. You may choose topics from the list below to prepare your questions:

- Continents
- Oceans and seas
- Countries
- Deserts
- Mountains
- Lakes
- Rivers and canals
Work in pairs. Each pair should write at least five questions (and their answers), e.g.

What do you cross, when travelling from Europe to the USA?
(The Atlantic Ocean)

You may use an atlas. Remember what you have learned in B.4 about using or not using the.

When you have written your questions, your teacher will organize a class quiz.

C. **Determiners with countable and uncountable nouns**

C.1. **Add a suitable noun to each of the following determiners in the box below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a ____</th>
<th>both ____</th>
<th>few ____</th>
<th>much ____</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all ____</td>
<td>each ____</td>
<td>little ____</td>
<td>neither ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ____</td>
<td>either ____</td>
<td>many ____</td>
<td>no ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another ____</td>
<td>enough ____</td>
<td>more ____</td>
<td>any ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every ____</td>
<td>most ____</td>
<td>several ____</td>
<td>one ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some ____</td>
<td>two (etc) ____</td>
<td>a lot of ____</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.2. Now get into groups of four, compare your answers, and decide which of the determiners can be used with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>countable nouns only</th>
<th>uncountable nouns only</th>
<th>both countable and uncountable nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the table below as you do this activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable (C)</th>
<th>Uncountable (U)</th>
<th>Both (C) and (U)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a pen</td>
<td>some water</td>
<td>some pens / some water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.3. Given below is a picture of a beautiful scene you saw on your trip to Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Write an email to your friend Harsh, in Bangalore, describing the scene. To help you write your e-mail, first match the determiners in the box with items from the picture. (X indicates that the word does not require a determiner.) Apart from the determiners given in the box, you can also use other suitable determiners.
two, three (etc), an, a, the, several, many, very little, every, each, X

mango groves
ghats
river ganga
prayer flags
ascetics
boats
tourists
temples
devotees
team of security officials
sand

D. Determiners - Summary

D.1. Kishore stayed with a family during his holiday. As Kishore, write a letter to your parents using the information given below. You will also have to use appropriate determiners in your letter.

Karan Awasthi: 26, hotel manager (five star hotel), recently married, lives in Gurgaon

Wife: Nayantara, fashion designer, post graduate from Delhi University

Shared interests: reading and music, enjoy films together, Karan likes to travel, so does Nayantara. Not happy with present house, plan to move, seen houses but not yet decided. Planning holiday - Ranikhet and Ramgarh.
816, C-block
Gurugram
Haryana

13 February 2011

Dear Mom and Dad

I am having a good time here with the Awasthis. They are

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

Yours affectionately,

________________________

D.2. The following paragraph has not been edited. (There is one error or omission in each line). The errors have been underlined and the omissions marked with a '/' . Write your corrections in the space provided. The first correction has been done as an example.
The area of Atlantic Ocean south of Florida has been an tricky one for travellers.
In the days of sail, ships crossing area often found themselves becalmed for periods.
To save drinking water, more horses on board would be thrown into sea.
Nevertheless, any sailors died of thirst.
One of unique sea-going mysteries ever, an 103-foot sailing ship was found floating, abandoned with the life-boat missing.
In the last 100 years much than 50 ships and 20 aeroplanes have disappeared in the Bermuda triangle.

D.3. Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks by using words which will help to make the meaning clear.

A. (1) _______ two chairs look so shabby. Don’t you think we need to get a (2) _______ of new ones?

B. We’ll talk about it a (3) _______ later, I have (4) _______ important piece of work to complete tonight. I can’t spare (5) _______ time right now.

A. I saw (6) _______ exquisite chair at 'WOODCRAFT'. I think they would fit beautifully in (7) _______ drawing-room.

B. WOODCRAFT! It is (8) _______ most expensive show-room in town.

A. But they have authentic teak furniture, or we could choose (9) _______ set of chairs in rosewood; (10) _______ idea may be to buy some cane chairs.

B. I guess it would be useful to spend a (11) _______ more on furniture which would last for (12) _______ years.
A. So, when can you spare a (13) _____ hours to visit WOODCRAFT with me?
B. We could go (14) _____ Saturday or Sunday.

**D4. Choose the appropriate option from the box to complete the given sentences.**

1. I have been to _____ a / the doctor, whose name appeared in the *New York Times*.
2. I had left _____ the / my green shirt on the bed, but I can't find it now.
3. Is there _____ the / a fitness centre near your house?
4. _____ one / few / an example helps understand concepts better.
5. ______ India / India’s cultural diversity attracts tourists from all over the world.
6. That house at the corner of the street belongs to _____ many / those people who are standing near its gate.
7. He has hardly read _____ many / any book.
8. He drove with _____ much / little care and hence was fined by the traffic police.
9. _____ little / a little milk is required for a cup of tea.
10. _____ few / some of the mango trees in their garden bear fruit twice a year.
11. _____ any / each student of this class is a scholar badge holder.
12. My _____ another / other sister is taller than me.
13. The _____ many / three monkeys that escaped from the Delhi zoo were found eating bananas in a fruit shop.
14. I spent _____ the little / a little money I had.
15. You may have _____ either / any of the four watches.