

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area of the image is a solid, light gray, providing a clean backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 6 lesson 2

Determiners

Introduction

- Articles
- Practice Exercises
- Other Determiners
- Practice Exercises

determiners

A determiner is **a word that modifies, describes, or introduces a noun**

Determiners can be used to

- clarify what a noun refers to
 - e.g., **your** pen
- to indicate quantity or number
 - e.g., **four** wheels

Determining Noun Types:

Determiners help specify whether a noun is definite or indefinite.

- **the** car (definite)
- **a** car (indefinite)
- **an** apple (indefinite)

Articles

Parts of speech

Articles

type of determiner

Modify nouns

a, an, the

the blue pen

John is a good friend

the big park was fun

Articles

Refer to specific or general

A blue pen

could be any pen that is blue

The blue pen

is a specific pen

Articles

Choose a number
(any number)

1 2 3 4 5

Choose the number
(the number)

a 2 u Q !

Articles

Choose a country that you have lived

(answer could be any country - that you have lived)

e.g. Ireland, England, Thailand

Choose the country that you live

(answer could only be one country - that you live)

e.g. Thailand

Plural

Definite articles

The apple

The apples

The car

The cars

Indefinite articles

An apple

~~An apples~~

A car

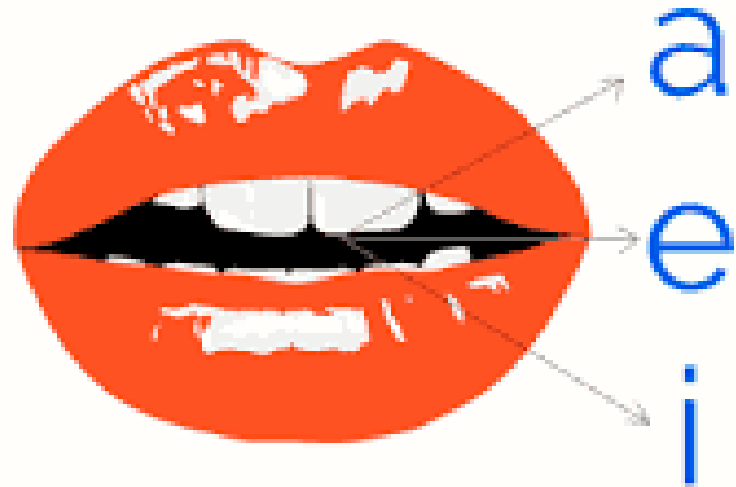
~~An cars~~

An

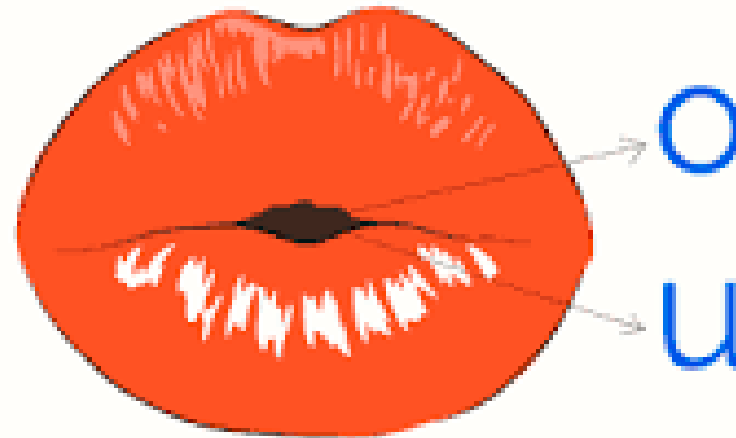
An - Use before a vowel **sound**

a - e - i - o - u **sound**

UNROUNDED



ROUNDED



Articles

a / an - use before a vowel sound

a - e - i - o - u **sound**

An **e**lephant

An **a**pple

An **u**mbrella

An **i**ce-cream

An **o**range

A University

A user

A unit

An **h**our

An **F**BI agent

An **h**onorable man

Articles an

U

An umbrella

U-sound

An umbrella

U

A unicorn

Yu-sound

A unicorn

Articles an

N

A nut

N

An NBA program

N-sound

A nut

En-sound

An NBA program

not using 'a', 'an' or 'the'

we do not use an article before uncountable nouns
(water, sheep, information, furniture, air, music)

- Water is essential for life
- Sheep produce wool
- I need information on that topic
- We have furniture in the living room
- Air is composed of different gases
- He enjoys music

Practice

articles

Compare **a** and **an**:

We use **a** before words which begin with consonants (**b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l ...**):

***a** doctor **a** big car **a** girl*

We also use **a** before **u** when it sounds like the word 'you', and before **eu**:

***un**iversity (sound: 'you'): **a** university*

***a** European city*

We use **an** before words which begin with vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**):

***an** apple **an** interesting film*

We also use **an** before words that begin with a silent **h**. Compare **hour** and **house**:

***hour** (sound: 'our'): **an** hour*

***house**: **a** house*

Compare **a/an** and **the**:

Mary: *I bought **a** CD player and a TV yesterday.*

~ Joe: *Was **the** CD player expensive?*

We usually use **a/an** with a noun to talk about a person or thing for the first time:

***a** CD player*

We use **the** when we talk about the person or thing again:

***the** CD player (= the one that Mary bought)*

There are some special uses of **a/an** and **the**:

- ▶ We use **a/an** with prices, frequency and speeds:

*It costs £2 **a** litre.*

*I drink about three cups of coffee **a** day.*

*You're driving at ninety miles **an** hour!*

- ▶ We use **a/an** before **hundred, thousand, million**:

***a** hundred people **a** thousand days*

- ▶ We use **a/an** for talking about jobs:

*I'm **a** bank manager.*

- ▶ We use **the** when there is only one of something:

*May I turn on **the** TV?*

(There is only one TV in the room.)

*Where's Mary? ~ She's in **the** kitchen.*

(There is only one kitchen in the house.)

- ▶ We use **the** with musical instruments:

*I play **the** guitar. Jane plays **the** violin.*

Now finish the sentences using *a* or *an* and the correct phrase from the box.

- 0 Steven Spielberg is an American director.
- 1 Tokyo is _____
- 2 Heathrow is _____
- 3 The Ganges is _____
- 4 Oxford is _____
- 5 A Mercedes is _____
- 6 Spain is _____

European country
Indian river
~~American director~~
university town
Japanese city
English airport
German car

Put *a*, *an* or *the* in the gaps in these conversations.

0 Joanna: What did you do yesterday evening?

Peter: I watched an interesting programme on TV. Then I had something to eat and I read a book.

Joanna: What was the programme about?

1 Steve: I've bought a jumper. I'm going to give it to Joanna for her birthday.

Cathy: Really? Can I see _____ jumper?

2 Mary: Hello, Carol! What are you doing here?

Carol: I'm waiting to speak to the manager of this shop. I bought _____ TV here yesterday, and it doesn't work.

Mary: Oh, I'm sorry. I bought _____ radio here and it's very good. Was _____ TV expensive?

3 Chris: _____ police car and _____ ambulance stopped in my street this morning.

Jimmy: Do you know why?

Chris: Well, _____ police car stayed for five minutes, and then _____ ambulance left with one of my neighbours inside.

4 Joy: I'm going to have a meal in _____ Japanese restaurant tonight.

Mike: I'm going to _____ disco. Do you want to meet me at _____ disco after you've eaten?

5 David: How long have you lived here?

Philip: Ten years.

David: Really? Have you got _____ flat or _____ house?

Philip: I've got both! _____ flat is in the centre of town. It's very small. _____ house is by the sea.

There are some mistakes in these sentences. Put a tick (✓) if you think the underlined word is correct. Cross it out and change it if you think it's wrong.

- 0 I'm not sure what she does, but I think she's a ✓ _____ doctor.
- 0 I saw the a _____ thousand different things when I was on holiday.
- 1 Be careful! That perfume costs £100 a _____ bottle.
- 2 We must invite him to the party. He plays a _____ piano and a _____ guitar.
- 3 A: What does John do?
B: I'm not sure, but I think he is the _____ teacher in a school.
- 4 She likes to drive at the _____ hundred miles an _____ hour.
- 5 I play the _____ violin in an orchestra. They pay me £50 the _____ day!
- 6 I've got the _____ hundred jobs to do before we leave.
- 7 A: Is my handbag in the living-room?
B: No, it isn't. I saw it in a _____ kitchen.

listening practice

Sound of Silence
task

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-determiners/>

song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9Dg-g7t2l4>

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other determiners

determiners

- definite and indefinite articles (the, a, an),
- demonstratives (this, that),
- possessive determiners (my, your, their),
- cardinal numerals (one, two),
- quantifiers (many, both),
- distributive determiners (each, every), and
- interrogative determiners (which, what)

role of determiners

Indicating Quantity:

- many books, few people, several options, all students

Expressing Ownership / possession:

- my, your, his, her, its, our and their
- my car, their house

Demonstrate how close:

- this, that, these and those
- is it near or far?

role of determiners

Describing Specifics:

- each, every, and any are members of a group
- every student, any book

Expressing Quantity and Quality:

- some, many, several, few, all, and most

possessive determiners

- **My** car is blue
- **Your** book is on the table
- **His** dog is very friendly
- **Her** house is beautiful
- **Its** fur is soft
- **Our** team won the game
- **Their** cat is missing

demonstrative determiners

single

"**This** book"

- indicating a specific book that is near

"**That** car"

- indicating a specific car that is somewhat farther away

demonstrative determiners

plural

"**These** apples"

- indicating specific apples that are near

"**Those** houses"

- indicating specific houses that are farther away

pre-determiners

Pre-determiners are words or phrases that come before the main determiner in a noun phrase.

- provide additional information to the noun
- all, both, half, many, several, such

pre-determiners

- All the students passed the exam.
- I bought some of the apples.
- Both the cars were red.
- Many people attended the event.
- She ate half the cake.

"all" specifies the quantity of students

"some" indicates a quantity of apples

"both" specifies that all the cars are red

"many" indicates a large number of people

"half" specifies a portion of the cake

Practice

determiners

- 1 Look at these examples:
***This** exercise is difficult.*
***These** are very expensive!*
*What is **that**?*
*Did you eat **those** sandwiches?*

- 2 Here are the singular and plural forms:

SINGULAR		PLURAL
this car	→	these cars
that car	→	those cars

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** with nouns (e.g. **painting**, **apple**):

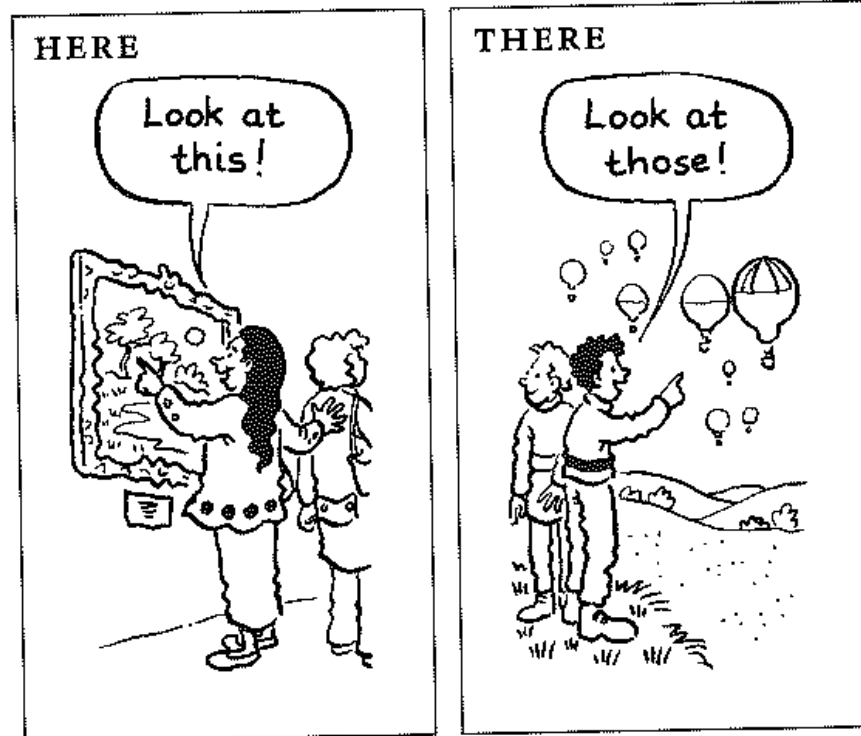
*I like **this** painting.*
***Those** apples are delicious.*

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** without a noun, when the meaning is clear. For example:

A student has just finished his homework, and he says to his friend:
***That** was easy! (**That** = the homework)*

Mike meets his mother at the station. He picks up her suitcases, and he says:
***These** are heavy! (**These** = the cases)*

- 3 We use **this** and **these** for things which are near to us, and **that** and **those** for things which are not near. Look at these pictures:



- 4 Things which are happening now are near to us in time, so we use **this** and **these**:
John (at a concert):
*Some of **these** songs are beautiful.*

Things which are finished are not near to us, so we use **that** or **those**:

John (after leaving the concert):
*Some of **those** songs were beautiful.*

Put *this* or *these* in the gaps.

- 0 I'd like to buy this book, please. How much is it?
- 1 Could you tell me where _____ bus goes, please?
- 2 _____ questions are difficult. Could you help me?
- 3 _____ sandwiches are mine. Yours are on the table.
- 4 _____ is wonderful! I love a hot bath after work.
- 5 Have you got some cheaper pens? _____ are very expensive.

Put *that* or *those* in the gaps.

- 6 Look at _____ clouds. I'm sure it's going to rain.
- 7 Did you enjoy _____ film? I thought it was boring.
- 8 Let's cross the road. _____ taxi is free.
- 9 _____ flats are all very expensive, because they're in the centre of town.
- 10 _____ was beautiful! I was so hungry.

You are at the greengrocer's. Ask how much the fruit and vegetables are.

Use *How much...?* and *these* or *those*.

0 How much are those cucumbers?

0 How much are these oranges?

1 _____

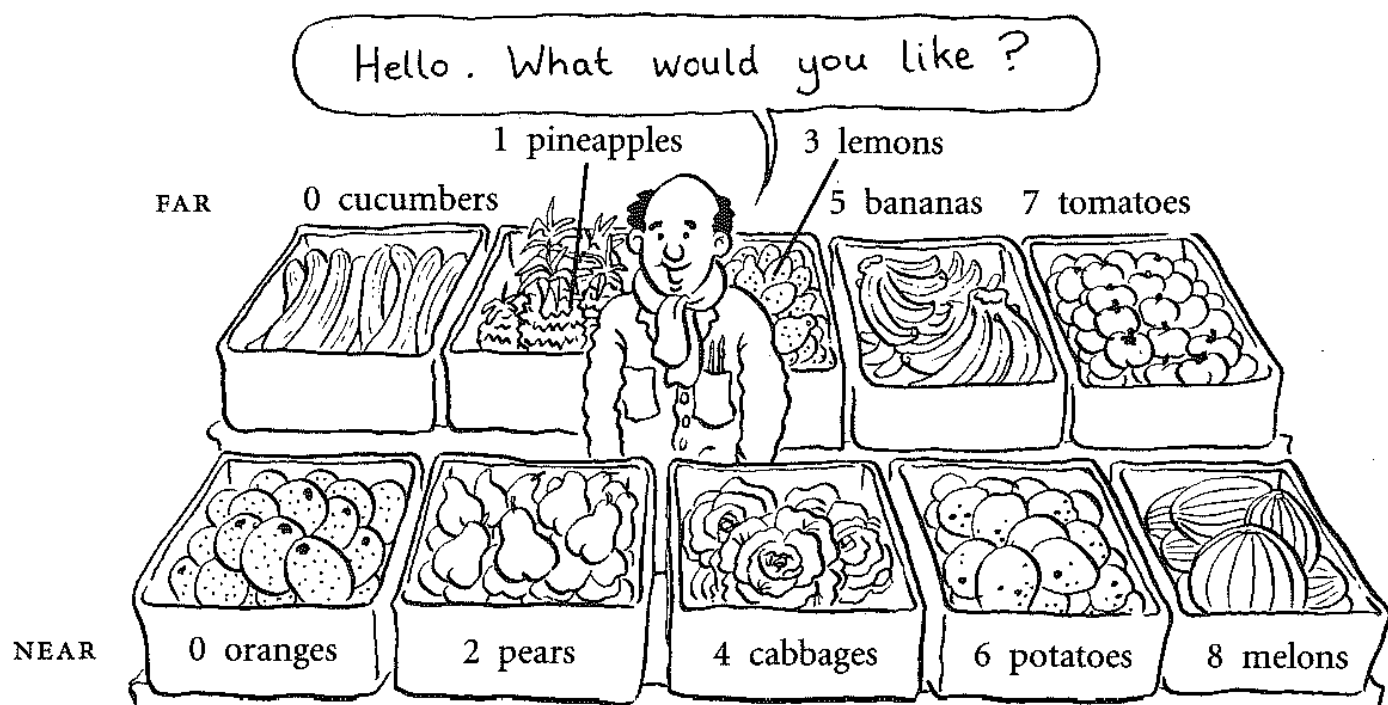
2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____



C Put *this*, *that*, *these* or *those* in the gaps in these dialogues.

A: Are you enjoying your meal?

B: Yes, thanks. ⁰ This _____ fish is excellent.

A: This is my brother, Steve, and ¹ _____ are my sisters, Kate and Joan.

B: Hallo. I've heard a lot about you.

A: We've arrived! ² _____ is our hotel here.

B: Can you see ³ _____ mountain? We're going to ski there tomorrow.

A: ⁴ _____ exams last week were very difficult.

B: Yes. I hope ⁵ _____ exam today is easier.

A: ⁶ _____ is your bed here.

B: But ⁷ _____ beds, there, look more comfortable.

reading practice

Stephanie's Day in New York City

<https://www.alps.academy/english-reading-practice/>

What would you like to learn?



- reading practice exercises
- listening
- speaking
- writing
- pronunciation
- vocabulary (e.g. business English)
- conversation



Reading Text #2

Stephanie's Day in New York City

Stephanie recently enjoyed a day trip to New York City, the vibrant city in the north eastern United States. New York City, also known as the Big Apple, is a bustling urban hub with a rich history and diverse culture. Stephanie explored various attractions during her visit.

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Thank you!
any questions?

using 'the'

Let's visit **the** Eiffel Tower

- both you and your listener are aware of what is the Eiffel Tower

The President will address the nation tonight.

- "the President" refers to an individual both you and your listener knows

using 'the'

I finally read **the** book I mentioned

- If you had previously talked about a book and
- you are referring to a specific book known to both you and your listener based on your earlier conversation.

The cat is on the roof

- If you and your listener are aware of a particular cat that often goes on the roof

using 'the'

The restaurant across the street

- When you and your listener are located near a specific restaurant, and
- it's clear which one you're referring to

Put *a* or *an* in the gaps.

- 0 I bought a new car yesterday.
- 0 It's an old film.
- 1 She's reading _____ interesting book.
- 2 They've got _____ house in Spain.
- 3 It's _____ cheap restaurant.

- 4 He's _____ Italian businessman.
- 5 The journey took _____ hour.
- 6 We've lost _____ black cat.
- 7 I want to buy _____ umbrella.
- 8 It was _____ difficult exam.