



CLASS – IX	DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH	2026-2027
QUESTION BANK	TOPIC- DETERMINERS	

DETERMINERS

What are determiners? A determiner is a word placed before a noun to identify, limit, or describe it. It tells us whether the noun is being mentioned generally or specifically, whether it is near or far, who it belongs to, and how much or how many there are. Determiners usually come before adjectives as well as nouns: **the old fort, my new notebook, several interesting books.**

Compare the meaning: **I saw a camel** means any camel, but **I saw the camel** means a particular camel already known to the speaker or listener. Similarly, **this map** points to one map nearby, **their map** shows ownership, and **many maps** gives information about quantity.

□ **Remember:** A determiner normally comes at the beginning of a noun phrase. It works with the noun to make its meaning precise: **a student, those students, our students, many students.**

Type and picture	Detailed explanation and examples
 1. Articles	Articles are a, an, and the. Use a before a singular countable noun beginning with a consonant sound: a book, a university. Use an before a vowel sound: an apple, an hour. Use the when the noun is specific, unique, or already mentioned: the book on the desk, the sun, the story we discussed. Picture idea: one apple and one clock help us notice the meaning of one item and the sound in an apple and an hour.
 2. Demonstratives	Demonstratives point out the position or distance of a noun. Use this for the object that is nearby, and these for more than one nearby thing. Use that for one thing farther away and those for more than one farther away: this pen, these books, that building, those cars. Picture idea: the student is close to one book but points towards two books farther away, showing both number and distance.



3. Possessives

Possessive determiners show ownership or association.

Examples- **my bag, our classroom, her bicycle, their project, its tail.**

Possession can also be shown with 's for people and living things: **John's car, the dog's bone, Sarah's bicycle.**

Picture idea: the bag, photograph, and bone are linked to the student, family, and dog, helping learners connect each object with its owner.

NOTE-

Possessive Determiner:

A word that **shows ownership and comes before a noun.**

my book, her bag, their house

Possessive Pronoun:

A word that **shows ownership and replaces a noun.**

The book is **mine.**

The bag is **hers.**

The house is **theirs.**

Difference in one line:

Possessive determiner = shows ownership + comes before a noun.

Possessive pronoun = shows ownership + replaces the noun.



4. Quantifiers and numbers

Quantifiers show amount or number.

With countable nouns, use **many, few, a few, several, both, and all:** **many students, a few apples.**

With uncountable nouns use **much, little, and a little:** **much water, a little rice.**

With both countable and uncountable nouns, we can use **some, any, all, and no:** **some books, some water.** Numbers give exact information: cardinal numbers show quantity (**one, two, three**) and ordinal numbers show order (**first, second, third**).

Picture idea: the apples show countable quantity, the rice shows an uncountable amount, and the numbered books show exact number and order.



Distributive determiners refer to a group or individual members of a group.

Examples: **each** student, **every** morning, **either** road, **neither** answer, **half** the class.

Distributive Determiner:

A word that refers to group members and comes before a noun.

each book, every bag, neither house

Distributive Pronoun:

A word that refers to group members and replaces a noun.

Each of the books is mine.

Neither of them is hers.

Difference in one line:

Distributive determiner = refers to members + comes before a noun.

Distributive pronoun = refers to members + replaces the noun.



Common Mistakes to Avoid: Do not use "a / an" with plural nouns. Do not use "much" with countable nouns (use "many"). Context matters when deciding between specific and general determiners!



Key points: Determiners come before nouns and usually before adjectives. A singular countable noun normally needs one determiner. Some determiners combine naturally: **all the books, both my parents**. Choose according to meaning: specific or general, countable or uncountable, singular or plural.



Common mistakes: Do not write *a books*; use **some books**. Do not use *much* with countable nouns; use **many books**. Do not omit an article before a singular countable noun: **I need a pen**. Remember: **this book, these books, that book, those books**.

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks with a suitable determiner (article, demonstrative, possessive, or quantifier).

1. _____ students in our class visited the National Museum today.
2. Can you pass me _____ book on the table?
3. We need _____ help with this science project.
4. She bought _____ beautiful traditional dress at the market.
5. Do you have _____ time to discuss the homework assignment?
6. _____ weather in the mountains is quite cool today.
7. He doesn't have _____ money left for the taxi.
8. I read _____ interesting article about marine life yesterday.
9. _____ of the twins are excellent at Math.
10. I visit my grandparents _____ Friday.
11. There are only _____ apples left in the fruit bowl.
12. _____ dog is barking loudly outside our house.

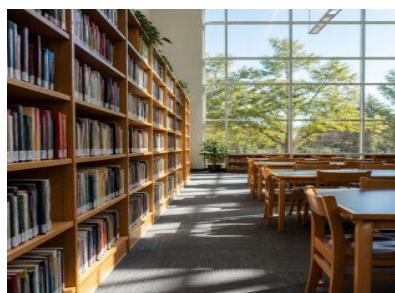
Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Determiner

Circle or underline the correct determiner from the options provided in the brackets.

13. (These / This) _____ dates are delicious, but (that / those) _____ ones are too sweet.
14. I have (little / few) _____ experience in coding, but I know (some / many) _____ basics.
15. (Every / All) _____ student must submit (their / his) _____ science project by tomorrow.
16. There are (several/much) _____ historical forts in Oman.
17. We don't need (any / some) _____ more chairs in this room.
18. (My / Mine) _____ brother bought a new laptop yesterday.
19. She has read (every / all) _____ the books in the fantasy series.
20. (Each / Both) _____ child in the class received a certificate of participation.

Exercise 3: Passage Completion

Complete the passage below by filling in the blanks with appropriate determiners.



_____ library is _____ quiet place where students come to study. _____ books are arranged systematically on _____ shelves. _____ librarian helps _____ visitors find _____ books they need. _____ students prefer to sit near _____ windows for better light.

Passage 2: Complete the passage with suitable determiners.

_____ smartphone has become _____ essential part of _____ modern life. _____ people use it for _____ communication, entertainment, and work. However, _____ experts warn that _____ excessive use can have negative effects on _____ health and social relationships.

Passage 3: Complete the passage with suitable determiners.

_____ morning, I woke up early to prepare for _____ important examination. I had studied _____ chapters the night before, but I wanted to revise _____ key points. _____ confidence I felt helped me perform well in _____ test.

Answers

Exercise 1 (Note: Alternative correct determiners are possible in some cases)

1. Some / Many / Most

2. the / that

3. some

4. a

5. any / some / much

6. The

7. much / any

8. an

9. Both

10. every / each

11. a few / some

12. A / The / That

Exercise 2

13. These, those

14. little, some

15. Every, their (or his/her)

16. several

17. any

18. My

19. all

20. Each

Exercise 3

The library is **a** quiet place where students come to study. **The** (or **These/Many**) books are arranged systematically on **the** shelves. **The** librarian helps **the** (or **all/many**) visitors find **the** books they need. **Some** (or **Many/Most**) students prefer to sit near **the** windows for better light.

Passage 2: The, an, our, Many, their, some, the, our

Passage 3: That/The, an, several/many/some, the, The, the