

173 Enough, plenty of, too many/much, another, some more, and other

A Enough

We can use *enough* with a plural or an uncountable noun.
We had enough chances to win the game.
Is there enough room for three people on the back seat?
There aren't enough bricks here to build a wall.

We can also use the of-structure for a part quantity.
I saw enough of the film to know I wasn't going to like it.

NOTE
For *enough* as an adverb, > 196G.

B Plenty of and too many / too much

Plenty of means 'enough' or 'more than enough'. We use it with a plural or an uncountable noun.
There are plenty of jobs for qualified people.
There's no need to hurry. We've got plenty of time.

To express 'more than enough' when this is a bad thing, we use *too many* or *too much*.
I always take too many clothes on holiday. I really don't need so many.
I spend too much time on my work. I never have time for anything else.

C Another and some more

These express an extra quantity. We use *another* with a singular noun and *some more* with a plural or uncountable noun.

Singular: *Would you like another sausage? ~ No, thank you. I've had enough.*

Plural: *Have some more beans. ~ Thank you.*

Uncountable: *Have we got some more orange juice? We've finished this carton.*

We always write *another* as one word.

Another can mean either 'an extra one' or 'a different one'.

We really need another computer. I hate sharing one. (an extra one)
I think I'll buy another computer and scrap this one. (a different one)

In some contexts we use *any more* rather than *some more*.

There isn't any more orange juice, I'm afraid.

For the choice of *some* and *any*, > 172A.

Before *more* we can also use *a lot*, *lots*, *many*, *much*, *a few*, *a little*, and *a bit*.

I'll need a few more lessons before I can ski properly.

Since the economic reforms there has been a lot more food in the shops.
Can't you put a little more effort into it?

D Other

Other is an adjective meaning 'different' or 'not the one just mentioned'.

We crossed to the other side of the road.
Sarah was at the dinner, but I didn't know any of the other guests.
Compare the use of *another*. > C

We can use *other* without a noun to refer to a thing or a person.

You take one bag and I'll take the other (one).
One of the twins is fairer than the other (one).

We can use *others* without a noun to refer to more than one.

Some pubs serve food, but others don't.
I came on ahead. The others will be here soon. (= the other people)

NOTE
The other day/week means 'recently'.
I saw that friend of yours the other day.

E Another and other with numbers

We can use *another* before a plural number.

We were having such a good time we decided to stay on for another three days/for three more days. (= an additional three days / an extra period of three days)

We can use *other* after a number.

This is the main bedroom, and there are two other bedrooms / two more bedrooms / another two bedrooms on the next floor.

174 Quantifiers without a noun

A We can use a quantifier without a noun.

There are several large stores in London where you can buy practically anything; others are more specialized but still offer a wide choice of goods. Most have coffee shops and restaurants serving good, reasonably priced lunches and teas; many also have hairdressing salons.
(from R. Nicholson *The London Guide*)

It is clear from the context that *most* means 'most large stores' and *many* means 'many large stores'. Here are some more examples that we might use in the same context.

Some sell food.
Two have car parks.
A few do not open until ten o'clock.
None close for lunch.

Here a word that we normally use as a quantifier is used on its own, like a pronoun.

We can also use the of-structure.

Many of them also have hairdressing salons.
None of them close for lunch.

Some quantifiers usually occur with *of*, e.g. *a bit of*, *a great deal of*, *a lot of*, *a number of*, *plenty of*. When we use *a lot*, *plenty*, etc without a noun, we drop the *of*.

Not all the stores have late-night shopping, but a lot do.
If you want to climb a mountain there are plenty to choose from.
The area has millions of visitors, a large number arriving by car.

Of must have a noun phrase or *it/them* after it.

A lot (of the stores/of them) have late-night shopping.

After some quantifiers we can use *one* instead of a singular noun. > 179B

I tried three doors, and each (one) was locked.
The first bus was full, but another (one) soon arrived.

B All on its own has a limited use. These patterns are more usual.

There are a number of large stores, and all of them open on Saturday.
There are a number of large stores, and they all open on Saturday.
We do not usually say *All open on Saturday*.

But we can use *all* before a clause meaning 'everything' or 'the only thing'.

I'm not hiding anything from you. I've told you all (that) I know.
All you need is love.

C We can use each on its own but not every.

The states are represented in the Senate. Each (of them) sends two representatives. (NOT *Every sends two representatives*.)

We cannot use *no* on its own. We use *none* instead.

There are several routes up the mountain, but none (of them) are easy.
(NOT ..., *but no are easy*.)